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REGULATIONS.

1. That the Society shall be called, "THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY."
2. That the object of the Society shall be to collect the best information on the Arts and Monuments of the County, including Primeval Antiquities ; Numismatics ; Architecture, Civil and Ecclesiastical ; Sculpture ; Painting on Walls, Wood, or Glass ; Civil History and Antiquities, comprising Manors, Manorial Rights, Privileges and Customs ; Descent ; Genealogy ; Ecclesiastical History or Endowments, and Charitable Foundations ; Records, &c., and all other matters usually comprised under the head of Archaeology.
3. That all information thus received shall be entered in books kept for the purpose, which shall be open to the inspection of the Members of the Society, and be kept in the custody of the Secretaries.
4. That the Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretaries, and a Committee of eighteen.
5. That all such Antiquities as shall be given to the Society, shall be presented to the Norwich Museum.
6. That six of the Committee shall go out annually in rotation, but with the power of being re-elected ; and also that the Committee shall supply any vacancy that may occur in their number during the year.
7. That the President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer and Secretaries, be elected at the Annual General Meeting for one year, with power of being re-elected, and shall be ex-officio members of the Committee.
8. That any person desirous to become a member of this Society, shall be proposed by at least two of its Members, at either a General or Committee Meeting.
9. That every Member shall pay the Annual Subscription of Seven Shillings and Sixpence, to be due in advance on the first of January.
10. That distinguished Antiquaries, not connected with the County, may be elected as Honorary Members, at any of the General or Committee Meetings of the Society, on being proposed by two of the Members.

11. That four General Meetings shall be held in the year, at such times and places as shall be from time to time determined by the Committee.

12. That such short Papers shall be read at the Meetings as the Committee shall previously approve of, and that the Meetings shall conclude with the exhibition of, and discussion on, such subjects of interest or curiosity as Members may produce.

13. That the Committee may, on such occasions as they shall think necessary, call Special Meetings by advertisement.

14. That the Accounts shall be audited by two of the Committee, and a statement of the affairs of the Society shall be given at the first General Meeting in the year.

15. That the Committee shall meet the first Tuesday in every month, at Twelve o'clock, to receive such information, and make such arrangements as may be necessary, preparatory to the General Meetings. That three shall be a quorum, and that the Chairman shall have the casting vote.

16. That a short Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Society shall be laid before the General Meeting, and that a List of Members shall be printed from time to time.

17. That all papers deposited in the archives of this Society shall be considered the property of the Society ; but that it shall be optional with the Committee to receive communications from Members, who are writing with other objects in view, and to return the same, after perusal, to the author.

18. That the Committee shall have the power of making Bye Laws, which shall remain in force till the next General Meeting.

19. That the Committee shall have the power of publishing such papers and engravings, at the Society's expense, as may be deemed worthy of being printed ; that each Subscriber shall be entitled to a copy of such publication, either gratis or at such price as the funds of the Society will admit, from the time of his admission ; and to such further copies, and previous publications (if any there be in hand), at a price to be fixed by the Committee ; that the author of such published papers shall be entitled to fifteen copies, gratis ; and that the Committee shall have the power to make such arrangements for reprinting any of the parts of the Society's Papers, when out of print, as they may deem most conducive to the interest of the Society.

20. That the Society in its pursuits shall be confined to the County of Norfolk.

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Report read February 6th, 1867.	
Report read February 19th, 1868.	
Report read February 24th, 1869.	
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CORRIGENDA.

Report for 1866, p. iii. line 8, *for* stencilled *read* in outline.
Page iii. line 15, *for* northern *read* northern.
Page 260, *note*, *for* 1868 *read* 1866.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archæological Society.

REPORT FOR 1864.

READ FEBRUARY 1ST, 1865.

IN presenting to the Society their Report for the past year, the Committee desire to bring to the notice of the Members the principal subjects which have occupied their attention during that time, and in which they think they have much ground for congratulation and encouragement. The total number of Members is now 271, of whom seventeen have been added in the last year; and they have to regret but few whom they have lost. Two of these were of the number of our Vice-Presidents—the Earl of Gosford and Mr. Hudson Gurney. The last-mentioned name, long connected with the Society, they cannot pass over without a tribute of respect; for he not only supported the Society by his influence and patronage, but, being himself a most learned antiquary, devoted much time of his long life to archæological pursuits, and had enriched our volumes with many liberal contributions. The loss of his name, his assistance, and of the information he so largely possessed, and so readily imparted, is one that can hardly be replaced.

Two Excursion Meetings have been held during the year, and the numbers of persons who joined them testified to the continued approval by the Members of these pleasant and

interesting gatherings. The first took place in the north-western part of the county, and embraced the Burnham Churches, North and South Creake, and Creake Abbey. Of the beautiful ruins of the latter some excellent photographs have since been taken at the cost of the Society, as it was feared that high winds might destroy them, their condition appearing very unsafe; and in consequence of representations made to the proprietors, Christ's College, Cambridge, the most dangerous portions have been supported by brick-work, and rendered more secure; and although there has been some sacrifice of the beauty of the building on this account, yet it will be allowed that it was better to do so than to make any attempt at restoration.

The other Excursion was held at Diss, in conjunction with the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, to visit the Churches at the head of the Waveney Valley, on each side of the stream, including the interesting ones of Fersfield, South Lopham, and Redgrave. Fersfield, as the birth-place, residence, and burial-place of our great historian Blomefield, was a fitting spot for a pilgrimage of congenial minds; and a proposition, made at the time, that the Society should initiate a subscription, for the purpose of erecting some memorial to his fame, has been under consideration by the Committee. It was suggested that the East window of Fersfield Church should be filled with stained glass to Blomefield's memory; and although the chancel is modern and its architecture faulty, there are many who would be willing to subscribe for this purpose. From the pressure of other business, the Committee have not decided what steps they should be justified in taking in the matter.

Since the Annual Meeting of last year, much attention has been paid by the Committee to the consideration of the best mode of expending the funds in the Treasurer's hands, in accordance with the resolution then agreed to. It has been thought desirable to continue the printing of the



"Visitation of Norfolk," so kindly and ably furnished by Dr. Howard and Mr. Dashwood. This, as the Members are aware, is separately paged from the other "Papers" of the Society, so as to form, when completed, a volume by itself.

Besides this, the Committee have been very desirous to carry out the suggestion that they should publish a volume, or *series*, of a larger size than that of their ordinary numbers, to illustrate the *Screen-Paintings of Norfolk*. Our county is admitted by all to possess such an extent of these interesting and valuable remains, that they may be regarded as its *speciality* in mediæval archaeology; and it is felt that if we could publish some good illustrations of the best that are preserved, accompanied by letter-press from some gentleman of competent artistic and archaeological knowledge, such a volume would be a fit result of the accumulation of our funds, and of permanent value beyond the limits of our own Society and county. It has been, however, a matter of greater difficulty to make satisfactory arrangements for this object than might at first have been expected. An estimate of the cost of printing in colours only one screen, and issuing only 300 impressions, was found to reach about £70, besides the expense of employing an artist to make drawings from the original. It would therefore be impossible to publish all or any large number of the screens. Then, in making a selection, opinions differ as to which are the best; whether those should be chosen which are the most perfectly preserved, or those which are most richly carved and decorated; or whether the preference should be given according to the *subjects* depicted, or, lastly, whether according to the *style of art* in which they were painted.

In order to arrive at some decision on these and other points, to the satisfaction of the Members, the Committee have requested them to exhibit to-day any drawings or old examples they may possess, and to discuss the subject of the best method of publication. The plan which seems to the



Committee most feasible, is that three or four of the best screens should be selected to begin with ; that in each case a drawing of the whole screen should be given in *outline*, and some of the paintings and decorative portions by themselves on a larger scale, in *Chromo-lithography*, together with a descriptive paper by a qualified hand ; and that this volume, or first part, should be presented to each Member who has paid the subscription for three years previous to the time of issue ; but that any future parts which the funds of the Society may allow them to publish, be *sold* to the Members at a low price. The necessity for this will be apparent when it is recollected that the first part will exhaust the Society's accumulations of the past nine years, and there will be no sufficient balance each year, after the publication of the Society's regular Papers, to meet such a heavy additional expense.

The Committee desire to recommend the name of the Right Honourable the Earl of Orford, to be added to the list of Vice-Presidents.

The following gentlemen retire from the Committee in rotation this year : The Rev. J. Bulwer, the Rev. F. Cubitt, the Rev. E. Gillett, the Rev. J. Gunn, the Rev. J. Lee-Warner, and the Hon. F. Walpole ; and the names recommended for election are, the Rev. J. Bulwer, the Rev. E. Gillett, the Rev. J. Gunn, the Rev. R. Hart, the Rev. J. Lee-Warner, and the Hon. F. Walpole.

The Treasurer in account with the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.				Cr.
Dr.				
1864.				1864.
Dec. 31.	To Balance in hand Mar. 30th.	£.	s. d.	£. s. d.
	" Amount received for Sub-	198	6 10	
	scriptions during the year,			
	viz.—			
	1 for 1860	0	7 6	
	5 for 1862	1	17 6	
	26 for 1863	9	15 0	
	245 for 1864	91	17 6	
			102	17 6
	" Sale of Parts		9	7 0
	" Interest allowed by Bankers—			
	Deposit account ..	3	14 4	
	General account ..	2	1 2	
			5	15 6
				£317 6 10
1865.	To Balance in hand ..		237	15 2
Jan. 28.				£317 6 10
				1864.
				By Cundall & Co., for Printing, Sta-
				tionery, &c.
				" John Lee, for Drawing of Lectern in
				Shipdham Church
				" S. H. Cowell, Engravings, &c. ..
				" J. R. Sawyer, Photographer ..
				" Expenses at Wells Meeting ..
				" Expenses at Diss Meeting ..
				" Advertisements
				" Gratuity to Hall Keepers ..
				" Collector's Salary
				" Ditto, for Postage, Carriage, and Mis-
				cellaneous Expenses
				" Account Book, Binding, &c. ..
				" Balance in hand Jan. 28th, 1865. ..
				£317 6 10
				Audited by me, 31st Jan. 1865, J. H. DRURY.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archæological Society.

REPORT FOR 1865.

READ JANUARY 10TH, 1866.

AN Annual Report of a Society such as our own must necessarily present somewhat of sameness in character as year after year passes by. As our work consists chiefly in gathering information of various kinds, in publishing a selection of Papers on subjects belonging to our studies, and in visiting places of antiquity and exploring their remains, the usefulness and prosperity of the Society is better shown by its continued and steady perseverance in these objects, than by any detailed account that can be given of its operations in any particular year. Its financial position being all that can be desired, and the public interest in its pursuits in no degree lessened, and seventeen new Members having been elected since the last Report was made, and two now to be proposed, we have every reason again to congratulate ourselves on entering our twenty-first year.

Another number of our Papers has just been published, making the second issued in 1865. Considerable progress has also been made in obtaining drawings of the Screen Paintings



which it was agreed at the last Annual Meeting that the Committee should have prepared. Randworth and Fritton Screens have been accurately and beautifully copied by Mr. Winter, and that at Barton Turf is in a forward state. It will now be the duty of the Committee to arrange for the best method of publishing an instalment of them.

There have not been any discoveries of antiquarian interest reported to the Committee, or ancient relics exhibited, which require notice here: if we except the finding of some Mural Paintings in Sporle Church, near Swaffham, the subjects of which have not been ascertained.

The Annual Excursion of the Members for the past year was held at Loddon and its neighbourhood, where the Society was received with great kindness and hospitality at Langley Park, by Sir Thomas Beauchamp, and made visits of much interest to Heckingham, Norton, Hales, &c. There is the promise in the ensuing year of an Excursion of a highly instructive kind, to visit the British and other early remains, which have not yet been investigated as they deserve, in the neighbourhood north of Brandon.

The following Members of the Committee go off in rotation to-day: The Rev. G. H. Dashwood, T. Jeckell, Esq., the Rev. S. W. King, R. M. Phipson, Esq., the Rev. S. Titlow, the Rev. E. T. Yates, and are eligible for re-election.

<i>Dr.</i>	<i>The Treasurer in account with the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
1865. Jan. 28. To Balance in hand	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Dec. 30. „ Amount received for Subscriptions during the year,	237 15 2	84 12 6
viz.—		
1 for 1860 ..	0 7 6	39 18 0
1 for 1861 ..	0 7 6	0 5 0
2 for 1862 ..	0 15 0	3 3 0
2 for 1863 ..	0 15 0	
19 for 1864 ..	7 2 6	2 8 6
258 for 1865 ..	95 15 0	1 11 6
1 for 1866 ..	0 7 6	2 1 6
„ Sale of Parts, &c.	106 10 0	
„ Interest allowed by Bankers—	9 0 6	
Deposit account ..	6 19 11	5 0 0
General account ..	1 0 4	1 18 6
		1 1 0
	8 0 3	0 8 6
		0 12 0
		1 1 0
		0 12 7
		10 0 0
		4 17 9
		201 14 7
		£361 5 11
1866. Jan. 9. To Balance in hand	£201 14 7	



NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archæological Society.

REPORT FOR 1866.

READ FEBRUARY 6TH, 1867.

IN giving to the Members of this Society a brief Report of its work in the past year, one of the principal subjects to be referred to is the progress of its promised publication of drawings of the Randworth Screen. It was agreed, as the Members will recollect, that those beautiful and valuable illustrations should be printed in lithography by the artist who executed them,—Mr. Winter of Norwich—in twenty-eight subjects in outline, and one coloured facsimile. After the contract with that gentleman was entered into, he proceeded with much dispatch and ability to draw them on the stones, and by September last as many as twenty were finished, and their beauty and accuracy is entirely to the satisfaction of the Committee. They deeply regret to say, however, that at this point the work was unavoidably stopped by the serious illness of Mr. Winter, whose unremitting attention and excess of labour upon it proved too great a strain upon his health. Had it not been for this misfortune the publication might already have been in the hands of the Members. The Committee can only hope that before long he will be restored to health and be able to resume his work. In these circumstances they must beg the forbearance of the

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY
JOHN BURNET
BISHOP OF SALISBURY
AND
OF ELY

LONDON
Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, near St. Dunstons Church, in the County of Middlesex.
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1682.

Members, and are sure that Mr. Winter has their sympathy and sincere wishes for his recovery.

The Society held two Excursion Meetings in the past year, the first from Brandon to visit the very curious British dwellings at Grimes' Graves in the parish of Weeting, Weeting Church and Castle, the early Tower at Cranwich, the fine Easter Sepulchre at Northwold, and the large and very valuable Museum of Egyptian and other Antiquities at Diddington Hall, where the kindness and hospitality of Mr. Tyssen-Amhurst, High Sheriff for the year, as well as that of Mr. W. Angerstein at Weeting, demand our best acknowledgments. The second Excursion took place in the neighbourhood of Long Stratton, when visits were paid to interesting churches, &c., at Tasburgh, Fritton, Shelton, Hardwick, Stratton, Wacton, and Fornsett, and every facility was afforded by the clergy and others for an agreeable and instructive day.

Perhaps the most important discovery of the year in our county has been that of the Flint Celts in the drift at Thetford. Our Treasurer has already exhibited specimens of them, and the "find" has attracted much attention from eminent geologists and archæologists, as they are of the same primæval type as those found at Hoxne, and in the valley of the Somme.

The frequency of church restoration at the present day causes every year further disclosures of Mural Paintings on the walls. The principal example of these brought to our notice this year has been those at Sporle near Swaffham, where a curious series is depicted relating the history of S. Catharine of Alexandria. Careful drawings of them have been made by Mr. Winter, at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries, the subject having been laid before that body by Mr. Carthew. Other wall decorations have been reported from Hethersett by our President, and from Brunstead by Mr. Gunn.

Another discovery of "Acoustic Pottery" was made this year in All Saints' Church, Norwich, in all respects similar to the examples described by Mr. Minns in our published papers. Outside the same church, the existence of Consecration Crosses was also pointed out by Mr. L'Estrange. In another Norwich church, S. John Sepulchre, a portion of a fine screen was discovered, having figures of saints *stencilled* upon it. Of this also drawings were made by Mr. Winter.

The antiquities sent for exhibition to the Committee have not been very numerous. The silver seal, with a full-faced female head, found at S. Clement's Gates, will be illustrated in a future part. Still more rare is a Saxon or Norwegian chessman of jet, found in the year at Thelton. It has the small ornament of concentric circles so commonly seen in northern articles of a similar kind. It has been submitted to the Society of Antiquaries, and Mr. Franks, the Director, considers it a specimen of much interest.

Another part of the Society's Papers is in the press, and upwards of one hundred pages are already printed.

The Society has received the accession of twenty-seven new Members during the past year, and has to express its deep regret at the loss of two of its valued Vice-Presidents, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Bayning, and the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich.

The following Members of the Committee retire in rotation this year: The Rev. W. Grigson, Mr. Blake Humphrey, The Rev. J. J. Smith, Captain Bulwer, The Rev. G. W. W. Minns, and Mr. F. Worship; and are eligible for re-election. Another Member, Mr. Yates of Aylsham, has left the county for two years, and has requested that his name may be removed from the Committee for the present. In accordance with a wish expressed last year, the Committee desire to recommend the appointment of Mr. A. W. Morant in his place.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future. The author points out that the study of history is not only a means of satisfying a natural curiosity about the past, but also a means of developing a sense of responsibility for the future. He concludes that the study of history is a necessary part of a liberal education and that it should be made a compulsory part of the curriculum of all schools and colleges.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future. The author points out that the study of history is not only a means of satisfying a natural curiosity about the past, but also a means of developing a sense of responsibility for the future. He concludes that the study of history is a necessary part of a liberal education and that it should be made a compulsory part of the curriculum of all schools and colleges.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future. The author points out that the study of history is not only a means of satisfying a natural curiosity about the past, but also a means of developing a sense of responsibility for the future. He concludes that the study of history is a necessary part of a liberal education and that it should be made a compulsory part of the curriculum of all schools and colleges.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future. The author points out that the study of history is not only a means of satisfying a natural curiosity about the past, but also a means of developing a sense of responsibility for the future. He concludes that the study of history is a necessary part of a liberal education and that it should be made a compulsory part of the curriculum of all schools and colleges.

5. The fifth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future. The author points out that the study of history is not only a means of satisfying a natural curiosity about the past, but also a means of developing a sense of responsibility for the future. He concludes that the study of history is a necessary part of a liberal education and that it should be made a compulsory part of the curriculum of all schools and colleges.

<i>Dr. The Treasurer in account with the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.</i>				<i>Cr.</i>	
				<i>£.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1866.	To Balance in hand	Jan. 9.	£. s. d. 201 14 7		
	Dec. 30. „ Amount received for Subscriptions during the year, viz.—				
	1 for 1862 ..	0 7 6			
	2 for 1863 ..	0 15 0			
	7 for 1864 ..	2 12 6			
	19 for 1865 ..	7 2 6			
	260 for 1866 ..	97 10 0			
	1 for 1867 ..	0 7 6			
	One Life Subscription ..	108 15 0			
	„ Sale of Parts ..	5 0 0			
	„ Interest allowed by Bankers—	2 15 6			
	Deposit account ..	9 10 9			
	General account ..	0 4 4			
		9 15 1			
		£328 0 2			
1867.	Jan. 8. To Balance in hand ..	£194 15 0			
				£328 0 2	
				<i>Audited by me, 6th Feb. 1867, J. H. DRURY.</i>	



NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archæological Society.

REPORT FOR 1867.

READ FEBRUARY 19TH, 1868.

THE Committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society have once more the pleasure of presenting their Report to its Members at the Annual Meeting, and congratulating them on the continued prosperity and usefulness of the Society. The space of twelve months is but a short time for rendering an account of any objects attained in a body such as our own, which does not measure its success by business-gains and commercial credit. Much of its work is seen in its moral effects of sustaining in the public mind a reverence for the spirit which produced the works of art and architecture of old time; in promoting beauty and good taste in the life of our own day; and in storing up, not only in museums, but in men's minds, the materials for the more exact and truthful history of our country.

A proof of the interest taken in our operations may be indicated by the number of new Members who have joined us during the past year, which amounts to twenty.

A part of this accession is due to the terms on which the Society's publication of the Randworth Screen Paintings has been issued. The production of this work, the Committee



believe, has been highly satisfactory to all the Members, and has been greatly appreciated far beyond the limits of our own county. A very valuable review of it has appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December last, from the pen of Her Majesty's Librarian, chiefly with a view to call attention to the relation which existed between Germany and England in matters of art, in the commencement of the fifteenth century, as more intimate than has been hitherto suspected, and to commend the examination of our Norfolk Screens to students of the subject, both in Germany and England.

It will give pleasure to the Members to learn that the Committee have agreed to proceed to the publication of another Screen, as their funds may admit, and that they have arranged with Mr. Winter, to whose talents so much of the credit in the matter is due, to execute lithographs of the paintings at Barton Turf Church.

A volume of a different character, quite ready for the press, has also been placed in the hands of the Committee, which they would publish with great satisfaction, if their resources would allow. The MS. is entitled "*Villare Norfolkense*," and is "An Attempt at the Derivation of the Names of the Towns and Villages of Norfolk," by a learned and competent Member of our Society, the Rev. G. Munford of East Winch. The scientific principles in which this volume has been compiled entitle it to a much higher estimation than many of such attempts have found, and the Committee desire to express their especial thanks to Mr. Munford for the gift of it, and trust that in course of time they will be able to place it in the possession of all their Members.

The Excursions made by the Society last year were at two opposite parts of the county; one from Yarmouth, to visit the coast churches as far as Winterton and Martham; and the other at Hunstanton, where an interesting day was spent at the Church and Hall, and in inspecting Holme, Thornham,



Ringstead, Sedgford, and Snettisham churches; but where, from its remoteness, the attendance of Members was small.

The Committee cannot omit to notice, on the occasion of its first meeting this year, the expected visit to the city of Norwich in August next, of a learned Society whose pursuits are in many respects kindred to their own,—the British Association for the Advancement of Science. They feel that the occasion is one when our Society should give a cordial welcome to so important a body, and may receive much advantage from its discussions; and they hope to make arrangements by which an Excursion in common may be taken. They sincerely hope that the health of our highly valued President, Sir J. P. Boileau, will enable him to take a personal part in some such scheme of united action, in concert with our worthy Treasurer, the City Sheriff.

The Committee desire to propose the name of Dr. W. Jackson Howard as an Honorary Member, in acknowledgment of the very valuable assistance he has given the Society in providing the copies of the Visitation of Norfolk, which they are now publishing under the care of Mr. Dashwood.

The Members of the Committee who retire in rotation this year, are the Rev. J. Bulwer, the Rev. J. Gunn, the Rev. E. Gillett, the Rev. R. Hart, the Rev. J. Lee-Warner, and the Hon. F. Walpole, who are eligible for re-election.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>The Treasurer in account with the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
1867.					
Jan. 8.	To Balance in hand ..	£.	s.	d.	
Dec. 30.	" Amount received for Subscriptions during the year, viz. —	194	15	0	
	18 Subscriptions for 1864	6	15	0	
	14 " 1865	5	5	0	
	33 " 1866	12	7	6	
	1 " 1866	0	10	0	
	273 " 1867	102	7	6	
	1 " 1867	0	10	0	
	1 " 1868	0	7	6	
	1 " 1869	0	7	6	
	To Sale of Parts ..	128	10	0	
	" Interest allowed by Bankers ..	8	19	0	
	Deposit Account ..	2	9	1	
	General Account ..	6	4	5	
		2	13	6	
		£334 17 6			
1868.					
Jan 1.	To Balance in hand ..	£	116	12	5
		£334 17 6			
		1867.			
	By C. J. W. Winter, for Balance in full on account of Handworth Screen ..	102	0	0	
	" Kell Brothers, for Engravings ..	8	6	0	
	" S. H. Cowell for ditto ..	3	18	6	
	" J. R. Sawyer, for Photograph ..	0	3	6	
	" Messrs. Miller and Leavins, for Printing, &c. ..	84	0	0	
	" Expenses at Quarterly Meetings, &c. ..	1	5	6	
	" Advertisements ..	2	10	0	
	" Collector's Salary ..	10	0	0	
	" Do. for Postage, Envelopes, & Carriage ..	4	0	7	
	" Gratuity to Hall Keepers ..	1	1	0	
	" East Anglian, 1866 and 1867 ..	1	0	0	
	" Balance in hand, Dec. 31st, 1867 ..	116	12	5	
		£334 17 6			
		<i>Audited by me, 18th Feb., 1868, J. H. DRURY.</i>			



NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archæological Society.

REPORT FOR 1868.

READ FEBRUARY 24TH, 1869.

THE Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society has now reached the close of its twenty-third year; and the Committee have no reason to think that its labours have been unrewarded, or its usefulness diminished. In this, as in all other scientific pursuits, every year's advancement calls for a wider range of knowledge, and more accurate investigations on the part of those who follow them. Every year it is more plainly seen that the field of study is enlarged and deepened, and inseparably connected with other branches of learning; and although our limits are nominally confined to a small area, the line cannot be drawn between them, and a far more comprehensive range of observation, of which the results that may hereafter be deduced, and the conclusions that may be arrived at, are of no small importance. This must have been very evident to those of our Members who attended the International Congress of Pre-historic Archæology held here last year, during the Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. It cannot be doubted that the researches of such a body of the most learned men in Europe in this particular field, must



be of great value in a science such as pre-historic antiquity, which may be said to be yet only in its infancy; and whether we are disposed to agree with their views or not, the opportunity of attending their Meeting at Norwich, and reading the Papers that were then communicated, is one which none of our Members can afford to forget.

The occurrences of this Meeting, and that of the British Association, together with the circumstance of a General Election engrossing public attention in the past year, combined to make the operations of our own Society less prominent than usual. One Excursion Meeting was held, in conjunction with the sister Society of Suffolk, and an interesting round of churches was visited between Haddiscoe and Lowestoft, including the curious and apparently very early ruin of Flixton. A few articles exhibited at this Meeting are worthy of further notice and illustration, viz., some fine British Swords, discovered in the dry bed of the lake at Saham, near Watton, exhibited by Mr. Grigson; and a Seal of the Hundred of Lothingland, found last year, and produced by Mr. Fitch.

The Committee have the pleasure of informing the Members that the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland have very handsomely offered to present to our Society the back volumes of its Journal, Vol. VII. to XXIII., inclusive, and to exchange with us our respective publications in future. This liberal proposal has been gladly accepted, and the numbers are being put into covers, at our Society's expense. We may also congratulate ourselves that the Royal Archæological Institute intend visiting East Anglia this year, their Annual Meeting for 1869 being arranged to be held at Bury St. Edmunds.

It will be remembered that after the publication of the Society's Illustrations of Randworth Screen, it was agreed to proceed in the same manner with the drawings of that in Barton Turf church. These consist of six figures on one

screen and four on another, and are quite ready for issue, only awaiting a letter-press description which has been promised by Mr. Gunn. Another screen, that belonging to Hunstanton church, which the Members will recollect inspecting in a fragmentary state at the Vicarage, when they met there in 1867, is about to be replaced in the church if the Vicar can obtain the requisite funds; and as much interest was expressed in its fate by those who saw it, it may be hoped that some of them will be disposed to contribute to a judicious restoration.

It is gratifying to the Committee to state that Mr. Munford, whose MS. volume of Norfolk Local Etymology was mentioned in the last Report as having been entrusted to their care for publication, has regained his health sufficiently to enable him to try to proceed with it himself. Whether and how our Society could assist the publication, which is much to be desired, is a matter for the consideration of the Members and the Committee.

The Third Part of Vol. VII. of our Original Papers was issued in the past year, together with the fifth portion of the "Visitation," and the first portion of the "Norfolk Fines."

It is with very deep sorrow that the Committee have to record the unexpected loss they and the whole Society have sustained within the last few weeks by the death of the Rev. G. H. Dashwood, one of their oldest supporters, and the editor of the "Visitation." His genealogical knowledge, his industry and energy in preparing the pedigrees for the press, and his frequent liberality to the Society, make his removal a serious misfortune to us. They trust that the valuable services of other Members, well versed in the subject, will not be wanting to continue the publication of the "Visitation," which to many of the Society is of great interest. The Committee also grieve to say that two other very useful and accomplished Members of the Committee

THE
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE
NAVY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1, 1900

TO THE
HONORABLE
MEMBERS OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year 1900. The proposed amendment is being considered by the Committee on Naval Affairs, and it is expected that a report will be made to the House in due season.

have been removed from them by death in the past year—the Rev. S. W. King and the Rev. Edward Gillett. They have also been deprived of the services of two others on the Committee—the Rev. G. W. W. Minns and Mr. Jeckyll, who have ceased to reside in Norfolk. On the other hand twenty-one new Members have been added to the Society in the past year.

The Committee desire to propose that the Venerable A. M. Hopper, Archdeacon of Norwich, be elected into the list of Vice-presidents of the Society.

The names of the gentlemen who would have retired from the Committee this year, had we not otherwise lost their services, are Mr. Dashwood, Mr. Jeckyll, and Mr. King; the other three being Mr. Phipson, Mr. Titlow, and Mr. Morant. It is proposed to re-elect the last three, and in place of the others to request Francis G. M. Boileau, Esq., the Rev. Hinds Howell, and the Rev. W. Vincent to take office. Two more names will then be required to supply the places of Mr. Minns and Mr. Gillett, and the Committee hope to obtain the services of F. E. Watson, Esq., and W. T. Bensly, Esq.



<i>Dr.</i> The Treasurer in Account with the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.				<i>Cr.</i>			
1868.				1868. Dec. 31.			
Jan. 1.	To Balance in hand	£.	s. d.	By Messrs. Miller & Leavins for Printing, &c.	£.	s. d.	£. s. d.
Dec. 31.	" Subscriptions—		116 12 5	" C. J. W. Winter, for Engravings	9 8 0	55 17 0	
	6 for 1864 ..	2 5 0		" R. B. Utting ditto ..	4 18 0		
	3 for 1865 ..	1 2 6		" S. H. Corwell ditto ..	1 6 0		
	4 for 1866 ..	1 10 0		" W. F. Browne ditto ..	3 10 0		
	17 for 1867 ..	6 7 6		" W. Hall ditto ..	0 14 0		
	226 for 1868 ..	84 15 0	96 0 0	" G. Quinton, Bookbinding	..	..	19 16 0
	" Sale of Parts ..	..	1 18 0	" Advertisements ..	..	..	2 10 0
	" Sale of Randworth Screen ..	..	2 2 0	" Gratuity to Hall Keepers	..	..	2 4 0
	" Sale of Norwich Gates ..	..	0 10 0	" Collector's Salary ..	..	..	1 1 0
	" Interest allowed by Bankers—			" Postage, Carriage, and Miscellaneous Expenses	..	..	10 0 0
	Deposit Account ..	2 0 9		" C. J. W. Winter, for Engravings of Barton	..	..	5 8 8
	General Account ..	0 1 10	2 2 7	Screen ..	..	..	81 8 6
				" Balance in hand, Feb. 15, 1869	..	..	40 19 10
							£219 5 0
1869.				Audited by me, 23rd February, 1869, J. H. DRUERY.			
Feb. 19.	To Balance in hand ..	..	£40 19 10				



NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archæological Society.

REPORT FOR 1869.

READ FEBRUARY 16TH, 1870.

IN presenting a Report of our Society to its Members for the year 1869, the first duty to discharge is a melancholy one. That year has been marked in a way which has filled every one of its supporters with deep regret, through the death of its much-valued President. Sir John Boileau had filled that office for fourteen years in succession, and had so long taken a lively personal interest in the Society's work, and had contributed so much, from his own great antiquarian knowledge, to explain and illustrate objects visited or exhibited at our Meetings, as well as to enrich the pages of our publications by his pen, that his loss will be felt to be quite irreparable. It is not too much to say that the success which has attended the Society for the principal part of its existence, and the spread of an interest in its pursuits in the county, has been chiefly owing to the constant friendship and close attention to its affairs shown by the late President. In proof of the sincere interest he felt in the continued prosperity of the Society, the Treasurer has to report the receipt of his kind legacy of £100 to the Society's funds.



The Committee has not yet formally decided on the application of this very liberal bequest, but it is their general opinion that it would be most in accordance with Sir John Boileau's own views, and with the objects of the Society, to expend it in the publication of a "Boileau Volume," to contain illustrations of unpublished examples of Art-Archæology in Norfolk.

As the loss which the Society thus sustained occurred early in last year, it became necessary to fill up the office of President for the intervening months; and it was with very great satisfaction to the Committee that the Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich was prevailed upon to accept it. It is their hope that the guidance and co-operation of one so gifted, and so highly esteemed, will long continue to further and strengthen the Society's work.

The number of new Members added to the list during the past year is fifteen.

The Illustrations of the Screen in Barton Turf church were issued to the subscribers for 1868-1869, and will be delivered also to any others elected in 1870 who shall pay the subscription for 1869. Much interest has been felt in this and the preceding similar publication by the possessors of them, and their appearance has caused a considerable accession to the funds of the Society. It is proposed that the next Screen to be illustrated be that in the church of Fritton, near Long Stratton.

The past year has not been marked by many archæological discoveries worthy to be placed on our records, except that of an extensive Saxon cemetery at Kenninghall. This spot was visited by the Members at the autumn excursion, and it is hoped will receive a fuller examination at another time. At the same Meeting, the Society visited the site of Kenninghall Palace and several interesting churches, and were most kindly and hospitably received at Quidenham Hall by Lord Albemarle. The summer excursion comprised a

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visit to the churches at Yaxham, Mattishall, &c., when they were guided and warmly welcomed by the Rev. W. C. Johnson, the Rev. J. B. Johnson, and others.

The Members of the Committee who retire in rotation this year are Capt. Bulwer, the Rev. W. Grigson, R. Blake-Humfrey, Esq., the Rev. J. J. Smith, F. E. Watson, Esq., and F. Worship, Esq., who are eligible for re-election.



<i>Dr.</i>	The Treasurer in Account with the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society,	<i>Cr.</i>
1869. Jan. 1.	To Balance in hand	£. s. d. 40 19 10
Dec. 31.	" Subscriptions— 1 for 1866 .. 0 7 6 5 for 1867 .. 1 17 6 56 for 1868 .. 21 0 0 251 for 1869 .. 94 2 6 13 for 1870 .. 4 17 6 1 for 1871 .. 0 7 6	1869. Dec. 31. By Messrs. Miller & Leavins, for Printing, &c. .. 42 9 6 " C. J. W. Winter, for Engravings .. 10 5 0 " R. B. Utting 0 14 0 " Advertisements 3 6 0 " Gratuity to Hall Keepers 0 10 6 " Collector's Salary 10 0 0 " Excursion Expenses 0 15 6 " Subscription to "East Anglian" " Postage, Carriage, and Binding .. 6 17 0 " Balance in Bank, Jan. 25. 1870 .. 101 2 7
	122 12 6	£176 10 1
	Donation, (Archdeacon Blacklock) 1 1 0	
	" Sale of Publications .. 10 9 6	
	" Interest allowed by Bankers .. 1 7 3	
	£176 10 1	
1870. Jan. 25.	To Balance in Bank .. 101 2 7	J. H. DRUERY, <i>Auditor.</i>



NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archæological Society.

REPORT FOR 1870.

READ FEBRUARY 1ST, 1871.

A retrospect of the year 1870 will cause painful feelings to arise in almost every direction to which we may have to turn our thoughts. In the presence of national calamities, and the fall of thrones and empires, disasters of a more private and local character are comparatively insignificant. In our own county, losses have been sustained which have made themselves felt in all ranks, from the highest to the lowest: and unfortunately our Society has not escaped. The amount of our funds in Messrs. Harveys' Bank, at the time of its suspension was, on the general account, £131. 16s. 8d., and on account of the Boileau Legacy, besides £15 in notes in the collector's hands, £101. 3s. 5d. The total loss thus sustained is expected to be about £100. This misfortune has of course prevented any further steps being taken with respect to the publication of the "Boileau Volume," as proposed last year; but it has not stopped the issue of the 4th part of Vol. VII. of our "Papers," which is now ready to be delivered to the members. It is hardly necessary to add how desirable it is that all outstanding subscriptions be paid as soon as possible, that we may have funds for the continuance of our publications.

The principal result of Archæological investigation during the year, is one which, although occurring in our own county, is of the highest scientific interest to all who are engaged in the same study. The indefatigable labours of Canon Greenwell at "Grime's Graves," in the parish of Weeting, have been crowned with success; and his discoveries have been fully reported in a Paper, contributed by

him to the Ethnological Society, of which he has liberally allowed us to make use. As we hope to publish his own account, it will be sufficient to report now, what is already known to most of us, that he has conclusively proved the pits at "Grime's Graves" to be quarries of the Stone Period, for the purpose of obtaining the best flint for making flint implements. The singular interest of the scene, on the 5th of April, 1870, when the chalk-cut horizontal gallery, forty feet below the surface, was exposed, with the primitive stag's-horn picks, *in situ*, and the flint block ready for working, just as it had been left, probably from the falling in of the chalk on some day, perhaps thousands of years ago, will not soon be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be present.

The zeal and care of our President has been steadily directed to the Cathedral under his charge. The interesting patterns discovered on the walls and vaults of the Jesus Chapel have been preserved, and the rest of the Chapel restored in the same style. It now gives a very good illustration of the original appearance of a Norman interior.

Much attention has been attracted, and beyond our own county; to the curious wall-painting discovered in the enlargement of Starston Church. The scene represented has been the subject of some valuable remarks in "Notes and Queries," and its meaning is still somewhat doubtful. As the wall and the painting were obliged to be destroyed in adding an aisle to the church, it will be gratifying to our members that the liberality of the Rector, Archdeacon Hopper, has provided an excellent chromo-lithograph of it in the new number of our "Original Papers."

Among the objects of interest exhibited at our Committee Meetings may be mentioned some fine fragments of early pottery, spindle-whirls, &c., found at Thetford; and some curious examples of brass badges, some with armorial bearings of Norfolk families. These are preserved in the rich cabinet of Mr. Fitch.

A valuable publication relating to our own field of research has issued from the press during the past year, viz., the Rev. G. Munford's "Local Names in Norfolk." That diffi-



cult branch of our pursuits, the etymology of the names of places, has here been investigated with much sober judgment and scientific care.

The Summer Excursion of the past year was held on the north-east coast of the county, and a round of interesting churches was visited at Stalham, Ingham, Hickling, Eccles, Hempstead, Lessingham, Happisburgh, and East Ruston. Some of the architectural remains there inspected were considered by the members present suitable for illustration in our publications; and one, the fragment of the beautiful canopy of the tomb of Sir Oliver Ingham, is already sketched. It was hoped that a second Excursion might have been arranged in October, for which the weather proved highly favourable, but a variety of local engagements entirely prevented its being carried out.

The Committee desire to express the difficulty they have in appointing, according to our rules, Quarterly Meetings in Norwich at regular intervals. They are naturally unwilling to call the members together without any provision of subjects for papers or discussion. It would greatly contribute to the more frequent holding of these meetings if members who have remarks to communicate, or matters of interest to report, would take the trouble to inform the Secretaries, that they might rely upon not calling a meeting to no purpose.

The Committee deeply regret the loss of one of their Vice-Presidents, the late Lord Walsingham; and it is also their painful duty to report the very recent death of an Honorary Member long connected with the Society, and one whose accurate knowledge of antiquities and records has for a long time past assisted our pursuits, and those of kindred bodies of more importance than ours—Mr. Henry Harrod, for some years one of our Honorary Secretaries. His loss, in the prime of middle life, will be not less felt among those with whom he was latterly associated in London, than with ourselves.

The Committee who retire in rotation this year are W. T. Bensly, Esq., Rev. J. Bulwer, Rev. J. Gunn, Rev. R. Hart, Rev. H. J. Lee-Warner, and the Hon. F. Walpole, who are eligible for re-election.

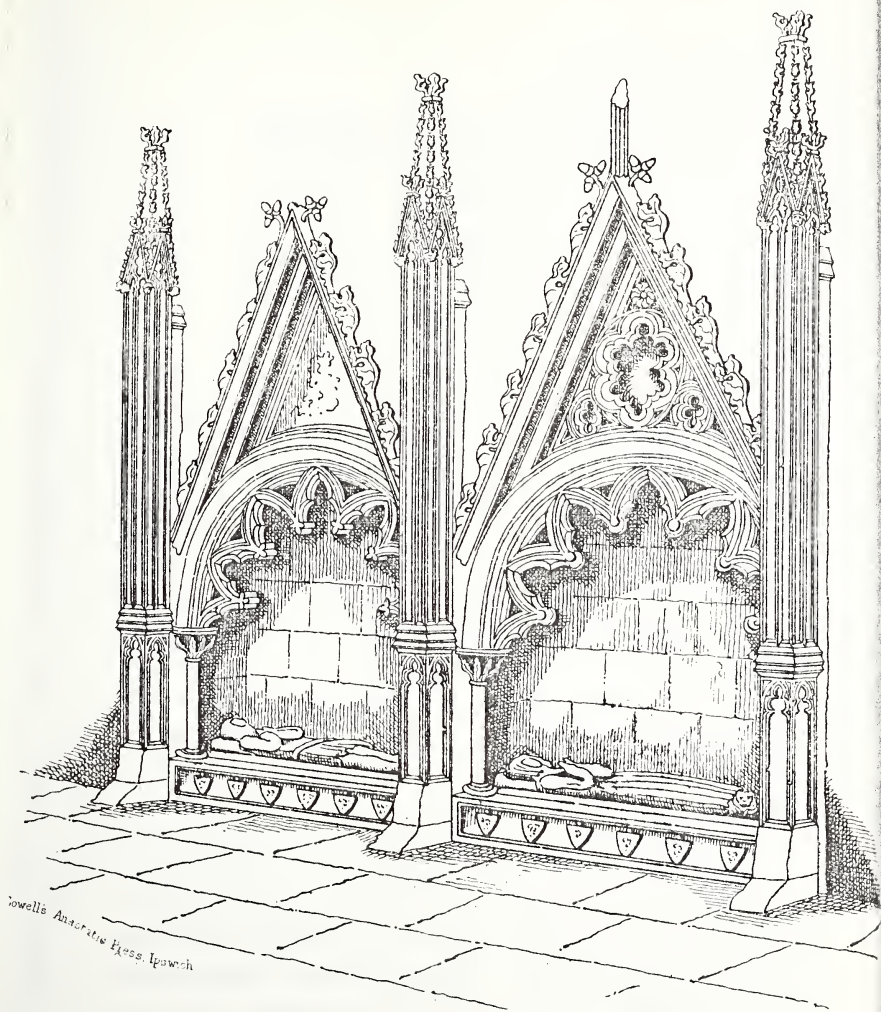


Dr. The Treasurer in Account with the Norfolk and Norwich Anthropological Society.					Cr.	
1870.					£. s. d.	
Jan. 25. To Balance in Bank	..	£.	s.	d.	48	15 0
Dec. 31. " Subscriptions—		101	2	7	9	4 0
1 for 1867 ..	..	0	7	6	4	11 9
10 for 1868 ..	..	3	15	0	25	0 0
27 for 1869 ..	..	10	2	6	2	0 6
202 for 1870 ..	..	75	15	0	10	0 0
1 for 1870 ..	..	1	1	0	10	0 0
3 for 1871 ..	..	1	2	6	1	0 0
To Sale of Publications ..	..	92	3	6	3	7 0
" Legacy—Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart.	..	..	..	5 16 9	1	0 0
" Interest, Messrs. Harveys, to July 16th, 1870, General Account	..	..	..	100 0 0	..	..
" Ditto, Deposit Account ..	..	0	14	1	..	..
" Interest, Messrs. Gurneys, to Jan. 28th, 1871, Deposit Account ..	..	1	3	5	..	..
" Messrs. Harvey and Co.'s First and Second Dividends—		0	3	0	..	..
On Deposit Account	37	18	9		15	0 0
On General Account	49	8	9		248	0 1
On Notes ..	5	12	6		38	1 9
					3	12 9
					41	14 6
					4394	3 4
By Balance in Messrs. Gurneys' Bank, Jan. 28th, 1871—					4394	3 4
Deposit Account	38	1	9			
General Account	3	12	9			
					41	14 6
By Balance in Messrs. Gurneys' Bank, Jan. 28th, 1871—					4394	3 4
Deposit Account	38	1	9			
General Account	3	12	9			
					41	14 6

Audited, J. H. DRUERY,

31st January, 1871.





Sowells Architect. Russ. Ipswich

TOMBS OF THE GERBRIDGE FAMILY
in Wickhampton Church, Norfolk.

Wickhampton Church.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. C. R. MANNING, M.A.,

Honorary Secretary.

THE Parish of Wickhampton is situated in the Hundred of Walsham, and Deanery of Blofield. The Church is about two miles from the Reedham station, and stands at the extremity of the slightly elevated land, looking over a large tract of marshes, towards Yarmouth. It is a building of moderate size, consisting of chancel, nave, tower, and south porch, and of mixed styles—the chancel being chiefly Early English, the nave good Early Decorated, and the tower Perpendicular. The east window of the chancel is now a Perpendicular one of three lights, but it has supplanted an earlier one, apparently of five lancets, traces of the two outermost lancets remaining, both on the inside and outside of the wall. On the south side of the chancel is an Early English window of two lights, the sill forming graduated sedilia; a lancet window, and a blocked doorway of the same Early English date. There is also a low-side window, square-headed, arched internally. The piscina is a plain recess with a small niche over it. On the north side of the chancel is one lancet window towards the east end, and the rest of the wall is occupied by two extremely fine canopied monuments, which give the chief interest to the church, and which I will describe presently. The chancel still retains

[VOL. VII.]

some curious old returned stalls, rather debased in style, and partly of deal. They are probably of the time of James I., and have poppyheads somewhat rudely carved with a cross between circles and stars. An inscription in raised letters on the front part of the stalls appears to be "John Wysman," three times repeated. There is an altar stone of small dimensions, 3 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 8 in., with four crosses on it, upon the floor. The roof is coved and ceiled.

The chancel arch is Perpendicular. At about 18 inches below the capitals are brackets in the form of heads, one on each side, probably to support a rood-beam. The screen is Late Perpendicular, and plain. The lower panels are pierced with two foliated circles. The two windows on the south side of the nave are very good Early Decorated ones, with rich mouldings, and are divided by buttresses. The south doorway is of the same date; its arch is supported by corbel heads, and there is some fine iron-work, of contemporary date, on the door. The north side of the nave has two plain Early Decorated windows, and a doorway. The wall appears to have had mural paintings, of which slight traces are discernible.¹ Several sculptured brackets remain, at different levels, on each side of the nave, near the chancel arch, and as high as the spring of it. The roof is a plain open one, thatched, and in a bad condition. The font is plain Early Decorated. There is a lofty belfry arch, with flowers on the mouldings, supported on corbels of grotesque heads, one stretching its mouth, the other lolling out the tongue. The tower has its buttresses and battlements panelled. The west window is of three lights, and there is a doorway below it. The door here has a closing ring of the same early date as that on the south door. The sound-holes in the next stage above are filled with tracery. The porch is Late Perpendicular. On the apex of the gable is an interesting and rare

¹ The Rev. G. Gillett informs me that among the subjects represented were three kings with as many skeletons, a greyhound in a leash, and a hare.

piece of sculpture—a small *rood* in stone. The crucifix is supported by the figures of St. Mary and St. John, the whole standing on a Calvary, on steps. The back of the stonework is rounded, and it is probable that it was not originally intended for its present situation, but stood in a niche.

It appears, therefore, judging from architectural evidence alone, that this church was originally a plain Early English one, with lancet or two-light windows; and that the south side of the nave was rebuilt towards the close of the thirteenth century, very probably by the lord of the manor and patron, whose fine monument occupies the place of a founder's or benefactor's tomb on the north side of the chancel. The lordship of this place, Blomefield tells us, "was granted to the Bigots, Earls of Norfolk, and was held of them by the ancient family of De Gerbridge,"² Jerbridge, or Gerberge, as it is variously spelt. "They took their name," he also says, "from the bridge at Yarmouth over the Yar, or Ger, and Jer," a derivation which is not supported by Yarmouth antiquaries of the present day. Mr. C. J. Palmer, who has obligingly furnished me with some notes on this family, as connected with Yarmouth, observes that no bridge was built there till 1417, and it is more probable, he thinks, that the termination meant *burgh*, as the more ancient spelling is *berge*; and *brigge* or *brig* has the same signification to this day in the north of England. The family of Gerbridge flourished in this locality as early as the reign of King John. "William de Jerbridge was living in the 24th of Henry III., and purchased 14s. rent in Yarmouth of Isabel de Caestre, by fine."³ Manship, on the authority of Speed, says, that the Monastery of the Grey Friars at Yarmouth was founded "by Sir William Gerbrigge, who, also, I find to be one of the incorporation, whose commendation we ought not to overpass, but to stir up our minds to maintain his memory

² Blomefield's *Norfolk*, xi. 135.

³ Blomefield, *ibid.*

to all posterity hereafter, for, as it is said, good men ought to be remembered, especially they whose memory is godly and profitable."⁴ This Sir William Gerbrige was Bailiff of Yarmouth in 1271 and 1272.⁵ John Gerberge, another of this family, was Bailiff of Yarmouth in 1282 and 1292. In 1284, he caused some men of Ostend to be arrested, "for default of justice in those parts," according to the retaliatory system of justice pursued in those times.⁶

In 1275, William Gerberge, the elder, and William Gerberge, the younger, are named in a roll which sets forth that it was then the usage not to take customs of any vessel which lay so near the land of Lothingland that the bailiff of that part could touch it with a rod of an ell and a-half in length from the dry land. Sir William Gerberge was possessed of a moiety of the lastage⁷ at Yarmouth, which he held of Henry de Hanville, of Dunton, who held the same immediately of the Crown in grand serjeancy, by the service of keeping a ger falcon for the king. He was also a benefactor to the Hospital of St. Mary the Virgin at Yarmouth,⁸ for by his will he gave to it an annual rent for the maintenance of two priests.

⁴ *Manship*, i. p. 29.

⁵ Yarmouth was then, and for some time afterwards, governed by four Bailiffs, elected annually; subsequently by two Bailiffs; and lastly, as at present, by a Mayor.

⁶ When Edward I. was in Flanders, some Zealanders carried off a ship belonging to a servant of the king, who thereupon sent a writ to the Bailiffs of Yarmouth to demand satisfaction. The Bailiffs immediately arrested twelve unfortunate Zealanders who happened to be attending Yarmouth fair, and sent them to prison; but these men pleaded that they did not belong to the district where the robbery was committed, and so escaped.—PALMER'S *Continuation of Manship*, ii. p. 50. The practice of resorting to reprisals for redress lasted long in Germany. See WEBSTER'S *Gleanings from German Archives*.

⁷ A customary payment levied on vessels frequenting the port.—PALMER'S *Manship*, ii. p. 7.

⁸ Some remains of this hospital existed until about the year 1835, when they were entirely removed by the Charity Trustees, and the "Children's Hospital School" was erected on the site.

Sir William Gerberge, his son, who was many times Bailiff of Yarmouth, was warden or principal of this hospital. He was possessed of a moiety of the lastage, which he gave to Edmund Gerberge his son.⁹

William de Coston and Clementia his wife, as trustees, settled on Sir William de Gerberge, of Wickhampton, and Joan his wife, seven messuages, a mill, two carucates of land, — of meadow, 300 of marsh, with 50s. rent in this town, Tunstal, Halvergate, Moulton, &c., with the advowson of Wickhampton Church, for their lives and in tail.¹ "In the 20th of Edward III., Sir Edward Gerbridge was found to hold the third part of a fee." "Ralph Gerbridge and Alianore his wife settled it on themselves and in tail, by fine, levied in the 40th of Edward III."² Perhaps the above Edward is the same as Edmund, son of Sir William, who was one of the customers, or farmers of the king's customs at Yarmouth. He served the office of bailiff in 1325, 1341, 1342, and 1348. He, with Katharine his wife, in 1344, sold the lastage of Yarmouth, which he had of his father, to Thomas de Drayton.

Eleanor, widow of Sir William Gerberge, Knt., by her will, made in 1386, desired to be buried in the church of the Augustine Friars at Gorleston.

"In 1397, Edward Gerbrygge was Lord of Wickhampton, and presented to the Church. This Edward left by Cecilia his wife, a daughter and sole heir, Elizabeth, a minor," who became the wife, as Blomefield supposes, of John Bray, who held the manor in the 13th of Henry VI.³

Of the monuments, Blomefield merely says that they are

⁹ "In 1297, Walter Gerberge was Lord of South Erpingham, and then lived at Wickhampton, as also in 1315; in 1345, Edward Gerberge, his son, had it, and he it was that conveyed it to the Erpinghams."—Blomefield, vi. 420.

¹ Blomefield, xi. 135. In the 9th of Edward II.? There is a confusion here in Blomefield's typography.

² Blomefield, *ibid.*

³ Blomefield, *ibid.*

the effigies of Sir William Gerbrygge and his wife, "with his shield of arms obscure by length of time." The bearings are very plain now, and the monuments in a fair state of preservation. They are excellent examples of the monumental architecture of the reign of Edward I., and deserve to be classed among the best in the county. From the somewhat retired situation of the parish, it is possible that few of our members have ever visited them. Cotman, who neglected no relic of interest, has engraved them, and the effigies separately, in the second volume of his *Miscellaneous Etchings*, but the architectural details are not very correctly given. There are two low altar-tombs on which are the separate recumbent effigies, and above them rise two large canopied arches, connected together by a pinnaced shaft, reaching to the roof of the chancel. The westernmost arch contains the effigy of the knight. He is clad in a hauberk of chain mail, but the rings are not represented by sculpture, and therefore they were probably expressed in painting. Over his hauberk he wears a loose surcoat, with a girdle round the waist, over which the surcoat hangs in folds. It is open at the bottom, and shows two under garments, one in folds. He wears a round helmet on his head with a narrow circlet round it, and rests on a double cushion, punctured with dots. His hands are bare and raised, and hold a heart. His sword hangs on a loose belt, in an ornamented scabbard, and his shield, sculptured with his armorial bearings, is slung on his left arm. Blomefield gives the arms of the Gerbridge family from some painted glass then in the windows, as, Ermine, on a chief 5 lozenges of the first, i.e., ermine, but the lozenges on this shield are clearly *vair*. The knee-caps, which, as well as other smaller details, are quite omitted in Cotman's etching, are in the form of flowers, and circular in shape. He has pointed shoes and prick spurs. His feet rest on a lion. On the whole, the costume accords precisely with the military dress of the last years of the reign

of Edward I., or about 1300. The low tomb on which the effigy lies is ornamented with a row of seven shields, bearing the arms of families no doubt more or less nearly connected with that of Gerbridge. They are as follows:—

1. A cross moline. *Bee?*
2. Chequy, a fess ermine (Cotman gives it as 3 escallops on the fesse). *Calthorpe?*
3. A bend between 6 crosses crosslet, fitchée. *Howard.*
4. Gyronny of eight. *Bassingbourne?*
5. A maunch. *Hastings, Toni, or Conyers?*
6. A saltire engrailed. *Kerdeston?*
7. 3 bars within a bordure. *Moulton.*

The canopy above the figure is a lofty triangle richly crocketed, enclosing an elliptic arch, seven-foiled, double feathered, the cusps being fleurs-de-lis, supported on low shafts, with floriated capitals. One of these shafts rises from a moulded base, the other from a corbel carved as the figure of a demon. The spandril within the great triangle has lost its tracery.⁴ Near the apex of the triangle, one of the crockets on each side is carved as a bunch of acorns. The finial is gone.

The other effigy rests under a similar canopy, except that the central circle is more perfect, having six foliations; it held some ornament, now lost, projecting into each cusp. The upper angle contains the device of a sun. The cusps of the lower arch are moulded circles instead of fleurs-de-lis. Among the crockets are the bunches of acorns as in the first tomb. The figure is that of a lady in the dress of a widow, and from the whole composition being that of a double tomb of the same character and details, there can be no doubt that they are of one date, and probably the lady is the wife of the knight. She wears a close-fitting under-garment only visible

⁴ Cotman's sketch shows a central circle, with three small foliated ones in the angles. There are now two iron pegs in the middle, which probably supported an achievement, or some heraldic or religious emblem.

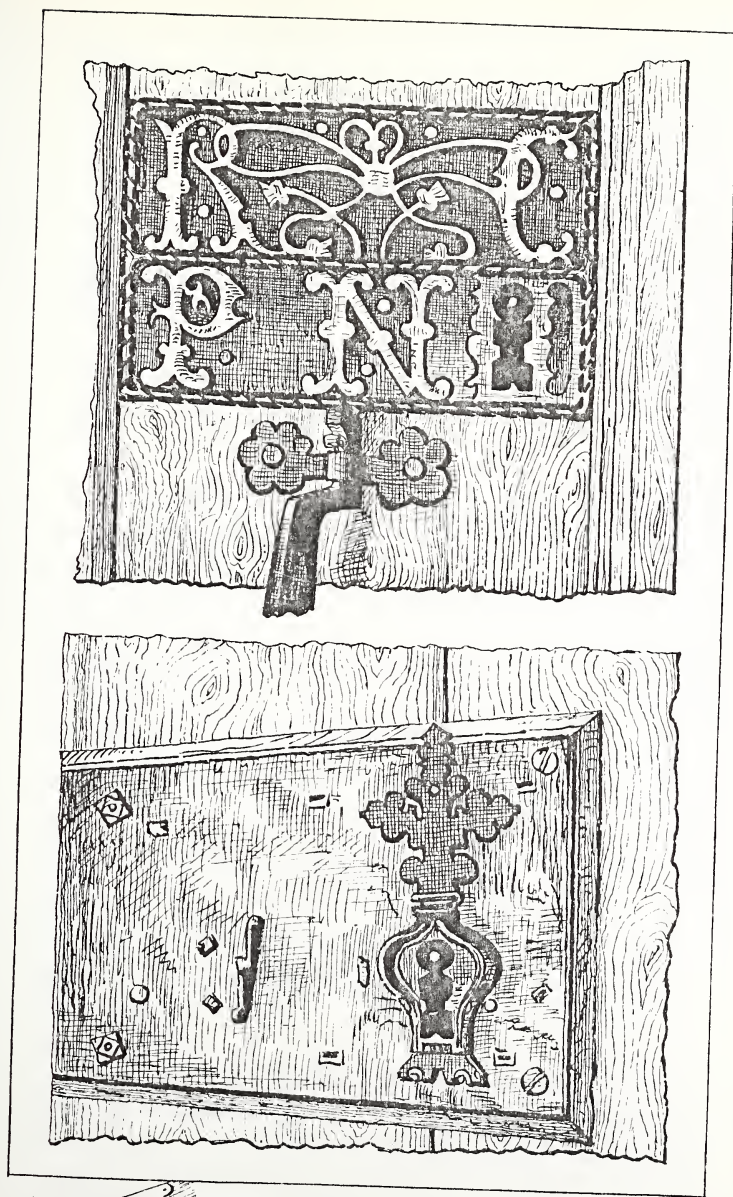
at the arms, and an upper one of the same plain character, without sleeves. Her hair appears in braids on each side of the face, covered by a widely-extended veil, and round the crown is a similar circlet to that on the knight's head, which is entirely invisible in Cotman's sketch. The wimple is worn round the face, and the barbe, the sign of widowhood, on the neck. Her hands are joined in prayer, and her feet rest on a dog. The plinth on which the effigy lies has also a series of shields, but only six in number, they are—


1. A fess between 6 crosses flory (or 6 crosses crosslet). *Beauchamp?*
2. Ermine, on a chief 5 lozenges vair, for Gerbridge, as on the knight's shield.
3. A plain cross. *Norwich Priory?*
4. Gerbridge as before.
5. A bend fusily. *Taverner?*
6. 3 roses (cinquefoils?) *Bardolf.*

Of the two shafts which support the internal arch to this canopy, the capitals are, on one side, vine leaves and grapes, beautifully designed; and on the other, which is somewhat broken, apparently two dragons, one with the head in the other's mouth.

As to the persons to whom these interesting monuments should be ascribed, there can be no doubt, from the bearings on the shield which the male effigy carries on his arm, that they are of the Gerbridge family, and probably they represent Sir William de Gerbridge, the elder, the same who was Bailiff of Yarmouth in 1272, and his wife.

The church and its monuments will be found well worthy of a visit from any of our members, and I trust the parish authorities will continue to preserve these fine remains with the care they so well deserve.



 Lock-Plate and Reverse Norwich-Cathedral.

NOTICE
OF
An Ancient Lock in Norwich Cathedral.

COMMUNICATED BY
MR. JOHN L'ESTRANGE.

THE following note, and the accompanying illustration from a drawing by the Rev. G. W. W. Minns, may throw light upon a point connected with the architectural history of the Cathedral, concerning which some misapprehension has existed. On the western side of the door opening from the south transept into the chancel aisle is an ornamental lock-plate of wrought iron, containing the initials, R. C., connected by a knot, and below them the letters, P. N. The engraving, showing this plate and the reverse side of the lock, will save further description; but there is a peculiarity in the construction which may be observed. The key-holes are not opposite each other, the bolt being furnished with two catches. The present fastenings are modern, and the lock could easily be taken off from the inside, but originally iron bands passed through square holes, shown in the engraving, on each side of the keyhole, and were secured on the outside.

Britton, in his *Norwich Cathedral*, gives a plate of the doorway and screen above, and remarks that, from the initials on the lock, "it is generally supposed that the whole was erected by the last Prior and first Dean, William Castleton." He however rightly observes, that, "although P. N. may

stand for Prior of Norwich, it is not so easy to make R. C. stand for *William Castleton*."

The editor of Murray's "Hand-book" to the Cathedral draws attention to this ironwork, and arbitrarily assigns the screen to Prior *Robert Castleton*. The Christian name of Castleton was certainly William, but the prior immediately preceding him, Robert Bronde, adopting the name of his birth-place, as was usual with ecclesiastics of the period, was called Robert Catton. In the printed lists he occurs as Robert Bronde, but when mentioned in documents he is called Catton.¹ To the period of his priorate, 1504—29, the erection of this screen may therefore reasonably be referred.²

The present notice serves to add an item to the slender stock of information on record concerning Prior Catton. In 1519, he obtained a bull from Pope Leo X., and license from Bishop Nix, his diocesan, to assume the mitre, pastoral staff, and other pontificals:³ an unusual privilege, and one not known to have been granted to any other prior of Norwich.

In the east window of the chancel of Catton church, glazed by Prior Bronde, he placed his own effigy, holding a mitre in his hands, and supporting his pastoral staff on his shoulder, with these arms:—"Gul. an Ounce or Cat of Mountain Arg., spotted Sab., between 3 Annulets Arg. on a Chief Or, 3 Cinquefoils pierced Sab., and on the Chief a *pale Az. on which a Mitre Or.*"⁴ Blomefield supposes the mitre on the pale to refer to the arms of the See; but the mitre is more likely an augmentation adopted in consequence of the privilege granted by Leo X. and mentioned above.

¹ "Compōus dñi Roberti Catton, Prioris," &c.: 1504, 5, 11, 17, 23, 25, &c.

² The following item occurs in Comp. ffrs. Hen. Langrake, 1516: "In seris, clauibus, et aliis ferramentis ad noua ostia juxta vestiarium." If this entry refer, as it may, to the ironwork of this door, the date of the screen would be prior to 1516.

³ Reg. 1, Eccles. Cath. N. f. 91.

⁴ Blomefield, vol. ii. p. 435, fo. edit.

NOTICE OF
Roman Coins and Antiquities,
FOUND AT CAISTOR NEXT YARMOUTH,
BY
THE LATE REV. E. S. TAYLOR.

COMMUNICATED BY
A. W. MORANT, ESQ., F.S.A.

THE Roman Camp at Caistor next Yarmouth was probably situated on the top of the hill at the north-west side of the church, which is the highest ground in the neighbourhood, and was therefore selected for the site of the Service Reservoir of the Great Yarmouth Waterworks. There are not any remains of either masonry or earthworks, and if it were not for the name, the former existence of a camp would not be suspected.

When the ground was excavated to form the reservoir, in 1855, great quantities of broken pottery were found—some of the common earth, and some of Samian ware—but no specimens in a perfect state; a small bronze head, apparently that of a Faun, very similar in size and general appearance to the head supposed to be that of Geta, discovered at Caister next Norwich, and now in the cabinet of R. Fitch, Esq.;¹ a bronze pin, and numerous coins, chiefly Third Brass.

¹ Figured in the *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. iv., p. 232.

From the quantity of oyster-shells and bones found mixed with the broken pottery, the spot would seem to have been a rubbish-hole for the camp.

Roman remains are known to have been found in this neighbourhood for a long period. Sir Thomas Browne, in his *Hydriotaphia*, written in 1658, observes that the most frequent discovery of urns and coins in Norfolk "is made at the two Castors by Norwich and Yarmouth, at Burgh Castle, and Brancaster."

In a field at the north-west of the church, and near the side of the Norwich road, a bricked pit, eleven feet long, seven feet wide, and about four feet in depth, was discovered in 1837: it contained bones of the ox and pig, mixed with fragments of Roman pottery and oyster-shells. This was fully described by the Rev. Thomas Clowes in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. viii., New Series, p. 518. In 1851, a Roman kiln, containing two mutilated urns, was also brought to light in this locality.²

Many skeletons have been found in the field in which the pit was discovered, and also in one south of the church, called East Bloody Burgh Furlong.

The Rev. John Gunn also has in his possession a perfect urn, which was found in a clay-pit near the church; it was buried about two feet below the surface, the mouth covered with a tile, and it contained bones and earth; he also has a fragment of Samian ware with figures representing the hunting of the hare.

Coins are very frequently turned up by the plough in the fields in the vicinity of the reservoir, and having collected all that could be obtained from the labourers in the neighbourhood, I gave them to the late Mr. Taylor, who examined and described them, and also all those in two or three private collections. He prepared the following list, intending to offer

² *Norfolk Archaeology*, iv., 352.

it to our Society for publication, but omitted to do so; and after his untimely death, thinking it would form an interesting companion list to those of the coins found at Caister near Norwich, (published in vol. iv., p. 234, and vol. v., p. 203, of the *Norfolk Archaeology*) I procured it from his family, and now bring it before the Society, that his intention may be carried out.

The date of the coins identified and described extend over a period of two hundred and sixty-five years, viz., from about A.D. 80 to A.D. 370. Mr. Taylor observed that, "There are also numberless small brass coins, probably Romano-British, found in this as in other Roman stations in England. They are frequently very minute, and are extremely barbarous imitations of the coins of the Lower Empire. The greater part attempt to depict a head with radiated crown, and a very clumsy imitation of a Roman reverse. There is scarcely any legend,—a letter or two only perhaps, and those scarcely recognisable. They were probably struck in the interval between the Roman evacuation and the Saxon invasion. The earlier Kentish Sceattas of the latter people are often equally rude attempts at the Roman type."

1. Antoninus Pius, AR. ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. P. P. TR. P. XII. *Reverse*: cos. III. Figure standing, heaping ears of corn in a modius; a plough in her left hand.

(Also an illegible coin of Ant. Pius in Middle Brass.)

2. Marcus Aurelius, Æ. i. M. ANTONINVS. AVG. TR. P. XXV. *Reverse*: IMP. VI. cos. III. A Victory, elate, supporting a shield on a fir tree. *On the shield*: VIC. GER.

This coin commemorates the victory over the Marcomanni in his third consulship.—Cooke's *Medallie History of Imperial Rome*.

3. Lucius Verus, Æ. i. L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG. ARMENIAC. *Reverse*: cos. III. Figure standing; a balance in right hand, a cornucopiæ in left.

4. Commodus, Æ. i. M. COMMODVS. ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. *Reverse*: ANN. AVG. TR. P. VIII. cos. III. P. P. A female figure holding a Victory

with laurel branch in her right hand; a cornucopiæ in her left. At her side is a vase filled with ears of corn; on her left, a portion of a ship, in which are three infants.

Cooke describes a similar *reverse* thus: The emperor, with a cornucopiæ in his left hand, and the figure of Ceres in his right; at his feet is a measure of wheat, and behind him, a ship with rowers. *Legend*: ANN. AVG. TR. P. VIII. IMP. VI. COS. . . . Commemorating the establishment of a fleet by which regular supplies of corn were imported into Africa from Rome.

5. Septimus Severus, AR. SEVER . . . RT. MAX. *Reverse*: VIRTVS. AVGG. Valour armed; a Victory in his right hand, a lance in left, leaning on a shield.
6. Caracalla, AR. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. *Reverse*: PART. MAX. PONT. TR. P. III. The Parthian Trophy, with two captives.
7. Elagabalus, AR. IMP. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. *Reverse*: SYMMVS. SACERDOS. AVG. The Emperor sacrificing as Priest of the Sun, which appears over head; Patera in his right hand, laurel branch in his left.
The Phœnician name of the Sun is אל כבול El Gabal, Deus Creator; hence Elagabalus. *Cooke*.
8. Julia Paula, AR. IVLIA. PAULA. AVG. *Reverse*: CONCORDIA. The Empress, sitting: in her right hand a patera; below, a star, or perhaps the sun. This coin is said to commemorate her marriage with Elagabalus.
9. Severus Alexander, AR. IMP. C. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. *Reverse*: P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P. A soldier: a spear in his right hand, a shield in his left.
10. Julia Mamæa, AR. IVLIA. MAMAEA. AVG. *Reverse*: IVNO. CONSERVATRIX. The goddess standing: a patera in her right hand, a lance in her left, her peacock at her feet.
11. Gordian III., AR. IMP. C. GORDIANVS. PIVS. FEL. AVG. *Reverse*: LAETITIA. AVG. N. Figure of Joy: a garland in her right hand; in her left, an anchor (or perhaps the *hasta pura*).
12. Valerian, AR. IMP. C. P. LIC. VALERIANVS. AVG. Head of Valerian, with radiated crown. *Reverse*: FIDES. MILITVM. A female figure with a standard in either hand: probably those of the 30th and 6th legions, Ulpia and Pia Fidelis, which were particularly attached to Valerian.
13. Gallienus, Æ. iii. GALLIENVS. AVG. *Reverse*: LAETITIA. AVG. Much resembling No. 11.
14. — GALLIENVS. AVG. *Reverse*: LIBERO. P. CONS. AVG. A panther.
15. — GALLIENVS. AVG. *Reverse*: DIANAE. CONS. AVG. A she-goat.
16. — IMP. GALLIENVS. AVG. *Reverse*: IOVI. CONS. AVG. A she-goat.

17. Gallienus, $\mathcal{A}E$. iii. GALLIENVS. AVG. *Reverse*: FORTVNA. REDVX. Female standing: a ship's rudder in her right, a cornucopie in her left hand.
18. — GALLIENVS. AVG. *Reverse*: ABVNDANTIA. AVG. Plenty pouring riches from a cornucopie. *In the field*: on the left, s.
19. — GALLIENVS. AVG. *Reverse*: MARTI. PACIFERO. Mars holding aloft an olive branch, and touching a spear and shield with his left hand.
20. — GALLIENVS. AVG. *Reverse*: APOLLINI. CONS. AVG. The flying gryphon.
21. — GALLIENVS. AVG. *Reverse*: DIANAE. CONS. AVG. A stag.
22. — GALLIENVS. AVG. *Reverse*: A consecration type. An eagle displayed.
23. Gallienus, AR. (base). GALLIENVS. P. F. AVG. Armed bust of the Emperor: a lance on his right shoulder, a shield in his left hand. *Reverse*: GERMANICVS. MAXV. A trophy between two captives sitting, their hands bound behind their backs.
- This coin is by no means of usual occurrence. The title of Germanicus Maximus was given to Gallienus when, having been appointed his father's colleague, he was sent into Gaul to repel the attacks of the Germans. These he thoroughly vanquished. Gruter gives an inscription in which he is called Dacicus and Germanicus Maximus, p. 275.
24. Salonina, $\mathcal{A}E$. iii. SALONINA. AVG. *Reverse*: PVDICITIA. A female figure veiling her face with her right hand, a spear held horizontally in the other.
25. Postumus, AR. IMP. C. POSTVMVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse*: IOVI. PROPVNATORI. Jupiter, hurling lightning with his right hand, and holding his eagle with left.
26. Postumus (jun?) $\mathcal{A}E$. iiij. IMP. C. POSTVMVS. P. F. AVG. *Rev.*: VICTORIA. AVG. Victory: in her right hand a crown, in her left a palm, her right foot on a sitting captive.
27. Victorinus, $\mathcal{A}E$. iiij. Several types, barbaric and illegible.
28. — $\mathcal{A}E$. iiij. IMP. C. VICTORINVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse*: OIC . . .
- This coin, especially on the *reverse*, which bears a rude figure blowing a trumpet, is of the rudest fabric, and is probably of barbarian workmanship. Bandini gives several examples of similarly inexplicable legends.
29. Tetricus, $\mathcal{A}E$. iiij. IMP. C. TETRICVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse*: PAX. AVG. Peace, with olive branch and spear.
- Several varieties, all rude.

30. Tetricus, Æ. iij. IMP. C. TETRICVS. P. F. AVG. *Rev.*: FIDES. MILITVM.
Type as Valerian.
Several examples of this type, and others, illegible.
31. — Æ. iij. IMP. TETRICVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse*: LAETITIA. AVG. N.
Type as No. 12.
32. Tetricus, jun., Æ. iij. C. PE. TETRICVS. CAES. *Reverse*: PIETAS. AVGG.
The sacrificial instruments.
33. — Æ. iij. PIVSV. TETRICVS. CAES. *Reverse*: obliterated.
34. Claudius II. }
(Gothicus.) } Æ. iij. IMP. C. CLAVDIVS. AVG. *Reverse*: MARS. VLTOR.
Mars, nude, helmeted, with spear and shield.
35. — Æ. iij. IMP. CLAVDIVS. AVG. *Reverse*: GENIVS. AVG.
A nude figure, with the modius on his head,
standing by an altar and holding a patera.
36. — Æ. iij. IMP. C. CLAVDIVS. AVG. *Reverse*: ÆQVITAS. AVG.
Equity, standing, with balance in her right and
cornucopiæ in her left hand.
37. — Æ. iij. IMP. C. CLAVDIVS. AVG. *Reverse*: FIDES. EXERC.
A figure, standing, a standard erect in her
right, another held transversely in her left
hand.
38. — Æ. iij. IMP. CLAVDIVS. AVG. *Reverse*: FELICITAS. AVG.
A figure standing, a caduceus in her right,
cornucopiæ in left hand.
39. — Æ. iij. IMP. CLAVDIVS. AVG. *Reverse*: FORTVNA. REDVX.
Type as No. 17.
40. — Æ. iij. DIVO. CLAVDIO. *Reverse*: CONSECRATIO. A
blazing altar.
41. — Æ. iij. DIVO. CLAVDIO. *Reverse*: CONSECRATIO. An
eagle displayed.
42. — Æ. iij. A similar type, but the eagle holds a thunderbolt.
43. Aurelian, Æ. iij. IMP. AVRELIANVS. AVG. *Reverse*: DACIA. FELIX. A female
figure holding a staff surmounted by an ass's head.
44. Diocletian, Æ. ii. IMP. C. DIOCLETIANVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse*: GENIO.
POPVLII ROMANI. Type resembling No. 35.
45. Galerius Maximianus, Æ. ii. MAXIMIANVS. NOBIL. C. *Reverse*: resem-
bling preceding, on one side s., on the other F. *Exergue*: I. TR.
i. e., Mint No. 1 of the Treviri (Treves.)
46. Carausius, Æ. iij. IMP. C. CARAVSIVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse*: PAX. AVG.
Type as No. 29, lance held transversely. *Exergue*: M. L.
(Moneta Londinensis.)
47. — Æ. iij. A similar type, but the figure leans on the lance. No
letters in *exergue*.

48. Carausius, Æ. iij. IMP. CARAVSIVS. P. AVG. *Reverse*: LAETITIA AVG.
Type as No. 11.
49. — Æ. iij. Carausius [Valerian, Tacitus, or Florianus]. *Reverse*:
PROVID. AVG. A female figure, a small staff held transversely
in right hand, cornucopie in left. *In the field*: s. c. (See
Akerman.)
50. Allectus, Æ. iij. IMP. C. ALLECTVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse*: PAX. AVG. ^{S. A.}_{S.}
51. — Æ. iij. IMP. C. ALLECTVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse*: VIRTVS AVG. A
ship, with the pilot at the stern and five rowers: it has mast and
stays, but no sailyard. *Ex.*: QC.
52. Constantius I, Æ. ii. CONSTANTIVS. NOB. C. *Reverse*: GENIO POPVLI
(Chlorus) ROMANI. Type resembling Nos. 35, 44, and 45.
53. — Æ. ii. A similar type, but *in the field* B. T. *Exergue*: TR.
54. Theodora, Æ. iij. FL. MAX. THEODORA. AVG. *Reverse*: PIETAS. ROMANA.
The Empress standing, an infant in her arms. *Exergue*: TR. P.
55. Constantine I, Æ. ii. FL. VAL. CONSTANTINVS. NOB. C. *Reverse*: resembling
(Magnus) those of Diocletian, Maximian, and Constantius Chlorus.
56. — Æ. iij. CONSTANTINVS. MAX. AVG. *Rev.*: VICTORIAE LAETAE.
PRINC. PERP. Two Victories holding a shield, on which is
inscribed VOT. PR. over a cylindrical altar. *Ex.*: P. TR.
57. — Æ. iij. CONSTANTINVS. MAX. AVG. *Reverse*: two soldiers,
with lances and shields, hold each a labarum. *Exergue*:
TR. S.
58. — Æ. iij. CONSTANTINVS. AVG. *Reverse*: SARMATIA. DEVICTA.
Victory walking, a trophy in her right hand, and a palm
branch in her left; with her left foot she tramples on a
captive. *Exergue*: P. LON.
59. — Æ. iij. IMP. CONSTANTINVS. AVG. *Reverse*: SOLI. INVICTO.
COMITI. The Sun as a male figure, his right hand extended,
his left holding a globe. *In the field*: A. S. *Ex.*: P. L. C.
60. — Æ. iij. As preceding; a star to the right. *Exergue*: P. L. N.
61. — Æ. iij. IMP. CONSTANTINVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse*: as pre-
ceding. *In the field*: T. F. *Exergue*: P. L. C.
62. — Æ. iij. CONSTANTINVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse*: similar.
Exergue: P. TR.
63. — Æ. iij. IMP. CONSTANTINVS. AVG. Bust of Constantine in
armour and crested helm, a spear on his right shoulder.
Reverse:, similar to No. 56, but the altar is square;
on its front, a cross on a laurel garland. *Exergue*: P. L. N.
64. Crispus, Æ. iij. IVL. CRISPVS. NOB. C. The Cæsar with laureated head,
mailed, a dart in his right, a shield in his left hand. *Reverse*:
BEATA. TRANQVILLITAS. A square altar: on its front is inscribed
VOTIS. XX; above it, a globe and three stars. *Exergue*: S. TR.

65. Crispus, Æ. iij. CRISPVS. NOB. CAES. *Reverse*: VIRTVS. EXERCIT. Between two sitting captives a labarum, on which is VOT. XX. *Exergue*: P. L. N.
66. Delmatius, Æ. iij. FL. DELMATIVS. NOB. C. *Reverse*: GLORIA. EXERCITVS. Two soldiers with spears and shields holding standards, between which is an olive branch. *Exergue*: P. CONST.
67. Constantinople, Æ. iij. The small coin struck on the occasion of the building of Constantinople; of these there was a great variety.
CONSTANTINOPOLIS. A youthful head helmed and laureated, mailed, and holding a sceptre. *Reverse*: no legend. A Victory, with right foot on the prow of a ship, armed with spear and shield. *Exergue*: TR. P. Others with P. L. C. and a star, TR. S., &c.
68. The City of Rome, Æ. iij. A similar one for the ancient capital.
VRBS. ROMA. Head similar to the last. *Reverse*: Romulus and Remus suckled by a wolf, above two stars. *Exergue*: same varieties as preceding. Both are exceedingly common.
69. Constantine II., Æ. iij. CONSTANTINVS. IVN. NOB. C. *Reverse*: GLORIA. EXERCITVS. Type as Delmatius, but without olive branch. *Exergue*: P. L. C.
70. — Æ. iij. As preceding, but a labarum between the soldiers on which is the sacred monogram of Christ.
71. — Æ. iij. CONSTANTINVS. IVN. N. C. *Reverse*: similar to that of Crispus, No. 64, but with a single star. *Exergue*: P. LON.
72. Constans, Æ. iij. CONSTANS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse*: VICTORIAE. D. D. AVGG. Q. NN. Two Victories, stepping, hold garlands, a palm branch in the left hand of each. *In the field*: D. *Exergue*: TR. P.
Other varieties of this type from Caistor have *in the field*: P. R. *Exergue*: P. IC. A kind of plant between the Victories, and TR. S. in the *Exergue*. Or the letter C. *in the field*; and *Exergue*, S. ARL. (i. e. signata Arles.) This type however is generally rare.
73. Constantius II., Æ. iij. CONSTANTIVS. P. F. AVG. Head of Constantius with a diadem of gems. *Reverse*: GLORIA. EXERCITVS. Type as No. 70, but on the labarum I. *Exergue*: TR. P. and a star. Another has M. *Exergue*: idem.
74. — Æ. iij. CONSTANTIVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse*: FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. The Emperor in armour is striking an enemy from his horse with a spear; a shield is on his left arm and broken weapons at his feet. An exceedingly common type.
75. Magnentius, Æ. ii. D. N. MAGNENTIVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse*: VICTORIAE. DD. NN. AVG. ET. CAES. Two Victories hold a garland, in which is VOT. V. MVLT. X., with the sacred monogram above. *Exergue*: AMB. and a palm branch.

76. Magnentius, Æ. iij. D. N. MAGNENTIUS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse*: FELICITAS. REIPVBLICE (*sic*). The Emperor, holding in his right hand a Victory, standing on a globe; with his left he leans on the labarum, on which is the sacred monogram.
77. Magnus Maximus (?) Æ. ii. Legend illegible. Portrait resembling Magnentius or Magnus Maximus. *Reverse*: FELICITAS PVBLICA. The Emperor holding a Victory, which is in the act of crowning him. Banduri gives this reverse on a coin of Magnus Maximus from the Museum Mediobarb, which he calls "nummus rarissimus."
78. Valentinian I., Æ. iij. D. N. VALENTINIANVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse*: SECVRITAS PVBLICA. Victory walking, a laurel crown in her right, a palm branch in her left hand. *Exergue*: R. PRIMA.
79. Valens, Æ. iii. D. N. VALENS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse*: SECVRITAS. REIPVBLICAE. Type resembling that of Valentinian. *Exergue*: T. CON.
80. — Æ. iij. As preceding. *Exergue*: S. CON.
81. — Æ. iij. Ditto. But *in the field*: OF. I. *Exergue*: LVG. P. (Lyons.)
82. — Æ. iij. As No. 79. *Exergue*: S. M. A. Q. B. (Aquila Mint, No. 2.) The coins of Valens and Gratian are numerous at Caistor.
83. Gratian, Æ. iij. D. N. GRATIANVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse*: GLORIA. ROMANORVM. The Emperor with his right hand seizes the head of a kneeling captive, whose hands are tied behind his back; with the other he holds the labarum with the sacred monogram. *In the field*: II. S. and O. Another specimen has F. II.
84. — Æ. iii. D. N. GRATIANVS. AVGG. AVG. *Reverse*: GLORIA. NOVI. SAECVLI. The Emperor holds a labarum, on which is the sacred monogram, and supports a shield with his left hand. *In the field* is N. *Exergue*: T. CON. Another specimen wants the letter in the field.

Norfolk Church Goods,

TEMP. EDWARD VI.

COMMUNICATED BY

WALTER RYE, ESQ.

THE origin and history of the commissions and orders which directed inventories to be made of all church goods is so little known, that a few notes from one who has spent some time over the documents relating to them preserved at the Record Office, may prove of some interest.

When, at the end of the reign of Henry VIII., the proceeds of the sale of the greater and more important stores of jewels, plate, vestments, &c., which had filled the suppressed monasteries, were running low in his exchequer, he turned his attention to the less valuable contents of the parish churches, which had hitherto remained untouched; and, as far as I can make out, commenced the system of obtaining written acknowledgments from the minister or churchwardens of each parish, as to what goods were in their custody.

In April, 38th Henry VIII., indented inventories¹ of the goods of various chantries, and one guild in the city of Durham, were taken. These are the earliest inventories I have been able to discover. By them the incumbents (in one instance the churchwardens) acknowledge to have received and taken the parcels of plate, goods, and ornaments therein-after mentioned, "the same surely to keep and preserve to

¹ Written across long slips of parchment, which are indented down one side.

his majesties use, and until his majesties pleasure in this behalf be further known."

I can find no document relating to Norfolk *dated* in Henry's reign; but a certificate of plate sold at Holme Hale is couched in such different language and form, and written in so entirely different a manner and shape to any of the dated certificates or inventories temp. Edward VI., that it may, I think, be referred to his father's reign. It runs thus—

"Holme H^{le} Plate sold

"In þinis, solde to M. Whyt^l, &c. on pax of silv gilt and oon chalice silv broken, wyng together xxxvij unc & di viij^{li} viij^s iiij^d p^e of the unc iiij^s vj^d solde for the repacions of the churche & the churche wall, wheroff v^s ij^d is bestowed and the resadew ren^d. Hijs testib³ Thoma Deynes, Thoma Ward, Thoma Snow, Jacobo Vyncent, Ric Browne, W^o Tuddenh^m, et Rico Whyte.

"Thomas Deynes and Thomas Warde, Church Wardeyns, certyfie the premysses to be true."²

The ordinary certificates of the reign of Edward VI. begin by giving the names of the parish and churchwardens, the amount of plate, vestments, bells, &c., sold, and for what money; and end by stating how that money has been expended, and how much, if any, of it remains.

The order, or instructions, in the reign of Edward VI., to make these certificates, must have been issued about the

² Since writing the above, my friend Mr. John L'Estrange informs me that this Holme Hale certificate is mentioned with others, which were certainly made in 1547, in an undated return to the Duke of Somerset, now in the Bishop's Registry, Norwich. As this return, however, only purports to be a list of "the certificate of everie churchwarden where anie such sale have bene made within the said diocese," I do not think this fact entirely disproves my conjecture, as such return would naturally include every certificate theretofore made, whether in the reign of Edward VI. or of his father.

autumn of the first year of his reign, for the earliest I can find is that of St. Margaret's, Norwich, which is dated 2nd September, 1547. Next in date to that, are those of St. John Sepulchre, St. Martin's at Bere Street, and St. Bartholomew, all dated the 26th; and St. Michael Coslany and St. Peter per Mountergate, the 27th October, 1547. These are printed (*i. a.*) by our President, Sir John P. Boileau, in vol. vi., pp. 360 et. seq. of the Society's Papers.

In addition to those printed by him, 23 in all, I have found the certificates of St. Martin's Coslany, (27th October, 1547) St. Edmund, St. Swithin, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Symon and Jude, St. Laurence, St. Cross, and St. Botolf—all of which, except the first, are bound up, out of their place, at the end of vol. iv. of Norfolk Church Goods Papers, in the Record Office.

There can be no doubt whatever that all these Norwich certificates were taken in 1547, and not in the 6th Edward VI., 1553.

Besides these Norwich certificates, those of Horsham St. Faith's, 29th October; Aylesham, Sparham, Whitewell cum Hackforth, and Ingworth, 31st October; Baconsthorpe and Geyst, 3rd November, 1547; Skerneng, 1st Edward VI.; and Walpole (which, though undated, refers to the year 1545 as being two years past), must have been taken under the same authority. As the Aylsham and Baconsthorpe certificates are intrinsically interesting, I have added them in the Appendix, Nos. 1 and 2, where they will serve as specimens of the dated certificates.

The certificates above-mentioned are all that bear date, though a few others may have a kind of negative date attached to them, from their referring to former sales; thus Wigenhale Petri mentions sales made in 1544; Wigenhale St. Mary, sales made in 35th Henry VIII.; and Sharmyngton, (Sharlington?) sales made in 1546.

I may here, before taking leave of the certificates, say, that

the remainder are undated, and in several different hand-writings. As specimens, I subjoin three or four in the Appendix, Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, and I cannot help thinking that most of them are the Bishop's certificates, referred to in the final commission of 6th Edward VI., and I am confirmed in this opinion, by a few being headed in deaneries and not in hundreds.³ The majority were probably taken at the same time as those above-mentioned, October and November, 1547, and the remainder may have been taken as ancillary with the inventories of 6th Edward VI. Some dozen or so are signed "Anthony Stile," who was, I believe, a notary, connected in some way with the Bishops of Norwich. Almost all (inventories as well as certificates) have some name in the right hand bottom corner—e. g., "p me Simonem Balles scriptorem."

The following memorandum, of the same date, (October, 1547) is the only one of its kind I have seen, and would seem to prove that goods were removed under some commission, as early as 1st Edward VI. (vol. 500, No. 96, *N. C. G.*)

Bettering } "A Remembraunce of suche certen goods as wer
Parva. } conveyed owte of the Church of Lyttell
Bytteryng, by George Heydon, esquier,
and his Deputē, uppon Twysday in the
mornyng before Symont & Jude anno
primo Edward sexti, & diuſe other tymes
before.

ffyrst owte of the chauncell too candelstyk
Itm oon payer of challys
Itm iij vestments & a koope
Itm ij ratchyts
Itm a cloth hangyng uppon the lectorn

³ I have since found the certificate of "Folshū" (3 Nov. 1 Edw. VI.) which is directed to William, Bishop of Norwich.

Itm iij hangyngs of steyned clothes hanging
before the aulters

Itm ij clothes lyeng uppon the aulters

Itm a cussyn of sylke

Itm the sepulker w^t all necessaryes to that belongyng

Itm too greate bells w^t the roopes and certen
leade that lay abowte the bells

Itm too hand bells

Itm a stoppe of bell mettell

Itm a bybyll conveyed owte of the same church
by John Sephar gente was bowte by the
pson, & other psons dwellyng in the same
paryshe."

On the last day of April, 1548, the Protector and Council sent a letter to the Archbishop, requiring him to strictly charge every parish church in his diocese, not to sell, give, or alienate any bells, or other ornaments or jewels belonging thereto, under pain of the King's highest displeasure. Nothing is said about taking any inventories.

The next stir the Council made, seems to have been on the 15th February, 1548-9, the beginning of the third year of Edward's reign, when they sent out a general letter, which I believe has never been printed. After reciting that a great many of his majesty's subjects, forgetting their bounden duty, had presumed, contrary to his Highnesses most dread commandments, to alien and sell as well the vestments, plate, jewels, and ornaments, as in many places the bells and lead also, of their churches and chapels, it directs that the commissioners should meet, and having divided the county into different parts, call before them the parson or vicar, or in his absence, the curate or churchwardens, and three or four of "the discreetest and most substantiallest" men of the parish, and make a true inventory of all manner of vestments,

ornaments, plate, jewels, and bells; such inventory to be made in duplicate; and leave one copy when signed in the keeping of the Custos rotulorum of the shire, and the other with those having the custody of the goods in question, who are to be cautioned by the commissioners not to presume to sell, alien, &c.

If any one attempts to sell, notice is to be given to such of the commissioners as shall be justices of the peace. All goods sold within one year before the date of these directions are to be restored, unless they were sold by the assent of the parishioners, and the proceeds applied to some good use.

The commissioners are empowered to require the officers of the Bishop of the diocese to supply copies of any inventory heretofore made of any parish, and after good inventories are made, to compile short extracts therefrom of as much as relates to the plate and bells only, and, as far as I can make out, send the same up to the Council. The date of these instructions in the original draft is 15th February, 1548, and the six large Norwich inventories refer to the 15th February, 2nd Edward VI., as an epoch from which an account of the church goods was taken. Another hand has in the margin of the draft altered the date to 15th February, 1548-9, which is just the beginning of the third year of the reign, and I believe this to be correct.

The only result of this letter of instructions I can find in Norfolk is an inventory for Tibenham (*N. C. G.*, vol. iv., p. 2) which is dated 4th May, 3rd Edward VI. As it mentions the two first commissioners, Sir John Shelton and Thomas Gawdy, Esq., (the latter afterwards one of the Norwich commissioners in 6th Edward VI.) and is of rather a curious form, I have printed it in Appendix, No. 7.

A little later in the year (3rd Edward VI.) there would seem to have been sales of goods belonging to the different guilds. At vol. 503, p. 37, is preserved a paper signed by

Robert Grene, and dated 20th June, 3rd Edward VI., acknowledging the receipt from the churchwardens of Croxton of "xx oz of a gyld stoke⁴ there cauled the asup^{tion} of our Lady," &c., and 2s. 4d. for the rent of a guild hall and three acres of land thereto belonging, due to the King at Easter last. On the 9th of November in the same year, Thomas Croke (vel Crooke) "gentillman, the kings maties surveyor of his possessions in the Countie of Norff.," sold to Richard Sponer, of Sething, gent., certain goods lately appertaining to a certain guild in that town.

Probably the inventories and accounts of sales were being made too slowly to please the Council, the next I find being an "inventory" of sales for Mundham St. Peter, taken 6th May, 4th Edward VI.; for on the 7th August, 4th Edward VI. they addressed a letter to Sir Thomas Clerc and Sir Thomas Woodhouse, Knights, and Thomas Crooke, Esq., (probably the same mentioned above) which would seem to have directed them to make lists of, and to *receire*, certain church goods. I was not aware of the existence of this letter until I accidentally stumbled across a mention of it in the Worstead Inventory, one of those taken 6th Edward VI., which, after giving the ordinary information found in inventories of that date, adds a "true copie of the Inventorie that was takyn by Sir Thom^{as} Clerc," &c., "declarynge all soche goods late pteyning to the seid church of Worstede as were receyvyd by the seyd Sir Thōs Clerc," &c., "by vertu of a letter from the kyngs maties most honorabill counceill to them directed, bering date the vij daye of Auguste, in the iiij^{te} yere of the kings maties rayne," &c.

It was in 6th Edward VI. that the great commission (copies of which for several counties are extant and printed in the *Dep. Keep. of Pub. Rec. 7th Rep.* pp. 307—18, and *9th Rep.* pp. 233 et seq.) issued. The names of the commissioners

⁴ "Guild stock"—money, or silver.

for Norfolk, Norwich, and Yarmouth have been already printed in the Society's Papers, vol. i., p. 76.

It would seem also by an inventory dated 3rd October, 6th Edward VI., the name of which has been unfortunately torn off, that "Mr Barne'se, esquier, Mr Anthony Browne, esquier, and Mast. Ayliffe, esquier," were on that date also commissioners. Perhaps they were delegated by the others, though by what authority I cannot imagine. The great commission recites that the king had at sundry times theretofore, by special commission and otherwise, commanded a just view, survey, and inventory of all church goods to be taken; that such inventories had accordingly been made by indenture, a duplicate whereof had been left with the churchwardens, or those having the custody of the goods. It also states that, by his commandment, the bishops and their ecclesiastical officers had also made other inventories and returned them to his Council. That these bishops' inventories were even then comparatively rare, may be seen by the fact of the London Commissioners, in their answer to this commission, strenuously denying their existence, and even casting doubts on their ever having been made. That some inventories were taken before the 6th year of Edward VI. there can be no doubt, for, besides the two or three before mentioned, we find occasionally, in the notes of the commissioners in the margins of the 6th Edw. VI. inventories, references to them; e. g., in the margin of that for Ranworth the commissioners have noted that two chalices are mentioned in the "old inventories," but not in the then present one.

The commissioners set to work in Norfolk in the autumn of 1552, and must have done their work thoroughly, for there are even now extant about 690 of the large indented and dated inventories, taken by them. The number 759, stated by the late Mr. Dawson Turner to be preserved, includes the certificates.

These inventories, after giving the date, and the names of the commissioners of the one part, and those of the parson of the church, the churchwardens, and sometimes the parishioners, of the other part, witness that there remained in the custody of the parties thereto of the second part, on the day of the date thereof, the articles thereunder specified, which are written in an inner margin, with their values placed opposite to them in a column to the right. They conclude with an assignment of certain articles to be left for the administration of divine service, and the usual testatum clause.

The inventory for All Saints, Lynn, printed by the late Mr. Dawson Turner, at p. 78, vol. i. of *Norfolk Archaeology*, is a fair specimen of those taken by this commission: by far the finest I have seen are those of six Norwich Churches,⁵ three of which are mentioned in *7th Rep.*, p. 329, and two of which are printed in this volume. Those for Hunworth, Wyghton, Walsingham Magna, and Walsingham Parva, I have placed in the Appendix, Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11. Some few, as Waborne, Frensham P'va, and Cromer, include memoranda of goods belonging to guilds situate in the parish, as well as the church goods. The Cromer inventory I have added in the Appendix, No. 12.

The last commission in this reign, bearing on these church goods, is one dated 16th January, 1553, and printed at p. 312, of *7th Rep.*, which I take to be a general commission to persons therein named, for all England to collect all inventories which had been lately made, and to bring in, as therein directed, *all the ready money, plate, and jewels certified to remain*, giving them, however, power to leave communion plate at their discretion; and also, at their discretion, to distribute among the poor the residue of the linen, ornaments, and

⁵ In the Papers of N. & N. S., vol. i. p. 116, one of these (St. Peter per Mountgate) is erroneously ascribed to 2nd Edward VI. These inventories seem to have been most perplexing to those who have not personally inspected them.

implements, after leaving enough for the communion tables, surplices, &c.

They were also to sell all copes, vestments, altar cloths, and, except as otherwise provided, all metals, except great bells and saunce bells, which were to be kept until his Majesty's further pleasure therein should be known. This last commission is, of course, the pith of the whole affair—the getting in of the plunder.

The late Mr. Dawson Turner, in his paper on Norfolk Church Goods, above referred to, states, that in the third commission, that “of Jan. 16, the King proceeds to extremities; and it is accordingly to this that the subjoined documents refer.” This, however, is clearly incorrect, the documents he subjoins (ordinary inventories) being dated in August and September of the preceding year, 1552. The commission of the 16th January, 1553, acts on the information already given by them; moreover, it refers to them as having been made.

How far the untimely death of Edward VI. put a stop to the collection of these goods, and how far the reign of Mary brought forth hidden stores and fresh offerings, must remain matter for conjecture to a great extent. I will, however, endeavour to collect what documents I can bearing on the point, and at some future time hope to submit the results to those who may take an interest in the subject.

APPENDIX.

1.

Ayleshām. The laste day of October, in the first yere of the regne of our Sovereyn Lorde Kynge Edwarde the Sexte, &c.

Willm Wyethe	} Churchewardeyns.
Henry Droury	
Henry Olyver	

The said chirehewardeyns do certifie that there is sold of the chirche plate too & twenty score uncz, after y^e rate of iiij^s viij^d y^e uncz, unto these parsons whose names are und^o written, y^t is to say

John Wyeth	Henry Droury	Nycolas Barker
Thomas Knolles	Henry Olyver	Willm Harvy
Robert Clare	Symon Cressy	John Swanne
Henry Barker	Richard Tompson	Thomas Clampe
Christopher Wroo	Robert Peeke	Robert Marshm
Thomas Elvered	John Olyver	Gregory Chamberleyn

S^m of which plate amounteth to cij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d.

The use of which money is employed & to be employed upon these things hereaft^r ensueunge

ffirst for the reedifienge of the north yle of the chirche of Aylsham, decayed, fortye pounds.

Itm for making again of y^e great brygge ov^r y^e kyngs ryver at Ayleshm aforesaid, whiche brgge is a comon passage for horse & carte both to y^e market of Ayleshm & to y^e coaste for y^e countrie, xij^{li}.

Itm for the reparation of the gran^l scole house & vj almes houses, vj ruynows, wⁱⁿ y^e same towne, viij^{li}.

And the residue of y^e said money is employed and to be employed upon the poore people of the same towne, which are in number fowre skore & moo, which for debilitie of age, sykenes, & extreme povertie, are dryven to lyve upon y^e allmoys of y^e Inhabitants of y^e same towne.

And y^e said towne is now of late tyme so greatly decayed by the meanes of owttownesmen who hath purchased & bought y^e best messuages places & tenements wⁱⁿ y^e same towne to y^e quantitie of y^e iij^{de} parte & more, almoste y^e halfe of y^e said town upon whiche messuages & tent^s y^e greatest & best households have bene kept, but now are [piece torn away] decayed, and no housholde upon them kepte, and y^e occupers of ye saide iij^{de} part and more of y^e lands & tenements

of y^e said towne beare no charges of y^e same towne, nor mynyster any reliefe to y^e pore people of ye same. So y^t all y^e charges of y^e towne reste upon a fewe householders yet Inhabitinge y^e same towne Which otherwyse not beenge able to susteyne & beare y^e aforesaid charges, were enforced of necessitie to selle y^e said plate for y^e uses above written.

And as concernyng bells, leade, or ornaments of y^e said chirche of Ayleshū, there is non solde, exchaunged nor altered.

2.

Bakonsthorpe. The certificate of the Inhabitants ther maid the iiij^{de} day of Novembre, in the ffirst year of the reign of o^r most dreade soueign Lord King Edward the sixte, of all suche plate & ornaments as they have sould, belonging to the Church ther. As hereafter followithe

ffirst for as moche plate, sould after the	}	iiij ^{li} xiijs iiij ^d
rate of iijs viij ^d the unce, as amountithe		
to		

Sm iiij^{li} xiijs iiij^d, wereof laid out as hereafter followith

ffyrst for the whyting of the churche	. xxxiijs iiij ^d
Itm for a comon hoche ⁶	. x ^s
Itm for a mans harnes	. xiijs iiij ^d
Itm for a bowe & sheffe of arrowes	. vjs viij ^d

Sm iiij^{li} ijs iiij^d

And so remaynith to the poore mans hoche xx^s

Henry Wagstaf and Thomas Hows churchewardens there, do certyfeye the p^rmysses to be true.

⁶ "Hoche"—chest, hutch, box.

3.

Hunworth. John Dunne and Anthony Wilson, Churchwardens, Certyfye y^t "they have sold" [struck through] there ys sold by the hands of Edmond Kydman, Thomas Brighty, Gregory Warous, Robt. Elves, and Anthony Wylson, a payr of censers, a paxe, and a payr of chalyces, weyng together xxxij unc for iij^s viij^d the unce, v^{li} xviij^s iiij^d.

Bestowed for ij harnes	xxx ^s
It for setting forth of souldyers	iiij ^s vj ^d
It for the Bulwarke	iiij ^s vj ^d
It for a pulpytt	vj ^s viij ^d
It for the setting up of the Bells	vij ^d
Remayng iij ^{li} xiiij ^s in owre hands.	

4.

Wells. The certificate of Henrye Goldsmith, Willm Heyer, Hugh Sabb, and John Neve, Churchwardens ther, of all ornaments, plate, jewells, & bells, sold in our church, by and with the consent of the hole parysh ther.

In primis we certifie that we have solde a sylver	} xlii
crosse, a chalys, a Crysdmatorye, and a silv ^o paxe,	
weyenge togyther tenne score one at iiij ^s the onc. Sm	
Itm we do certyfie that we have solde syns Mydson ^o	} xli
1547, a Sencers of silv ^o , a shippe, and a silv ^o	
cruett, weyenge all togyther l. one at iiij ^s . Sm.	
Itm we haue solde in copys and vestmens so	} xlii
moch as comyth to the pryce of	
Wherof we have bestowyd upon the reparinge	} xlii
of thole church	

Also we have bowght a payer of organs, which }
 cost x^{li}, and for the meyntheynaunce & keping } xvj^{li}
 of our havon, vj^{li} }

And the rest of the mony remaynith in oure hands, intendinge therewith to repare, white, and mend our church as nede requireth therein.

[The inventory of this church is among those found since the publication of the Seventh Report, and mentioned at p. 240 of Second Appendix to the Ninth Report.]

5.

Sowthwotton. Thomas Salter, } Churchwardens, do certifye
 George Bull, }
 by the consent of the hole inhabitaunts
 ther that we have solde certen plate, as
 folowith, viz.

One chalys, weyenge xj one, at iij^s viij^d the one, for the
 smⁿ of xlj^s.

Whereof we have bestowyd for ledinge of our church,
 xij^s iiij^d.

The reste of the mony remaynith in our hands, to mende
 the church as nede shalbe.

6.

flegge.

Reppes. We Willm Wood and John Scurry, churchwardens, do certifie that we have not sold any plate nor ornaments, but all things remaien still onsold. And wee do knowleage oure selves straightly cōmanded, that we shal nor sell nor consent (convert?) thereout any church plate, but abowt iij yerys

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past ther was sold a small brokon paier of chales, which war sold for xxvj^s viij^d, the mony wherof was bestowed upon a bell frame.

7.

Tibenhām. This Indenture made the iiij daye of Maye, in the iij yere of the reygne of Kyng Edward the syxte, by the grace of God of Englonde, ffraunce, & Irlonde, Kyng, Defendor of the faythe, and in earthe of the churche of Inglonde and Irlonde the sup^{me} heade. Betwene Sr John Shelton, knight, & Thomas Gawdy, esquier, on the on pte, & Gregory Plate, vyear ther, Edward Seldred, James Crosmane, churchwardons, John Buxton, Thomas Berber, Rychard Hirne, inhabyters ther, on the other pte. For and concernyng the churche goodds, plate, juelles, and ornaments, Fyrste, to chalis, y^e one gylte y^e other sylver on gylt, a senser of sylver, on paxe of sylver, by estymacion wayyng all together xxiiij ounce, on cope of red velvet, on vestment of red velvet, a cope of blwe velvet. Itm for the decon and subdeacon of the same suete (?) Itm a whight cope of damaske. Itm a vestment of whight damask. Itm a cope and vestments for y^e decon and subdecon of changeable sylke. Itm a cope of blew changeable sylke. Itm a cope of changeable sylke, y^e sydes whight. Itm a black cope of blewe saten (sic) of briggē. Itm a vestment of blacke worsted. Itm ij old westments for feriall dayes. Itm a westment of blewe damaske. Itm a westment of whight fustian. Itm ij beer clothes, whereof the on is of blacke worsted the other of canvasse. Itm ij corporasē, y^e on of blacke velvet y^e other tyssue. Itm iij baner clothes. Itm a diaper awlter clothe. Itm ij old awlter clothes. Itm a aulter clothe of yelowē and grene satyn of briggē. Itm a awlter clothe of red and blew saten of brydggē. Itm a crosse of laten. Itm ij hand bells. Itm ij candelstycks of Laten. Itm a fyer pane. Itm a holy

water stope of brasse. Itm v bells, waying lxx^e by estymacion. [N. B. In another hand is a memorandum about a silver cross, which seems to have been missing.]

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8

Hunworthe. This Inventory, indented, made y^e seconde day of September, in the vjth yere of the Reigne of Our Sovereign Lorde Edward y^e VI., by the grace of God Kynge of England, France, and Ireland, defendour of the feyth, and in thērth of y^e church of Englande and Irelande the sup^{re} heade, Between S^r Wyllm ffermour, S^r John Robsarte, Sir Xpofer Heydon, Knyghte, Osborne Moundeforde, Robt. Barnye, and John Calybutt, esquyers, comyssyoners, amongst others asygned by vertue of the kings maties comysyon to them dyrected, for the surveye of church goods in Norff. of thone ptye, and John Dunne, Antonye Wylsone, churchwardens ther, Edmunde Kydman & Thom̄s Bryghtene, of thother ptye, Wytneseth, that ther remayneth in the custody of the said John Antonye, Edmunde and Thomas, thes goods underwrytten.

In pmis one challice, wth a wht
 patyne of sylver, wayinge x
 ounces, and euy owncce va- } xxxiiij^{iij}^d
 lewed at iii^s iiij^d .

Itm ij copas, wherof one is
 grene iiij^s sylke, and y^e other } vj^s viij^d
 iij^s viij^d of changeable sylke,
 valewed at . . .

Itm iij vestments, wherof one
is of whyght damaske,^s one of
grene^{ij^s viij^d} sylk, and the other
of blacke saye,^s valewed at } ix^s viij^d

Itm festive (serteyn ?) olde
Lynnen clothes, valewed at
xx^d [This line is struck out
in the original.]

Itm iij Steple bells, wayinge
by estymacon x^c, wherof the
greateste D^c, the next iij^c,
and the leste ij^c waight,
valewed at xv^s ye hundreth } vij^{li} x^s

Itm ij [originally iij] clappers,
[of iron, wayinge by esty-
macon xxx^{li}, has been struck
out] valewed at [originally
ij vj^d] } ij^s

Itm iij handbells, wayinge viij
pounds, valewed at } xij^d

Itm a cross of copper, gylte,
valewed at . [MS. defective]

Itm ij basons, valewed at
[MS. defective]

Whereof assygned to be used in thadmynystracon
the seid chally leste belle, waying In
wytnesse to these pntes. [N.B. The bottom of this
Inventory has rotted away.]

9.

Wyghton. This Inventory indented, made the thirde day
of Septembre, in the sexte yere of the reign of our most dred
souëign lorde Edward the sixte, by the grace of God Kyng

of England, ffraunce, & Yrlond, Defendor of the faithe, and in earthe of the church of Ynglonde & also of Yerlond supme heade, Bytwen Sr Wyllm Fermour, Sr John Robsarte, Sr Xpofer Heydon, Knyghts, Osbert Moundforthe, Robert Barney, & John Calybutt, Esquyers, Commyssones amongs others by vertue of the kyngs mat^e commission to them dyrected, for the survey of church goods in Norff. of thon pte, & John Hallowe, curate ther, John Tollyng, John Dey, churchwardens, Richard Bell, Thomas Algood, Willm Walpole, & George Peake of Wyghton, afforseid, of thother pte, Wytnessithe that ther remayne in the custody of the seid John Tollyng, John Dey, Rychard Bell, Thomas Algood, Willm Walpole, & George Peake, these goods under wrytten

In p ^{is} one chalice with the patent of sylver gilte, weyng xix ownc ^e , eij ^y ounce valued at iijs iiij ^d	} iiij ^{li} ijs iiij ^d
Itm one other chalice with the patent of sylver pcell gilte, weyng xiiij ownc ^e , eij ^y ounce valued at iij ^s viij ^d	} xlvij ^s viij ^d
Itm ij crewetts of sylver, weyng ix ownc ^e , eij ^y ounce valued at iij ^s viij ^d	} xxxiijs
Itm one pax of sylv ^r pcell gilte, weyng ij ownc ^e , eij ^y ounce valued at iij ^s viij ^d	} vij ^s iiij ^d
Itm ij copes, wherof one redd velvett and the other blewe velvett, valued at	} xx ^s
Itm ij Vestm ^{te} , one of blewe velvett & the other of red damaske, valued at	} xjs viij ^d
It ij Alter clothes, one of & the other blewe silke, iij lynyng clother (sic) iij Towells valued at	} vjs. viij ^d
Itm ij Steple bells, wherof the one weith by estymacon viij ^e , and the seconde bell weith by estymacon vi ^e , eij ^y C valued at xv ^s	} xli x ^s

Itm a lytle Sanctus bell, weyng by esty- macon iiij ^{li} , valued at . . .	} viij ^d
Itm ij bell clappers, weying by estymacon xl ^{li} , eij li valued i ^d . . .	} iijs iiij ^d
Itm ij latten candylstyks, weyng by esty- macon l ^{li} , valued at . . .	} iijs iiij ^d
Itm ij cobborns of yron, weyng by esty- macon xx ^{li} , valued at . . .	} xx ^d
Itm ij olde pannes and one olde brasse potte, valued at . . .	} vjs viij ^d

Assigned to be occupied & used in thadministracōn of
devyn ȝvyce ther, one chalice weyng xiiij oz, and one
belle weyng vj^c.

In Wytnesse wherof the seid commysoners and others the
psons abovesaid, alternatly to these p̃nts have sett ther hands,
the day and yere above wrytten

by me John Harlow (sic) curate
p me Ricū Bell
George Peake
by me Thõms Algood.

10.

Walsingham } Magna. }	This Inventorie indented, made the iiij ^{de} daye of September, in y ^e sext yere of y ^e Reigne of our most drede soūegn lord Edward the sext, by the grace of God kinge of Inglonde, ffrance, and also of Ireland, defendour of the faithe, and intheathe of the churche of Ingland and also of Ireland the sup̃me heade, Betwen Willm ffermour, John Robsart, & Xpofer Heydon, Knights, Robert Berney, Osbert Mondeford, & John Calybutt, Es- quyres, Cōmissioñs, emong others assyned by ȝtue of the Kyngs mat̃e comission to
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them dyrected, for the survey of church
goods in Norff, of the one ptie, and Willm
Betts, Clerk, Curat ther, Edmund Bullok
& John Blogge of the same towne of the
other ptie, wittnesse that ther Remayneth
in the custodie of the s^d Churchwardens the
daye & yere above written these goods under
written.

In p^mis one paier of chalice of
silv^r pcell gilt, w^t a patent,
weyenge xij ownc^e di, eury
ownce iiij^s viij^d . . . } xlv^s x^d

Itm iij Stepell Bells, weyenge by
est xvj^c, wherof the gret belle
weith vij^c, the ij^{de} belle v^c, &
the iij^{de} belle iiij^c—xv^s c } xij^{li}

Itm iij vestements, wherof one
the color blew velvett, one
of whight damask, one of
whight Sylke, and another
of Redd Satten of Briggs,
valued at [originally 27^s 4^d,
which has been erased] . . . } xxx^s

Itm iij Copes of Blew damask,
one of whight damask, & one
of whight silke [originally
15^s, which has been erased] } xx^s

It one alter clothe of blew dam-
ask, valued atte . . . } iiij^s iiij^d

Itm one awlter clothe of blewe
velvett . . . } vj^s viij^d

Itm iij bell clappers . . . iij^s

Wherof assyned to be occupyed & used in the
administracon of devyne svice the . . .
chalice and one Belle weyenge iiij^c.

In wittnesse wherof the seid Commis-
sions and the seid psons to these
Indenturs alternatly have sette ther
hands the day and yere above wrytten.

by me Wyllmⁱ Betts
by me John Blogge
by me Edmund Bullocke
by me Wyllmⁱ Rogers
By me John Churchlowe
+ p me Rog^r Bulwer.

11.

Walsingham pa. This Inventorye indented, made the xxviijth
daye of September, in the vjth yeare of
the raigñ of o^r Souayngñ lorde Edwarde
the sexte, by the grace of god Kyng of
Englond, ffraunce, & Ireland, defend^r of
the ffaythe, & in earthe of the Churchē
of Englond & also of Ireland the sup^me
Heade, Betwen Willm ffayrmor, John
Robsart, Xpofer Heydon, Knyghts,
Osbert Moundeferd, Robt Barney, &
John Callybutt, Esquyers, Comissoñs,
amongest other assigned by vertue of
the kyngs mat^e comission to them di-
rected for the survey of Churchē goods
in Norff, on thoon ptye, and Nycholas
Broun, Robt Baxter, Nicholas Mar-
shall, and Nicholas Bradde, of the said
towne of Walsynghñ, on thother ptye,
witnessethe that ther remayneth in
the custodye of the said Nicholas

Brown, Robt Baxter, Nicholas M^oshall,
& Nicholas Bradde, the daie of the
date hereof these pcells under wreten.

ffyrst thre Chalyces with iij patens of sylver
dobil gilt, whereof the fyrst weythe xvij
ounces i qt, the ij^{de} xvij ounce di, & the
iij^{de} xvij ounce, at iij^s iij^d ye ounce. S^m } xj^{li} xij^s xj^d
Jtm a vestm^t & ij tuncles of blak velvett w^t } xv^s
ther albys, price
Jtm ij coopes of whyte taffa, braunched with } xiijs iij^d
lillyepotts
Jtm ij coopes of whyte damaske, braunched } viijs
wyth flower de luce
Jtm ij coopes of red bryges Saten braunched } vjs viij^d
Jtm a whyte cope of bryges Saten braunched } v^s
w^t lillyes & roses
Jtm x syngle vestm^te wyth viij albys, wherof
the first of blue & grene bryges Saten
vj^s viij^d, & the ij^{de} of grene & red bryges
saten v^s, ye third of whyte bryges saten
braunched iij^s iij^d, the iijth of blue vellett
braunched with flowers xiijs iij^d, the vth } xlix^s viij^d
of red damaske viijs, the vjth of whyte
fustyan xx^d, the vijth of bustyan xx^d, the
viiijth of bustyan xx^d, the ixth of whyte
velvett old iij^s iij^d, and the x^{the} of whyte
Jean fustyan iij^s iij^d. S^m
Jtm ij aulter clothes of whyte bryges Satten } iij^s
Jtm one alter cloth of blakke brydges Saten } v^s
brünched
Jtm a payre of organes } xxvj^s viij^d
Jtm too lecterns of latyn, weyng by esty- } iij^{li} xvjs viij^d
macon v^c, at ij^d ye li. S^m
Jtm in Iron y^t was bell harnes iij q^{tr} } vij^s

Itm iiij Steple bells weyng (by estimacon)
 lxiiij^c, wherof the first weythe xij^c, the
 ij^{de} xiiij^c, the iiij^{de} xvij^c, & the iiijth xxj^c, } xlviiij^{li}
 at xv^s y^e hundred. S^m

Jtm iiij Clapps to the same bells, weyng by } xiijs
 estimacon C xliiiij^{li}, at i^d y^e li

In churche money in hands of Nicholas Bradde, lv^s

Wherof assigned to be occupied & used in th'administracon
 of divine ſvyce ther, the iiijth bell weyng xxj^c, & ij chalyces,
 the one of xviiij ounce qt, & y^e other of xvij ounce.

In Witnes wherof the sayd Comission^s & others
 the sayd psons, have to thes p^sents alternately
 sett ther hands the day & yeare above wreten.

by me Nichs
 Marshall.

By me Nycholas Browen
 Bi me Robert Osbert
 be me Nicholis brade

12.

Cromer. This Inventorye indented, made the ij^{de} daye of
 September, in the vjth yeere of the raign of o^r
 Soulaign lord Edward the sext, by the grace of
 God Kyng of Englonde, ffrance, & Ireland, De-
 fendor of the faythe, & in earthe of the churche
 of Englonde, and also of Ireland, the sup^me
 heade, Betwen Willm ffayrmo^r, John Robsart,
 Xpofer Heydon, knyghts, Osbert Mundeford,
 Robt Barney, and John Callybutt, Esquyers,
 Comission^s, amongst others assigned by vertue
 of the kyngs mat^s commission to them directed,
 for the survey of Churche goods in Norff, on
 thoon ptye, and Rychard Clayte, Willm Sadler,
 W^m Colbek & Robert Blofeld of the sayd
 town on thother ptye, Wytnesseth y^t ther re-
 mayneth in the custodye of the seyde Rychard,

Willm, Willm, and Robt, the daye of the date
hrof, the pcells under wreten.

ffyrst, ij chalei, w^t ij patens of
silvⁿ dobill gilt, wherof the first
weyth the xx ounce, & ye ij^{de} xix
ounce, at iiij^s iiij^d y^e ounce
S^m.

Itm one sute of red clothe of
bawdkyn, vid; a cope, a vest-
ment, ij tunycles, & ij albys,
pryce

Itm an other sute of blak sylke,
a cope, a vestment, ij tuny-
cles, & ij albys, pres

Itm v coopes, wherof the first
of whyte sylke w^t roses, pryce
iiij^s, y^e ij^{de} of clothe of golde,
pre xxx^s, the iiij^{de} of crimson
vellett, vj^s viij^d, y^e iiijth of
whyte damaske, iiij^s, the vth
of blue damaske, p^{ce} v^s S^m.

Itm vij vestments, whereof the
first of whyte sylke, w^t roses,
price ij^s, y^e ij^{de} of clothe of
bawdkyn, pryce iiij^s, the iiij^{de}
of crymson vellett, vj^s viij^d, the
iiijth of whyte damaske, iiij^s,
the vth of red sylke of Bryges,
ij^s, the vjth of red sylke
alysander, xij^d, the vijth of
grene damaske, v^s S^m.

Itm a canapye of paynted clothe,
& iiij alter clothes, & a vayle.
S^m vj. [This line is struck
out]

Itm a crosse of laten, ij grett
standyng candelstykk of la-
ten, iiij small candelstykk of } xiijs
laten, an holy water storpe of
laten, weying lxxvij^{li} at ij^d
y^e li . . . Sm.

Itm ij pewter basons and ij hand
bells, pryce . . . } xiijs

Itm v steple bells, weying by
estmacon lxij^e, wherof the first
vij^e, the ij^{de} x^e, the iiij^{de} xij^e, } xlvj^{li} x^s
y^e iiijth xiiij^e, & the vth xvij^e,
at xv^s the c. . . Sm.

Itm v [struck out and 4 substi-
tuted] clapp^s to the same bells,
weyng vj^{xx} pounds, at 1^d y^e
lⁱ. Sm. x^s [The weight is
struck out—and “valued at
vij^d” substituted.]

[In the margin is the following note: “Gylde
Stufe—Itm iiij brasse potts of lx^{li}, at iiij^d y^e li. Sm.
xx^s. Itm xli^{li} of pewter, at iiij^d the lⁱ. Sm. xiijs iiij^d.
Itm ij spets, weying xij^{li}, at 1^d y^e lⁱ. Sm. xij^d. Itm
a masour, w^t ij ounce of silv^l (by estmacon p^{ce}),
vi^s viij^d.”]

Wherof Assigned to be occupyed & used in thadminis-
tracon of divine svce, both ther (sic) sayd chales of
xxxix ounce & bell of xvij^e with the clapp.

In Wytnes wherof the sayd commissioⁿs & others, the sayd
psns, pties to thes p^sents, have sett ther hands the daye &
yer above wreten.

Robert Bristow (p)

Wyllm Sadler.

The Church Goods
OF
ST. ANDREW AND ST. MARY COSLANY,
In the City of Norwich,
TEMP. EDW. VI.
COMMUNICATED BY
MR. J. L'ESTRANGE.

AMONGST the various documents relating to Norfolk Church Goods in the reign of Edward VI. preserved at the Record Office are six "Certificates" concerning the following Norwich churches:—St. Andrew, extending over 16 quarto pages; St. Peter per Mountergate, 24; St. Martin at Palace, 20; St. Michael at Plea, 11; St. Mary of Coslany, 11; and St. Martin of Bailey, 12.

They are all dated 4th October, 6th Edward VI. (1552), and contain, first, an inventory of the money, plate, bells, goods, vestments, and ornaments, remaining in the respective churches, on the 15th of February, in the second year of Edward VI. (1548-9); secondly, an account year by year, from the 15th February, 1548-9, to the 4th October, 1552, of all such of the aforesaid goods as had been sold, with the amounts accruing, and the names of the persons to whom such sales had been made; thirdly, a similar account of the manner in which the money had been expended; and, fourthly, an inventory of the money and goods remaining at the day of the date of the certificates.

Our late secretary, Mr. Harrod, in a valuable article on

Church Goods in the 5th vol. of the Society's Papers, has transcribed a considerable portion of the first part of the St. Peter per Mountergate certificate, that is to say, of the inventory of the goods remaining, 2nd Edward VI., and he has given a few items from the St. Andrew's certificate, but not one of the six documents has been printed entire. It is, therefore, without the slightest hesitation that I place before the Society copies of two of the certificates relating to the churches of St. Andrew and St. Mary Coslany, for which I am indebted to my friend Mr. Walter Rye of Chelsea, who not only undertook the laborious task of transcribing them, but has also corrected the proofs with the originals. They contain much which cannot fail to be interesting as an illustration of a very eventful period in our history, both national and local.

These certificates are also strikingly corroborative of what Heylin in his *History of the Reformation* has written with reference to the orders of the Council for removing unnecessary furniture from churches. "In all great fairs and markets," he says, "there are some forestallers, who get the best pennyworths themselves, and suffer not the richest and most gainful commodities to be openly sold. And so it fared also in the present business, there being some who were as much beforehand with the king's commissioners in embezzling the said plate, jewels, and other furnitures, as the commissioners did intend to be with the king, in keeping all or most part unto themselves. . . . So that although some profit was thereby raised to the king's exchequer, yet the far greatest part of the prey came to other hands: insomuch that many private men's parlours were hung with altar cloths, their tables and beds covered with copes, instead of carpets and coverlits; and many made carousing cups of the sacred chalices, as once Belshazzar celebrated his drunken feast in the sanctified vessel of the temple. It was a sorry house, and not worth the naming, which had not somewhat of this furniture in it,

though it were only a fair large cushion made of a cope or altar cloth, to adorn their windows, or make their chairs appear to have somewhat in them of a chair of state."

For the few notes I have added, some apology is due; I hope however that it will not be considered that I have underrated the intelligence of our members, by giving explanations which in these days of widely-diffused antiquarian information may be considered superfluous. Of most of the articles mentioned in these inventories, excellent explanations have already appeared in previous volumes.¹

Seynct Andrews Booke in Norwi?

The Certificate of Mr Willm Rogers Alderman John Porter Robert Sokelyn and Thomas Kyng Churchwardens of the parisshe of St. Andrew in Norwich Thomas Sotherton Frauncis Walmere John Sothertonne and Thomas Bemonde parissheoners there made and certified to the Right Reverende father in God Thomas Bisshopp of Norwich to the right Worshipfull Thomas Gawdye Richarde Catlyn Osberte Moundeford John Corbet and Augustyn Stywarde Esquiers Commissioners the iiijth day of Octobre in the Sixte yere of the reign of our sovereign lorde Edwarde the syxte by the Grace of God King of Englaunde Fraunce and Irelande Defendour of the fayth and in earth of the Churche of Englaunde and Irelande supream Heade. The Seide Churchwardens and parissheoners sworne and examyned saye and Certyfye uppon their othes as ensuith

Inþmis theye certyfie that there was and did remayn in the seide Churche the xvth day of Februarye in the seconde

¹ Here, however, I would except the extraordinary definition of an albe as "a long white vestment without opening except at top," which occurs in vol. v. p. 94.

yere of the reign of our souereign lord King Edwarde the
Syxte in money Plate Bells goodes vestments and orna-
ments as hereafter particularly apperith.

Imprimis ² in readye money the some xiiij^{li} xvij^d

Itm the best Crosse w^t the Cristall parcell
gylte weing iiij^{xx} xv unces at v^s the unce. } xxiiij^{li} xv^s
S^m

Itm the lesser Crosse parcell gilte weing xxxvj } ix^{li}
unces at v^s the unce. S^m

² The ready money was doubtless the produce of previous sales of church goods; for instance, no pix occurs in this certificate, and we know from the inventory of the goods of this church in the 14th century, printed by Mr. Harrod in vol. v., p. 107, that there were more than one; nor is there any mention of the holy water stoup of silver weighing 70 oz., mentioned by Blomefield as given by the will of Nic. Colich, alderman in 1502, upon the foot of which he directed to be graven, "that noe man selle it, ne set it to Pledge, as they will answer ad justum Dei Judicium."

Agnes Est, in 1504, bequeathed "a pair of beads of silver" to our Lady in the steeple, but of these we can hardly expect to find mention: they doubtless disappeared with the rest of the votive offerings, and they must have been numerous, when the images in churches were destroyed. The following document, preserved at the Record Office, may find a place here as illustrative of these remarks.

"Be known to all men that John Ponsont & Rychard Fayrecheld beyng Cherche wardyns of the pysche off Sant Andre in Norwyche dyd sell oyn napyn of velvyt on to Mr. Leche for v^s, iiij yerrs agone allso we sold oyn peyre off beds of eorall for iij^s iiij^d the wych velvett and bed^e we sellyd for y^e bybell.

"Ite Reynold Gray & Thoms Pourett beyng the Cherechewardyns off Sant Andres, Dede sooll the last yerre dyv' payr off ehalye the wyche in wyght xvij ouns, the wych was sold to Master Sokelyng for iiij markys iij^s iiij^d.

"Ite we layd owt for the repayryng of owre Stepell for y^e tym^{er} warke viij^s iij^d. Also the plomer' had a marke for ledde & for the warkmanshepp. Also we hade ij Bells brokyn att oyn tyme the whyche cost us v marks. Also for the hangyng of the Bells vj^s viij^d.

"Ite remanyng in the hands of mother (?) Plattynge Lxiiij^s viij^d.

"Ite remaynyng in the hands of Rich^d Fayrecheld xiiij^s iiij^d.

"Wettnaus (sic) Reynold Gray, Rye Fayrecheld, . . . Benedict, John Laws, John Howlett."

Itm the Cristmatorye parcell gilte weing xxxij } viij^{li}
 unces at v^s the unce. sm̄ . . . }
 Itm a peir of Sensures parcell gilte weing } ix^{li} xv^s
 xxxix unces at v^s the unce. sm̄ . . . }
 Itm a nother peir of Sensures parcell gilte } xij^{li}
 weing xlvij unces at v^s the unce. sm̄ . . . }
 Itm two paxis parcell gilte weying xxxi unces } vij^{li} xv^s
 at v^s the unce. sm̄ }
 Itm a monstrall³ w^t the burall⁴ gilte weying xl } x^{li}
 ounces at v^s the unce. sm̄ }

3 "It I wulle haue Bowte to the laude of god and to be vsid in the seyde church of Nekton a monst'ans of silu' and gilte, to the Sme of vij^{li} or x mark or more, to bere In the holy blyssed sacrament vpon Palmesonday & Corp' xi' day, And at other times to stand vpon the bey Auter w^t y^e blyssed sacrament."—*Will of Wm. Curteis of Necton*, 1499. Reg^r. Wyght, fo. 79.

4 "BERYL, preecyous stone. *Berillus*."

Beryl is used by Chaucer and the authors of the 14th and 15th centuries, to denote the precious stone so called, and also a finer description of crystal glass, which resembled it in transparency or colour. This distinction is not preserved here; but it is made by Palsgrave: 'Berall, fyn glass, *beril*. Beryll, a precious stone, *beril*.' Elyot renders '*Glessum*, crystal or berylle.'—See Whitaker's *Cathedral of St. Germans*, ii. 280.—*Promptorium Parvulorum*, p. 32.

The Holy blood at Hales "was inclosid within a rownde berall garnysshid and bound on ev'y side with sylv'."—*Orthodox Journal*, vol. xii. p. 131.

In the inventories printed in the *Fabric Rolls of York Minster* and Dugdale's *Monasticon*, berills are of frequent occurrence, and I have no doubt that burall and berill are identical, and that it was in this instance a crystal pix, in which the consecrated species was inclosed. The following extracts will, I think, clearly show this.

"Item duo angeli stantes et portantes feretrum de berillo, ad imponendum Corpus Christi, in cujus summitate est uua crux argentea deaurata, et aymellata, cum tribus ymaginibus, et unus angelus genu flectens coram dominico feretro, tenens parvum vas de berillo; pro reliquiis reponendis."

"Item tabernaculum argenteum deauratum cum berillis in medio, ad Corpus Christi imponendum, &c. Registrum omnium Librorum, vestementorum, reliquiarum, calieum, et aliorum diversorum ornamentorum libere capellæ regie infra castrum de Wyndesore, Anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum octavo, tempore domini Walteri Almaly tunc ibidem custodis factum."—*Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. vi. part iii. p. 1362. See also *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. i. p. 48, note * for a description of a beryl.

Itm a Challeis parcell gilte weying vij unces at v ^s the unce. s ^m	} xxxv ^s
Itm a Shippe parcell gilte weing vij unces at v ^s the unce. s ^m .	} xxxv ^s
Itm another Shipp parcell gilte weing ix unces at v ^s the unce. s ^m	} xlv ^s
Itm a peir of Challeis w ^t the paten gylte weing xxij unces at v ^s the unce. s ^m	} v ^{li} xv ^s
Itm another Challeis w ^t the paten parcell gilte weing xvj unces at v ^s the unce. s ^m	} iiij ^{li}
Itm a verge or wande of Sylver ⁵ cont an unce ⁶	v ^s
Itm two coopes of blake tysshewe valued at	liij ^s iiij ^d
Itm an old sewte ⁷ of redde velvet powderd w ^t splayed ⁸ egells valued at	} xxvj ^s viij ^d
Itm a Sewte of blewe velvet powderd w ^t moones valued at	} xl ^s
Itm the Bisshoppes ⁹ Sewte w ^t a coope	x ^s
Itm two coopes of tawney velvet powderd w ^t Sterres valued at	} lx ^s .
Itm two coopes of white and grene bridges ¹ satten valued at	} xxvj ^s viij ^d
Itm iiij ^{er} childrens coopes ⁹ w ^t a vestimente	vj ^s viij ^d
Itm an old sewte of white valued at	xv ^s

⁵ From the small weight of silver contained in this wand, only an ounce, it would appear to have been merely tipped or bound with silver. In the inventory printed in the *Fabric Rolls of York Minster*, there is this item: "Virga Moysi cum aliis," under which the following are given. "Una Virga Moisi ornata in utroque fine cum argento deaurato." "Item iij virgæ pro sacerdotibus, ex argento, ponderis xvijj unc."

⁶ The aggregate weight of the plate is 354 oz.

⁷ "Itm I wyll myne executo^{rs} by for me an hole sute of suche color as the pysshners of saynt Andrew wyll have, that ys to sey one cope, one vestment, Deacon & subdeacon w^t all thyngg^e pteynyng to the same to the sum of xxx^{li}." — *Will of Elizabeth Holbye of Norwich*, 1527. Reg^r. Godsalve, fol. 3.

⁸ Displayed.

⁹ For the Boy Bishop and his attendants.

¹ Bruges.

Itm a white coope w ^t Dunstane valued	. xxvj ^s viij ^d
Itm a sewte of redde Bawdekyn and a vest- mēte of redde damaske valued at	} xvj ^s viij ^d
Itm the best Coope of blewe tyssew valued	. viij ^{li}
Itm two coopes of redde tyssewe valued	. viij ^{li}
Itm a vestment ² and ij tunycles of redde tyssewe valued at	} iiij ^{li}
Itm a Coope of blewe tyssewe valued	. vj ^{li}
Itm a vestment and twoo tunecles of blew tyssewe valued at	} v ^{li} xvj ^s viij ^d
Itm ij coopes of redde velvet broudered w ^t aungells valued at	} v ^{li}
Itm a vestment and ij tunycles of redde velvet broudered w ^t aungells valued at	} v ^{li}
Itm two coopes of white damaske embroudered w ^t Lyllypotts ³ valued at	} xl ^s
Itm two Coopes of white baudekyn valued	. lx ^s
Itm a sewte w ^t a Coope of blak velvet valued at	. iiij ^{li}
Itm a vestmēte of blewe worsted valued	. viij ^s
Itm ij lent vestints w ^t ij awbes valued	. xiiij ^s
Itm ij vestments of blewe Bawdekyn valued	. xv ^s
Itm ij white vestments and a lectorn cloth	. xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Itm a single vestment of redde velvet	. xx ^s
Itm a sewte of white damaske valued	. xlvj ^s viij ^d
Itm a vestmēte of blewe velvet valued	. xx ^s
Itm a Cross bañer cloth ⁴ valued at	. v ^s
Itm a sacramete cloth of white sarcenet	. ij ^s vj ^d
Itm a pillowe valued	. xij ^d
Itm ij Curteyns of blewe and redde	. v ^s

² i. e. a chasuble. It will be noticed that a chasuble is not once mentioned in this inventory, but invariably "a vestment."

³ The Pot of Lilies, an emblem of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

⁴ In the *Black Book* of Swaffham is an inventory of the church goods, dated 1454, amongst which I find, "Item one cross of copper gilt, with a foot, a staff, and a banner, with the arms of Corpus Christi, sum of the whole £3."

Itm ij Settill Chayor ^s valued at . . .	. . .	vj ^s viij ^d
Itm ij Curteyns of white sarcenet . . .	. . .	x ^s
Itm iiij ^{er} aulter clothes of white baudekyn . . .	. . .	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Itm twoo old corporas casse ⁵ valued at . . .	. . .	viiij ^d
Itm twoo corporas casse of tissewe at . . .	. . .	v ^s
Itm iiij corporas casse of Cloth of Goulde . . .	. . .	v ^s
Itm a corporas casse of blak velvet at . . .	. . .	viiij ^d
Itm a pyxe ⁶ cloth of redde tissewe at . . .	. . .	ij ^s
Itm a certeyn Crystall at . . .	. . .	iiij ^d
Itm ij litell pillowes valued at . . .	. . .	iiij ^d
Itm a pillowe blewe and redde . . .	. . .	viiij ^d
Itm a Grene cussen valued at . . .	. . .	xij ^d
Itm twoo latten candelstyks wt ij innages of the } Lectorne weing CC xxi ^{li} xix ^s the C		xlj ^s vj ^d
Itm the ordynnce ⁷ of the sepulchre p ^{re} sed at . . .	. . .	v ^s
Itm twoo lenton Banner clothes valued at . . .	. . .	viiiij ^d
Itm twoo verdure clothes t ij cussheens at . . .	. . .	xxxv ^s
Itm ij aulter clothes of blewe tissewe . . .	. . .	v ^{li}
Itm ij aulter clothes of Bridges Satten p ^{re} aued ⁸ } wt redde and white valued at . . .		xx ^s
Itm a sepulchre clothe of redde tissewe . . .	. . .	xx ^s
Itm a Boxe wt Cypres and a stoolle . . .	. . .	xvj ^d
Itm a certeyn olde Iron weing C iiij qto ^{rs} at . . .	. . .	xiiij ^s
Itm ij stayned clothes valued at . . .	. . .	ij ^s iiij ^d
Itm a Coope of tawny worsted at . . .	. . .	x ^s vj ^d
Itm a litell steyned cloth valued . . .	. . .	iiij ^d

⁵ Cases.

⁶ "And the pyx wherein the Blessed Sacrament did hang was of fine gold, and the white cloth that hung over the pyx was of very fine lawn, embroidered and wrought about with gold and red silk, and four great tassels of gold hung from the four corners of the cloth."—"Description of Durham Cathedral," in the *Orthodox Journal*, vol. xx. p. 54.

⁷ "Ordinaunce, apparel, Palg."—Wright's *Provincial Dictionary*. The Easter sepulchre at this church occupied a recess under the window on the north side of the chancel, within the altar rails.

⁸ Query, paned.

Itm a banner Cloth and a Cloth that did hang sometyme before the roode valued	} xxviii ^s iiij ^d
Itm in Grayles massebooks antyveners Le- gendes and other quere ⁹ books valued at	} xx ^s
Itm vj peeces of ordynāce of the perke	. vj ^s
Itm iiij Crossestaves a pixe clothe and a foote for a Crosse of copper and gilte cont in weighte xiiij ^{li} at iiij ^d the li	} iiij ^s viij ^d
Itm iiij Sacre bells weung xiiij ^{li} at ij ^d y ^e li	. ij ^s iiij ^d
Itm a greate steyned clothe and iiij small Steyned clothes valued at	} vj ^s
Itm iiij corporas cassē valued at	. ij ^s
Itm the seling in the Chappell in the stepill ¹ w ^t the pascall shafte ² valued at	} iiij ^s
Itm viij shorte dyaper aulter clothes at	. iiij ^s vj ^d
Itm iiij Dyaper clothes and a foote cloth ³ valued at	} iiij ^s
Itm certeyn blak hangings valued at	. vj ^s viij ^d
Itm a ffyer sholve valued at	. xij ^d
Itm a crysmatory clothe valued at	. vj ^d
Itm a pawle of blak velvet and tisewe in the myddes valued	} liij ^s iiij ^d
Itm a blak Berecloth of Saye valued	. iiij ^s iiij ^d
Itm iiij ^{er} pawles of Bawdekyn valued	. vj ^s viij ^d
Itm iiij Cusshions of blak Saye valued	. ij ^s vj ^d
Itm ij Cusshiens of redde Saye	. ij ^s vj ^d
Itm iiij Corporassē w ^t kerchers in them	. v ^s

⁹ Choir, quire, quere.

¹ The roof of this chapel, dedicated as Blomefield informs us to Our Lady of Grace, is a waggon vault, and by no means ornamental; the restoration of the ceiling is desirable.

² "And under these stairs the *Paschal* did lie, and in time of Lent children were enjoined to go thither daily, to dress, trim, and make it bright for the paschal feast."—*Orthodox Journal*, vol. xx. p. 55.

³ Pede cloth, or carpet.

Itm vj Aulter clothes of Dyaper valued	. x ^s
Itm vj towells of Dyaper and pleyn cloth	. x ^s
Itm xiiij Surpliciess valued	. xxiiij ^s
Itm ij awter clothes of blewe and redde	. x ^s
Itm ij prykett candelstyks of latten at	. viij ^d
Itm a Crismatory of latten at	. vj ^d
Itm a greate latten lectorne valued at	. lxxvj ^s viij ^d
Itm a Bason and an ewer of Pewter .	. xx ^d
Itm a Brasen pulleye valued at	. vj ^s viij ^d
Itm ij pair of organnes valued at	. x ^{li}

Sm to^{lis} of
the premisses } cccx^{li} xix^s jd

Itm theye saye and Certifie that their dede remainn
the day and yere aforesaide in the Stepill Seven Bells } viz.
whereof one called the Saunts Bell conteyninge in }
weight :—

In the	The first bell called the Sante bell	di ^c	} lxx ^c iij q ^{tors}
Steeple.	The seconde Belle cont.	. vij ^c	
	The thredde Belle cont.	vij ^c i q ^{tors} xxj ^{li}	
	The fourth Bell cont.	ix ^c iij q ^{tors} xviiij ^{li}	
	The fyveth Bell cont.	. xij ^c di xxiiij ^{li}	
	The sexte Bell cont.	xv ^c iij q ^{tors} xxvj ^{li}	
	The seventh Bell cont. by est.	xviiij ^c	

Whereof they say and certifie that sythens the seide xvth
day of ffebruarye in the seconde yere of the reigne of o^r
Sovereign lord the King there hath bēn soulede by dyvers
Churchewardens by the consent of the parisshe to dyvers
personnes suche of the forside Goodes and ornaments vest-
ments and jewells as bēn underwritten for suche sōmes of
money as is hereafter declared.

Anno secundo R. R. In primis sould by John Tasburgh
 Ed. Sexti. Alderman Thomas Crane Roberte Hynder-
 son and Fraunces Woolmere Church-
 wardens of the seide parisshe Too ffelyx Puttok⁴
 alderman and Thomas Sothertonne the parcells of
 plate hereafter expressed viz. :—

The best Crosse w^t the Cristall parcell gilte } xxiiij^{li} xv^s
 weighing iiij^{xx} xv unces at v^s the unce. sm̄ }
 Itm the lesser Crosse parcell gilte weinge xxxvj } ix^{li}
 unces at v^s the unce. sm̄ }
 Itm the Crysmatory parcell gilte weying xxxij } viij^{li}
 unces at v^s the unce. Sm. }
 Itm sould to them a peir of Sensures percell } ix^{li} xv^s
 gilte weinge xxxix unces at v^s the unce }
 Itm sould to them another peir of Sensures } xij^{li}
 percell gilte weing xlvij unces at v^s unce }
 Itm to them twoo paxes parcell gilte weing xxxj } viij^{li} xv^s
 unces at v^s the unce. Sm. }
 Itm sould to them a monstrall w^t the burall } x^{li}
 gilte weing xl unce at v^s the unce }
 Itm a Challeis parcell gylte weing vij unces } xxxv^s
 at v^s the unce }
 Itm sold to them a Shippe peell gilte weing } xxxv^s
 vij unces at v^s the unce. Sm̄. }
 Itm to them sould another Shipp parcell gilte } xlv^s
 weing ix unces at v^s the unce }
 Itm sould by the seide Churchwardens to
 Mr. William Rogers alderman twoo settyll
 Chayors at v^s viij^d twoo Curtens of white
 Sarcenet at x^s iiij^d alther clothes of whyte
 bawdekyn at xiijs iiij^d ij Corporas cass^e } xxiiij^{li} x^s viij^d
 viij^d. The beste coope viij^{li} twoo coopes of
 redde tyssewe at viij^{li} and a Cope of blew
 tyssewe vj^{li}. Sm̄.

⁴ A goldsmith.

- Itm sould to Mr. John Tasburgh alderman ij
 stayned clothes at ij^s iiij^d ij coopes of blewe
 tissue at liij^s iiij^d a sewete of redde velvet
 powdered with splayed egells at xxvj^s viij^d a
 sewte of blewe velvet powdered w^t mones at
 xl^s the Bisshoppes sewte w^t a coope at x^s
 ij coopes of tawnye velvet powdered with
 sterres lx^s a cross banner at v^s a sacra^mente
 clothe of white sarcenet ij^s vj^d a pillowe at
 xij^d ij curtens of blewe and redde at v^s a
 vestm^ete and ij tunycles of redde tyssewe at
 iiij^{li}. Sm. } xiiij^{li} v^s x^d
- Itm sould by the seide Churchwardens in the
 seide yere to Mr. ffelix Puttok alderman a
 Banner Cloth & the Clothe that ded hang
 before the roode at xxviiij^s iiij^d a white coope
 w^t Dunstane at xxvj^s viij^d ij verdure clothes
 the one an aulter Clothe, and ij Cusshens w^t
 the xxxv^s. (sic) } iiij^{li} x^s
- Itm solde Mr. Thom^as Necton⁵ alderman three
 aulter clothes of blewe tisewe at } v^{li}
- Itm solde to Peter Peterson two corporas casse
 of tisewe at v^s iiij^{or} corporas cass of clothe
 of goulde at v^s a pix clothe of redde tynsell
 at ij^s and a vestmete of blewe worsted at
 viij^s. Sm. } xx^s
- Itm sould to Robert Hinderson iij aulter clothes
 of Bridges Satten at xx^s a sewte of white
 damaske at xlvj^s viij^d } lxxvj^s viij^d
- Itm sould to Thomas Crane a vestmete of
 blewe velvet broudered at xx^s a Boxe w^t
 Cypres and a Stolle at xvj^d and a Sepulchre
 cloth of redde tisewe at xx^s } xlvj^s iiij^d

⁵ A mercer, *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. iii. p. 220.

Itm to Fraunces Woolmere a Sewte w^t a Coope
of blak velvet at iiij^{li} and an olde Sewte
of redde Bawdekyn and a vestment of redde
damaske at xvj^s viij^d } iiij^{li} xvj^s viij^d

Itm to John Sotherton ⁶ a coope of tawny wor-
sted at x^s vj^d and a litell steyned clothe } x^s ix^d
at iiij^d. Sm.

Itm sould to William Gylberd a vestment and
twoo tuncycles of blewe tyssewe at } v^{li} xvj^s viij^d

Itm sould to Thomas Sotherton too pyllows
iiij childerns coopes a greene cussion at } lxviij^s
viij^s and twoo coopes of white Bawdekyn }
at lx^s. Sm.

Anno tertio Itm sould by the seide John Tasburgh
R & Ed. Alderman Thomas Crane Robert (Hin-
Sexti. derson) and Fraunces Wolmer Church-
wardens of the seide parisshe in the } viz.
thredde yeare of the Kings maties reign
by the consente of the parissheoners as
hereafter ensuith

Inpnis sould to Thomas Lawrens twoo latten
Candelstycks w^t iiij Images of a lectorn⁷ weing } iiij^{li} xviiij^d
CC xxj^{li} at xix^s the C and twoo Coopes }
poudered w^t Lyllepott^e at xl^s

Itm sould by the seide Churchwardens to John } xiiij^s
Porter iiij lente vestments at

⁶ A grocer.

⁷ It will be seen upon reference to the inventory of the goods remaining 4th October, 6th Edward VI., p. 65, that the lectern itself was permitted to remain, although the images were sold. Their fate may be surmised from the fact that the person who bought them was a bell-founder. The lectern in Norwich Cathedral was similarly despoiled, the figures at present round it are modern. There is a lithograph of it in the Illustrations to the *Dictionary of Architecture*, of the Architectural Publication Society, from a drawing made by Mr. Burgess before they were added.

Itm sould to Peter Peterson three vestements } xv^s
 of blewe Bawdekyn at
 Itm to John Basingham an old sewte of white } xv^s
 at
 Itm to John Alman twoo white vestments of } xiiij^s iiij^d
 ffustyan at
 Itm sould to Thomas Woolman two coopes of } v^{li}
 redde velvet broudered w^t aungells at
 Itm sould to John Sutton a vestment and twoo } v^{li}
 tunycles of redde velvet brodred w^t aungells }
 at
 Itm sould to Thomas Tesmonde a sengle vest- } xx^s
 mente of redde veluet at
 Itm to Thomas Bemonde two coopes of Whyte } xxvj^s viij^d
 and grene bridges Satten at
 Itm sould to Willm Gylbert^s all the books of } xx^s
 the quere for the some of
 Itm sould by the saide Churchwardens to dyvers }
 persons vj peces of ordynnce of the perke at vj^s } x^s viij^d
 iij crossestaves a pixe [clothe] and a foote for a }
 crosse of Copper and gilte cont in weichte }
 xiiij^{li} at iiij^d the li. S^m iiij^s viij^d .

^s The Gilberts were grocers. Says Bale, writing in 1549, "I have been also at Norwyche, oure seconde cytie of name, and there all the librarye monuments are turned to the use of their grossers, candelmakers, sopesellers, and other worldly occupiers." If such was the fate of the library books, it could not be expected that the old service books would be preserved. It is clear, from the small amount they sold for, that they were purchased as mere waste material, for in a rich church like this the books must have been numerous and valuable. See vol. v., pp. 107-8, for the books of this church in the 14th century. Blomefield informs us that Nich. Colich in 1502 "gave 7*l*. to buy a new Legend" for this church; and that this was not an unusual or excessive value, may appear from the will of Katherine Gilbert, of North Burlingham St. Andrew, 1489, vol. i., p. 118, who bequeathed to the church there "a boke most necessary to godds s^rvce of the p^ree of x m^rs." The books of Swaffham Church in the 15th century were valued at £70. 13s. 4d., the principal missal being priced at £13. 6s. 8d., two new gradualls at £9. 6s. 8d., and two new antiphoners at £20.

Itm sould by the seide churchwardens in the
 seide thredde yere to dyvers personnes iiij
 sacre bells weing xiiij^{li} at ij^d the li ij^s iiij^d
 a greate steyned clothe and iiij small steyned
 clothes at vj^s iiij corporas cass^e of blak velvet
 at ij^s the scaling in the Chappell in the
 Stepill with the pascall shafte iiij. Sm .

Itm sould by the seide Churchwardens vij
 shorte dyaper aulter clothes at iiij^s vj^d iiij
 dyaper aulter clothes and a fonte⁹ cloth at
 iiij^s certeyn blak hangings at vj^s viij^d a fyre
 sholve xij^d and a Crysmatorye clothe at vj^d.
 Sm .

Anno quarto Item sould by Mr ffelix Puttok alderman
 R R Ed. vj^{ti}. Thomas Sotherton William Loryson and John
 Clerke Churchwardens of the saide parisshe
 in the fourth yere of the kings mat^{ies} reign
 viz. :—

Inpmis sould by them to Thomas Warlowe
 Goldsmyth a verge or wande of silver weing
 an ounce

Anno quinto Item sould by Mr Rogers Thomas
 R R Ed. Sexti. Sotherton John Porter and John
 Clerke Churchwardens there to
 William Blewette Smyth a Bell
 Clapper price

Anno Sexto Soulde nihill.
 R R Ed. vj^{ti}.

Sm to^{is} of the
 parcelle sould as is
 before seide cometh
 to the some of

⁹ Query, foot cloth : see p. 53.

M^d that M^r William Rogers alderman John Porter Robert Sokelyn and Thomas Kyng Churchwardens and other the aforementioned parissheoners of the seide parisshe Doo certyfy that they and the other churchwardens aforementioned by the consent of the parissheoners of the seide parisshe have given and payed dyvers parcells of money out of the seide sum of thirtene poundes & xvij^d remayning in the hands of the seide churchwardens of the seide Church the seide xvth day of ffebruarye as is aforescide and out of the seide some of clxxvij^{li} iiij^s xj^d Receyved as is aforescide for the parcells before sould at it dothe hereafter perticularly appere.

Anno secundo Imprimis the seide John Tasburgh alderman Tho^s Crane Roberte Hinderson and Fraunces Woolmere churchwardens in the seconde yere of the reign of o^r seide soveraign lorde King Edwarde the sext have payed by the consent of the parisshe for the altering of the Church and Chauncell making of tables¹ w^t scripture and garryssheng the church and chauncell w^t the same as in their booke booke (sic) apperithe . . . v^{li} xvj^s ij^d

Itm given and payed to the Mayo^r & coialtye of Norwiche for and towards the amending and skoring of the Ryver there for the commodite of the hooll Citie the some of } xiiij^{li} vj^s viij^d
Itm payed by them for a paraphrase x^s and half a dozen psalters v^s paper for songes } xxvj^s
xij^d and for other newe church bookes }
x^s. S^m.

¹ One of these "tables," dated 1547, Decemb., remains at the church to the present day. The inscription is printed in Blomefield, vol. ii., p. 708 Of other "scriptures" on the walls I discovered considerable remains in 1863, when the gallery was removed.

Itm payed for a newe coope of white dyaper } xij^s
 this yere the some of .
 Itm for iiij newe leeterns in the quere . viij^s
 Itm for amending of the glas wyndowes and
 sweping of the strets against the Churchē } xx^d
 yarde .
 Itm for a Boxe for the poore and twoo keys } vj^s viij^d
 thereunto and the mending of them .
 Itm payed for a Byble in the Churchē . xiiij^s viij^d
 Itm for fyve dossen of newe lether boketts
 for the Churchē w^t ij ladders and a crome } x^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d
 to serve and healpe in the Cittie at casual-
 tyes of ffyer in the same² .
 Itm for a greate Chestē bounden w^t Iron wth
 iiij lockes and keys standing in the churchē } lxxvj^s viij^d
 for the poore the some of .

Anno tertio Itm the aforementioned John Tas-
 R & Ed. vj^{ti} burgh Thomas Crane Robert Hin-
 derson and Frances Woolmere
 Churchwardens in the thredde
 yere of the reign of our seide
 sovereign Lorde King Edward the } viij^{li} iiij^s j^d
 syxte have payed for making
 glasse wyndows making of tables
 and the garnissing of them and
 other places of the churchē w^t
 scripture the some of .

² In 1550, "an ordinance was also *confirmed*, that all Parishes in the City should have Ladders, Buckets, and Ropes for Wells, in case of fire."—Blomefield, vol. ii. p. 186.

The crome was "used for pulling down a house when on fire, to prevent the flames spreading to other buildings."—Russell's *Kett's Rebellion*, p. 139, n. i.



Itm payed for the paraphrase uppon th' epistells
 vj^s and half a dossen psalters viij^s iiij^d and
 pryking certen songes³ for the quere v^s. S^m. } xix^s (sic)

Itm payed for vij yerdes a quart^{or} and nayle of
 white damaske for a Coope at viij^s vj^d the
 yerde lxiij^s ij^d and for fustyan linnen viij^s ix^d } lxxxiij^s xj^d
 and making thereof ij^s. S^m.

Itm for the paving of the streete againste the
 Churche uppon lxx yerdes w^t stoon marle &
 sand aboute the same } xj^s v^d

Itm gyven and payed w^t the consente of the
 parisshe towards the reparaçon of the Gates
 and walles of the Cittie and the fortifieng
 of the same, whiche was soore decayed by
 the Rebbells the some of⁴ } xvij^{li}

Itm for carryeng awaye of the muke from the
 Churche walles and keping cleane the streets } xxij^d
 aganest them .

Anno Quarto Itm the aforementioned ffelix Puttok
 R & Ed. vi^{ti} Thomas Sotherton William Lorry-
 some and John Clerke Churchwar-
 dens in the fourte yere of the reign
 of the king or sovereign lorde have
 payed for the makinge and setting
 uppe of newe Seats in the churche } xxiiij^s ij^d

Itm payed for a newe communion table . v^s

Itm for a newe booke of Servyce for our Curate
 this yere } xiiij^d

³ "Prick-song, Musick set down in notes."—Wright's *Provincial Dictionary*.

⁴ In Russell's *Kett's Rebellion*, p. 187, is an account of the money received in 1548-9, "of certen churches in the Cyte, toward the great charges the Cyte had by resin of a Comocion;" the Chamberlain only charges himself with £10, received from St. Andrew's parish.



Itm gyven and payed by the seide Churchwardens w^t the consente of the parisshe for ⁊ towards the relief of the poore in the Hospitall the buylding of the houses lately brent by the Rebbels and clerelye consumed withe fire the some of⁵ } xxli

Itm for ij belleroopes and mending the bells . . . xx^d

Itm for keping cleane the Streets againste the churche and carryeing away the fylthe thereof this yere } ij^s iiij^d

Itm payed for a plate for the poore mens cheste iiij^d and for carryeing away of colder out of the Church yerd } ij^s

Anno Quinto Itm the aforenamed William Rogers R R Ed. vj^{ti}. alderman Thomas Sotherton John Clerke and John Porter Churchwardens, in the fyveth yere of the Kings ma^{ties} reign have payed for an iron grate in the Wall at the Church Style the Some . . . } xx^d

Itm for newe glasing and stopping of hurte doon in the glasse wyndowes to Carre. Sm. } xxv^s

Itm for making ⁊ setting upp of iiij long seats in the Chappells heyning the lectorne and other things doon there by the Carpenter and nayles and seelings . . . } iiij^{li} vj^s ij^d

Itm for mending of the bells and frames v^s ij^d the keping clene of the streetes next the churche walles and carryeing away the fylthe w^t carts from thens ij^s. sm } vij^s ij^d

* After the defeat of the King's troops on Palae Plain, Aug. 1st, 1549, the rebels set fire to the city, and Mr. Russell relates, that the Mayor's deputy, looking out from his highest gallery, "saw that they had set y^e whole howses in the streete calld Holmstrete, a fyre on both sydes, with a grett part of the Hospitall howses of office that longid to the poore in that howse."—*Kett's Rebellion*, p. 105.



Itm to Blewet for making the Greate belle }
 Clapper v^s ij^d } v^s ij^d

Itm for a Bellerooke ij^s wasshing surplusses this }
 yere vj^s viij^d skoring the lectern xvj^d sweping }
 the churche yerds and streats and carryeng } xij^s iiij^d
 the fylthe awaye ij^s iiij^d. sm }

Itm there was loste this yere out of the }
 some of lxxxxiiij^{li} xvij^s ix^d remayning }
 in money at the twoo falles of moneye }
 by the first and second proclamacons⁶ } xlvj^h xvij^s x^d ob
 of shillings to vj^d and groots ij^d the }
 some }

Anno sexto Itm payed in the syxte yere of the }
 R & Ed. vjth. reigne of the king by the present }
 churchwardens to Edmonde Yonge }
 Plomere for amending of certen } vj^s ij^d
 decayed places in the leade of the }
 Churche this yere. Sm }

Itm to a man ij dayes to helpe him xij^d for }
 nayles & tooles iiij^d ob for evesbourde xij^d a }
 newe torne⁷ making the stolpes⁸ & setting } v^s ob
 uppe w^t that long to it ij^s viij^d }

Itm payed to ij workemen for vi days wo^rke }
 of masonscrafte at xij^d the daye vj^s vj^d iii^d }
 of leade ij^d a loode of Sonde vj^d iiij^{or} combes }
 of lyme ij^s for iij iron pynnes iiij^d a daye } x^s viij^d
 work uppon the stepill xij^d and for roosen }
 and waxe ij^d. Sin }

⁶ "And now, by the King's Proclamation, every shilling (so much was the coin clipped and debased) was reduced to 6d., and every groat to 2d."—Blomefield, vol. ii. p. 186. "These proclamations were made on the 9th July and 17th August, 1550. See Stow's *Annals*."—*Norfolk Archaeol.*, vol. v. p. 110, n. 6.

⁷ Torne, i. e. turnstile.

⁸ Stolpes, posts. "It p^d for vij stulpes for to stande ageinste y^e walles."—Churchwardens' Accounts, St. Margaret's Parish, 1575.



Sm of the money
 payed and deducted } exliij^{li} xiiij^s viij^d
 as is aforeseide . }

Which some deducted out of the seide some of xiiij^{li} and
 xvij^d remayning in thandes of the seide Churchwardens in
 the seide xvth day of February in the seide second yere and
 out of the seide Some of Clxxvij^{li} iiij^s xj^d for parcells sould
 as is aforeseide there doo nowe remayne in money and goodes
 as hereafter followeth.

Inprimis in ready moneye xlv^{li} xij^s ix^d.

And there doo nowe remayne in the seide Church
 at this daye one Communyon Cuppe weing
 xl unces parcell gilte at v^s the unce Sm x^{li}
 whiche was made of twoo peir of challeis w^t
 the patens parcell gilte a verge or wande } x^{li}
 before conteyning in this present Certificate
 which verge was altered into a communyon
 token weing together according to the rate
 of xl unces⁹ }

Itm a pawle of blak velvet w^t tyssewe in the
 myddes thereof valued at } liij^s iiij^d

Itm another bere clothe of Saye p^{rs}ed } iiij^s iiij^d

Itm iiij pawlis of bawdekyn valued at } vj^s viij^d

Itm iij cussheens of blak saye valued } ij^s vj^d

Itm ij cussheens of redde saye valued } ij^s vj^d

⁹ Before 1706, little more than 150 years from the date of this inventory, the
 plate had increased to a total of 226 ounces, viz.—

Two silver flagons	117 ounces.
A Silver Bason	46 „
A Silver plate	20 „
Two guilt Cupps with Covers	43 „

All the other goods, with the exception of the bells, had diminished, there
 only remaining in November, 1706, besides the plate just mentioned—

“A Comunion Table Cloath & Napkin, two Surplices, & two Tippetts, Eight
 Bells. The Tenor about Eighteene hundred weight, & the Treble about five
 hundred weight. A velvitt pulpitt Cushion & a Scarlett Table Cloath.”



Itm iiij ^{or} corporasse w ^t kerchers in them	. v ^s
Itm vj table ¹ clothes of dyaper valued	. x ^s
Itm vj towells of dyaper & pleyn clothe	. x ^s
Itm ij sleved surplusses for the curate	. xv ^s
Itm iiij ^{or} sleved surplusses for queresters	. iiij ^s
Itm vij Sloppe surplusses goode & badde	. v ^s
Itm ij foote ¹ clothes of blewe & redde	. x ^s
Itm ij pryket Candelstyecks of latten p ^o sed	. viij ^d
Itm a crismatory ² of latten valued	. vj ^d
Itm a greate latten lectern valued	. lxxvj ^s viij ^d
Itm a bason and ewer of pewter	. xx ^d
Itm a brasen pulleye valued at	. vj ^s viij ^d
Itm ij peir of organnes valued at	. x ^{li}
Itm a Coffer for the Regester Bookes of cris-	} v ^s
tenings marriages and buryalls valued	
Itm a booke of the comon prayo ^r valued	. iiij ^s ij ^d
Sm tol ^{is} of the	} lxxvj ^{li} xv ^{d3}
premisses remayning	
Itm in the Steple vij bells whereof ane is	} lxx ^c
called the Gabryell bell whiche Seven bells	
do conteyne in weight	

THE Boke of Seynt Marye of Coslanye in Norwyche.

The Certyfycat of Jaffrey Mychelle and John Thurston churchwardens of Seynt Marys pysche in Coslanye and Rychard Coeke Symond Crabbe Robt Umfreye and Symon

¹ These are *auller* clothes at p. 54.

² The unction in Baptism, and the anointing of the sick, were retained in the first Prayer-Book of Edward VI.

³ It might perhaps be inferred, that the copes purchased in the 2nd and 3rd years of Edward VI., see pp. 61-2, were no longer in use, as they are not mentioned in this inventory; but this would be hardly a safe conclusion, for the Bible bought in 2 Ed. VI., p. 61, and the communion table, purchased, in the 4th Ed. VI., p. 62, with all the other articles certified to be purchased, do not appear in the inventory.



Pettytt pyschners there made & certified to the ryght reſende
 father in god Thomas Byschope of Norwyche to y^e ryght
 worshipfull Thomas Gawdye Richard Catlyn Osbert Mound-
 forthe John Corbett and Augustyn Stywarde Esquyers Co-
 myssion^{is} the iiijth daye of Octobre in y^e sixt yere of y^e
 reigne of oure Soueigne lorde Edward y^e vjth by y^e grace
 of God Kyng of Inglond fir^aunce & Ireland defendor of y^e
 faythe and in yerthe of y^e church of Inglond and Ireland
 sup^{re}me heade the seyd Churchwardens and pyschners sworne
 and examynyd saye and certefye upon y^e othes as Insewythe.

In p^{re}mis they certefye that there was and dyd remayn in
 y^e seyd church the xvth daye of February in the seconde
 yere of y^e reigne of oure seyd soueigne lorde kyng Edward
 y^e syxte in plate bells goods vestments and ornaments as
 hereafter ptycularlye apeareth.

In p ^{re} mis in redye money y ^e sum of	xxiiij ^{li} xvij ^s xj ^d
Itm one payer of chales of sylv ^r pcell gylt weyeng	} xliij ^s
xj ounces valued at iiij ^s the ounce. Sm ^a	
Itm ffyve ounce of sylv ^r plate valued at iiij ^s vj ^d	} xxij ^s vj ^d
the ounce. Sm ^a	
Itm a verger wonde of Sylv ^r weyeng one ounce	} viij ^s
and three quarters valued at ^d	
Itm three band ^{es} clothes & too staves valued at	x ^s

* The small quantity of plate (only 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.) is accounted for by the fact that the parish had already sold over 300 oz.: see the Certificate in *Norf. Archeol.*, vol. vi., p. 367. In Harrison's MS. Collections is a 17th-century transcript of "A Certificate made To the noble and mightie Prince Edward duke of Somerset Lorde p^{ro}tector of all the kinges mates realmes dominions & subiects and governor of his most royall p^{er}son and to the residue of his highnes most honorable pryvie Counsaile of the Plate Jewells Bells and other ornamentes belonging to certaine churches and chappells w^{ithin} the diocesse of Norw^{ich} sold as appeareth by the certificate of everie church warden, where anie such sale have bene made within the said Diocesse." Although not of the same value as a contemporary copy, it is still, to a certain extent, trustworthy, as it appears upon collation with the original



Itm a canapye of steyned woorke ⁵ wythe y ^e ffyrng	} x ^s
of sylk w ^t y ^e fframe t ^t y ^e staves valued at	
Itm three tabernacle clothes ⁶ w ^t y ^e irons therto	} vj ^s
belongyng valued	
Itm three Aulter clothes of fustenyn napes valued	x ^s
Itm a pyxt clothes valued at	vij ^s
Itm vij Awbes and three Amyas valued	xiiij ^s vij ^d
Itm one Sute of Redde Satten valued at	xxvij ^s vij ^d
Itm three Aulter clothes valued	x ^s vij ^d
Itm a Sute of green velvett valued at	iiij ^{li} iij ^s vij ^d
Itm a sute of Clothe of tysewe valued	vj ^{li} vj ^s vij ^d
Itm a Sute of whyght damaske wythe flowers of	} xl ^s
golde valued at	
Itm a Sute of whyte damaske powdred w ^t lylce	} lxx ^s
potts of golde valued at	

certificates, a number of which yet remain, that its errors are those of omission. It would occupy too much space, and not serve any particular end to print it here; suffice it therefore to say, that it enumerates 346 churches in the city and county from which goods had been disposed of at that date; the amounts realised ranging from a few pounds, or in some instances a few shillings, to over a hundred pounds. The sum total of the money was £5131. 1s. 4½*d.*, and there is good reason for believing that to be below the actual amount.

⁵ Probably over the altar. In the will of Edward Segeford, Citizen and Mercer of Norwich, dated 1452, is the following bequest: "Item lego diet Conuentui fratrum predicatorum in Norwico ad facturam et operationem tabularum cum le valaunces sine Selewrys earundem super altare dicte ecclesie in futur ibidem fiend et stabliend viginti libras."—Reg^r. Aleyn, fo. 173.

Sir John Oxcliff, parson of Creeting St. Peter, by his will, dated 30th August, 1535, gave to the church there his "Sarsnet typet to make a canape cloth for the pixte."—Reg^r. Godsalue, fo. 40.

John Grene of Pulham, in 1541, bequeathed "to the gylting of the Canapie over the Sacreme^t xx^d."—Reg^r. Attmere, fo. 352.

In the Tanner MSS. p. 2119, under the head of "Church Ornaments," are some extracts from the Harling Churchwardens' Accounts of the year 1460.

"For a linc for the Canape ij^d. For whipeord to y^e same j^d. For Lynen cloth for y^e Canape ijs viij^d. Item for werking the same viijs ij^d."

⁶ Most likely curtains, or veils, drawn or let down before the images of saints at the conclusion of the service.



Itm a p'sbytorye valued 7	x ^s
Itm ye hyghe Aulter w ^t the deckyng therof valued	xiijs ^s iiij ^d
Itm as moche brasse and latten as was valued	xxxvj ^s
Itm oñ vestement of Crymson velvett valued at	xx ^s
Itm a Cope of blewe velvett and a vestment of y ^e }	xl ^s
same w ^t belle valued at	
Itm an owlde cope of redd damaske valued at	iijs ^s iiij ^d
Itm an Awltre clothe of whyght damaske valued	v ^s
Itm a sute of blacke worsted valued at	xiijs ^s iiij ^d
Itm vj Aulter clothes of blacke worstede w ^t bonde }	xxxiijs ^s iiij ^d
and letters valued at	
Itm a grene clothe of Bawdkyn valued at	vjs ^s viij ^d
Itm too slevyd Surplesses valued at	xvj ^s
Itm fflowre Towells valued at	xvj ^d
Itm three Aulter clothes of lynyn valued	xij ^d
Itm a bere clothe of blacke woosted valued	v ^s
Itm too Cuschynge of redd velvett valued at	iijs ^s iiij ^d
Itm too Cuschynge of redd chamlett valued at	ij ^s
Itm one Cuschyng of blacke sylke valued at	xij ^d
Itm a payr of Organes valued at	lxvj ^s viij ^d
Itm a Chyste stondyng in y ^e vesterye valued	iijs ^s iiij ^d
Sma lxiiij ^u ix ^s iiij ^d	

Itm in y^e steeple ffyve belle wherof the one is
called a Gabryell bell whiche ffyve belle con- } xxxvj^c
teynethe together in weyght by estymacon
That is to seye the grettest bell cont^d in weyght xij^c
The ffourth bell cont^d in weyght x^c
The thredd bell cont^d in weyght viij^c

7 "A stole which somtyme dyd stond at y^e highe Aulter called y^e p'sbytorye."

—See p. 72.

In the will of Nicholas Hews, dated 16th September, 1502, is this bequest to the church of St. Lawrence in Norwich. "Item to y^e presbitory my beste Carpett w^t iij Cusshyns of small verder for to be occupied at p^rncipall fest^e att y^e high auter in y^e seyde presbitory."—Reg^r. Rixe, fo. 168.



The seconde bell cont in weyght v^e

The lytyll bell vidz y^e gabryell bell cont in weyght one ^e

Wherof they seye and certefye that sythens the seyd xv day of February in y^e second yere of y^e reigne of oure seyd Soueigne lorde the Kyng there hathe byn sold by dyv^{se}se Church wardens and by y^e consent of y^e parrysche to dyv^{se}se psons suche of the aforeseyd goodē ornamentē vestmentē and Jewellē as be underwrytten for suche sumes of money as is hereafter declaryd.

A^o. rrē Edⁱ In pinis sold by Wyllm Ch^aunte
vj^{ti} secūdo and Rob^t Humfrye Church wardens of y^e seyd pysche to Phelix Puttocke goldesmyth in y^e seconde yere of oure Soueigne lorde y^e kyng ffyve ounce of silv^{er} plate after y^e rate of iiij^s vj^d y^e ounce sm^a xxij^s vj^d

Itm ther was solde by y^e seyd churchwardens to Richard Cöcke the best banⁿ clothe for . . . } v^s

Itm ther was solde by y^e same churchwardens to Rob^t Erode too banⁿ clothys w^t the stavys for . . . } v^s

Itm there was sold by the same churchwardens to Edward Leke three tabernacle Clothys wythe y^e Irons thereto belongyng for . . . } vj^s

Itm ther was sold by y^e same Churchwardens to Thomas Morleye one canapye of [blank in orig.] w^t y^e ffrynge of sylke the frame and stavys for . . . } x^s

Itm there was solde by y^e seyd churchwardens to y^e seyd Thomas Morleye three aulter clothes of ffustenye napes for . . . } x^s

A^o rrē Itm solde by Symon Petytt one of
E vj^{ti} tercio y^e Churchwardens by y^e consent of y^e pysche to Edwarde Leke th^other of y^e seyd Church wardens thear in



y^e iij^{de} yere of y^e reygne of oure seyd
 souleign lorde the kyng a verger
 wonde of sylver weyeng one ownee
 iij quarters for . . . viij^s

I ^m there was solde by y ^e seyd Symon and Edwarde then churchwardens to Erles wyff one pyxe clothe for . . .	} viij ^s
I ^m there was solde by y ^e seyd Churchwardens to Chaunts wyff three Awbbys and three Amyas for . . .	
I ^m there was solde by y ^e sey ^d churchewar- dens to Wyllm Deynes wyff too awbys for . .	} iiij ^s viij ^d
I ^m there was solde by y ^e same church war- dens to Joone Cocke one awbe for . . .	
I ^m ther was solde by y ^e seyd Church war- dens to Andrew Gybson a sute of Redd satyn for . . .	} xxvij ^s vij ^d
I ^m there was solde by y ^e seyd Churchwardens to Symon Crabbe three Aulter clothys for . .	
I ^m there was solde by y ^e seyd Churchwardens to Richard Cocke one Sute of grene velvett for . . .	} iiij ^{li} iij ^s viij ^d
I ^m there was solde by y ^e same Churchwardens to Rob ^t Umfreve one sute of Clothe Attyssue for . . .	
I ^m there was solde by the same churchwardens to Thom ^s Morleye one Sute of whyght damask w ^t fllovers of golde for . . .	} xl ^c
I ^m there was solde by the same churchwardens to Erles wyffe one sute of whyght damaske w ^t lylve pott ^e of golde for . . .	

A^o rre I^m solde by Thomas Butte and
 Edⁱ Sexti Andrew gybson Churchwardens of y^e
 iiij^{to} seyd pysche w^t y^e consent of y^e pysche



to Thomas Morleye in y^e fourte yere
of y^e reigne of our seyd soueigne
lorde Kyng Edwarde y^e syxte a Stole
which somtyme dyd stond at y^e highe
Aulter called y^e psbytorye for . x^s

Ifm sold by the same Churchwardens to John }
Thurston y^e heygh Aulter w^t y^e deckyng } xiijs iiij^d
therof for ^s }

Ifm there was sold b (sic)

^s The general order for the taking down of altars is dated 23rd November of this year. It was in the form of a letter from the king and council to the bishops, setting forth that although the altars in the more part of the churches were already taken down, there did yet remain altars standing in divers other churches by occasion whereof much variance and contention ariseth; the bishop is therefore specially charged and commanded, "for the avoiding of all matters of further contencion and striff aboughte the standing and takeinge away of the said alters to give substancys all ordre throughtoute all your Dyocese that w^t all diligence all the altere in every church or chappell as well in places exempted as not exempted wⁱⁿ your said Diocese to be taken downe and in lieu of them a table sett vp in some convenyent parte of the chauncell." Immediately upon the receipt of this, the Bishop of Norwich (Thirlby) sent the following letter to his archdeacons.

"After moost hertie comendac'ons wheras J haue the second day of this instant Decembre Receiued the king his moost honorable lres vndre his highnes signet and Signed with his moost gracious hande concerninge the taking downe of altere wⁱⁿ this my diocesse and in leu of them a decent table to be sett vp in some convenient place of every chauncell and also a little boke imprinted shewing certeyn reasons why the Lord^e bourde shuld rather be after the foorme of a table then of an altar the cōpye of which lres and boke J send vnto yow herin enclosed. And knowing that the mooste parte of all altere within this my diocesse be all redye taken downe by co'mandement of my lorde of Canturburye his grac^e visitors in his late visitac'on this Diocese then being voyed yet mynding moost humblye to obey the said lres and to do my dutie in accomplishing the same as apperteyneth. Thes shalbe to require you and in the King^e Maties bihalf to co'mand you that ymediatlie vpon the receipte herof with all diligence and celeritie taking with you such graue precher as shalbe nere vnto you you do repayre to such markett Townes and grete Townes wⁱⁿ your Archdeconry where calling bfore you the Curate and churchwardens of the p'ishes aboughte the same J charge you to sett fourth the king^e pleasure and proceedinge in the premiss^e according to the trewe purpote effecte and meaneng



Anno rre Edⁱ vj^{ti} quinto

Iſm there was sold by Rychard Cocke
and John Woolsye Churchwardens of
y^e seyd pysche church w^t the consent
of y^e pysche to John Sadler of
Norwych in y^e vth yere of y^e reigne
of our seyd Soueigne Lorde Kyng
Edwarde the syxte as moche brasse ¶
latten as they receyvyd for yt
The Sm^a of the peelle solde
as is aforesayd comyth to y^e sm^a of

xxxvj^r
xxv^{li} vij^s j^d

M^d that y^e seyd Jaffrey Mychells and John Thurston Churchwardens and other y^e aforenamyd pyschners of y^e seyd pysche do certefye that y^e other churchwardens aforenamyd by y^e consent of y^e pyschners of y^e seyd parrysche hathe gevyn and payd dyvse peells of moneye out of y^e seyd S^m of xxv^{li} vij^s j^d Receyvyd as is aforesayd for y^e peells before solde and out of y^e seyd S^m of xxiiii^{li} xvij^s xj^d Remaynyng in th'ands of y^e Churchwardens of the seyd church in the seyd xvth daye of Februarij as is aforesayd as hereafter by y^e sevall declaracons therupon made dothe and maye appeare

A^o ij^o

In p^mis the seyd Wyllm Ch^aunt ¶
Rob^t Umfreye Churchwardens in y^e
seconde yere of oure seyd Soueigne
lord Kyng Edwarde the Syxte have
payde by y^e consent of y^e pysche to
y^e poore people of y^e same parrysche
for oⁿ hole yere that is to saye xx^d a
weeke Sm^a to^{le}

iiii^{li} vj^s viij^d

of the said moost honorable letter^e with such further Reasons apte for the same as shalbe thought moost convenient and agreeable by you and the said preacher as you woll answer at your parrell. Thus fare you well At Norwich this thred daie of Decembre 1550."—Reg^r. of Administrations, 1549—55.

It will have been noticed at p. 62 that a new Communion Table was bought for St. Andrew's parish in this year.



- A^o iij^o Itm the aforenanyd Symon Petytt & Edwarde Leke Churchwardens in the thredd yere of the Reigne of our seyde Soueigne lorde Kyng Edwarde the Syxte have payd to Wyllm Johnson Mason for pavyng of y^e strete next adjoyning to y^e church yerde as farre as y^e pysche extendethe towarde Seynt Olaves y^e sm^a of . . . } xxvj^s viij^d
- Itm the seyde Symon Petytt & Edward Leke Churchwardens in y^e seyde thredd yere of y^e reign of oure seyde soueigne lorde Kyng Edwarde y^e vijth by y^e consent of y^e pysch-ners have payd to Wyllm Bevys for stone to pave y^e seyde strete . . . } xxxv^s iiij^d
- Itm payd by y^e same Churchwardens to John Ketheryngham for sonde to pave y^e seyde strete . . . } xj^s vj^d
- Itm payd by the same Churchwardens for waschyng the church lynyng & for swepyng the strete next adjoyne^g to the church . . . } iiij^s vj^d
- Itm payd for a barrowe to be occupied for the seyde pavyng . . . } xvj^d
- Itm payd by the seyde churchwardens for the exchange of xx^{ti} testerns of y^e church money . . . } xx^d
- Itm payd by the seyde churchwardens to Thomas Garrard for lxxiiij lode of stone and sonde . . . } xxxvij^s
- Itm payd by y^e seyde churchwardens to Henry Balls ffor a bybyll xij^s for a booke callyd the paraphras xj^s for syx small Salters xv^s and for iiij grett salters iiij^s for y^e church to sey y^e 3^{ve} thear . . . } xl^s
- Itm payd by the seyde churchwardens to Bevys for caryeng of Coldre to heyn y^e Strete wt^h . . . } iiij^s ix^d

⁹ In 1641 the parish "p^d for 56 loads of Ashes to hayne the strecitt wth all 02 02 00."—*Churchwardens' Accounts*.



Itm payd by y^e seyde churchwardens for brede }
 ⁊ bere for woorkmen in y^e seyde woorken } xviij^d

Itm payd by the seyde Churchwardens to Keth-
 eryngham for xiiij lode of stone for pavyng } vij^s
 y^e seyde strete

Itm payd by y^e seyde churchwardens to Wythm
 Johnson y^e mason for woorkemanschyppe at } xl^s
 a noy¹ tyme for pavyng the seyde strete

Itm payd more by y^e seyde Churchwardens to
 the poore people of y^e seyde pysche by y^e con-
 sent of y^e pysche xx^d every weke duryng on } iiij^s vj^s viij^d
 hole yere

A^o iiij^o Itm Thoms Butt and Andrewe Gybson
 Churchwardens in y^e fourte yere of y^e
 reigne of oure seyde Souleigne Lorde
 Kyng Edwarde y^e syxte by the con-
 sent of the pyschners have payd to the
 poore people of the seyde pysche xx^d
 eu^y weke duryng on hole yere } iiij^s vj^s viij^d

A^o v^o Itm Ryehard Cocks and John Wool-
 sye Churchwardens in y^e fyfte yere of
 y^e reigne of oure seyde Souleigne Lorde
 Kyng Edwarde the Syxte by the con-
 sent of the pyschners have geuyn and
 payd to the reedfyeng of the howsys
 belongyng to the hospitall which were
 consumed ⁊ brent by y^e Rebels in
 y^e Comocyon tyme } c^s

Itm payd by y^e same Churchwardens to y^e
 poore people of the seyde pysche xx^d eu^y weke } xlv^s
 duryng xxvij weeks

Itm payd by y^e same Churchwardens to y^e
 poore people of y^e seyde pysche when y^e xij^d } viij^s iiij^d
 by y^e first pelamacon was but ix^d

¹ Query, another.



Itm for y^e losse of y^e seyð viij^s iiij^d iij^s iiij^d

Itm thear was lost in xix^{li} iiij^s iiij^d beyng in }
 y^e chyste in y^e churche when y^e xij^d by } ix^{li} vij^s iiij^d ob
 the second pelamacon was but vj^d . }

Sm^a of y^e money payd and

mynysshed as is aforesayd is xliij^{li} ij^s ob

Which Sm^a deducted [out of y^e seyð S^m of xxv^{li} vij^s j^d
 Receyvyd as is aforesayd for y^e pcells before solde and] out
 of y^e seyð sum of xxiiij^{li} xvij^s xj^d remayning in y^e seyð xvth
 daye of february anno secūdo Regē nunc ther do nowe
 remayn In moni 7 goods as heraft^r followyth—

A^o vj^o In redye moneye ix^{li} iiij^s vj^d

And ther do nowe remayn in y^e seyð churche at this daye
 one solde of y^e pcells above remembred thes pcells followyng
 that is to seye

In p^mis one chailes of sylv^y weyeng xj ownces ² } xliij^s
 which is pryed at iiij^s the ownce. Sm^a }

Itm a vestement of Crymsyn velvet valued at xx^s

Itm a cope of blewe velvet valued at xl^s

Itm an olde cope of Redd damaske valued at iiij^s iiij^d

Itm an Aultre clothe of whyte damaske at v^s

Itm a Sute of blake worsted valued at xiiij^s iiij^d

Itm syx Aultre Clothys of blewe worsted wt^t }
 bonde and letters valued at xxxiiij^s iiij^d

² The present church plate is described in the inventory delivered at the Bishop's Visitation in 1784 as follows:

"Also there is belonging to the said Parish and Church of Saint Mary at Coslany, and now in use in the said Church, a service of silver plate for the Holy Communion, consisting of one Tankard or Flaggon weighing forty-six Ounces, On the front of which is Engraven this Memorandum, DEO OPTIMO MAXIMO humi-
 lime Dicatur in Usum St^e Eucharistie in Ecclesia St^e Marie in Norwico, Anno Domini, 1728;—One Antient Cup, with a Cover, weighing sixteen Ounces, and on the foot of the Cover is engraven in an Ornamented Square, SAYNET MARYE OF COSLANYE A^o. 1569;—One Patten, or Salver, weighing twenty-six ounces, on which is engraven, St. Mary of Coslany, 1736; also a Bason for Alms, weigh-
 ing Sixteen Ounces, on which is engraven, St. Mary of Coslany, 1746."



Itm a grene cloth of bawdkyn valued at	. vj ^s viij ^d
Itm too slevyd surplusses valued at	. xvj ^s
Itm ffoure towells valued at	. xvj ^d
Itm three Aultre clothes of lynnyn clothe	. xij ^d
Itm a bere clothe of blake worsted valued at	. v ^s
Itm too Cuschyngs of Redd velvett valued at	. iij ^s iiij ^d
Itm too Cuschyngs of Redd chamlett valued at	. ij ^s
Itm oñ Cuschyng of blake sylke valued at	. xij ^d
Itm one peyer of organs valued at ³	. lxxvj ^s viij ^d
Itm a chyst standyng in the vesterye valued at	. iij ^s iiij ^d
Sum ^a of y ^e remayn xxij ^{li} ix ^s x ^d ob. ⁴	

³ In 1588 the Churchwardens charge themselves with xvij^s j^d received "of Allen the pewterer for the organ pipes cont^t xliij^{li} at v^d the li."

⁴ The outgoing Churchwarden in 1627 delivered to his successor the "Church goods following, vidz.

"Imprimis a Communion Cup p'cell gilt with a Cover to it

"Itm a pewter stoope

"Itm wone Church Cloth of silke & gold imbroidered for the Communion table.

"Itm 4 blew worsted Cloaths & an ould Blacke Cloath

"Itm two white linnen Cloathes for the Communion table

"Itm a Surplis

"Itm Jewells apology & Erasmus parapraxe

"Itm a booke of homilyes and a booke of Canons

"Itm a nother booke intituled the Defence of the Right of Kings

"Itm a Register booke in p'chment

"Itm a booke of articles

"Itm a pulpit Cushion and eleven other Cushions

"Itm 24 taneards"

In 1709 the following "true & Perfect note of all & Singular the goods bookes ornam^{ts} & vtensills" was delivered at the Bishop's Visitation.

"Imp^{ts} one Communion table

"Item one silver Chalice with the Cover

"Item one Carpet for the Communion table

"Item one Pewter flaggon one Pewter Bason

"Item one Pewter Charger

"Item one Greene Pulpit Cloath one Deske Cloath & a Cushion of the same

"Item one fine Linnen Cloath & two Napkins for the Comunion table

"Item one large Surplice of Holland & a black hood

"Item a black buriall Cloath



Remayne } Itm in y^e steple ffyve bells wherof the oñ is
 at y^{is} day } called a gabryell bell which ffyve bells do weye
 together by estymacon xxxvj hundred that is to
 seye the grettest bell do weye xij^e the fourt bell
 x^e the iij^{de} bell viij^e the ij bell v^e the lyttell bell
 vid; y^e gabryell bell one hundred

“ Item Eighteen Latten or Tinn Seconses

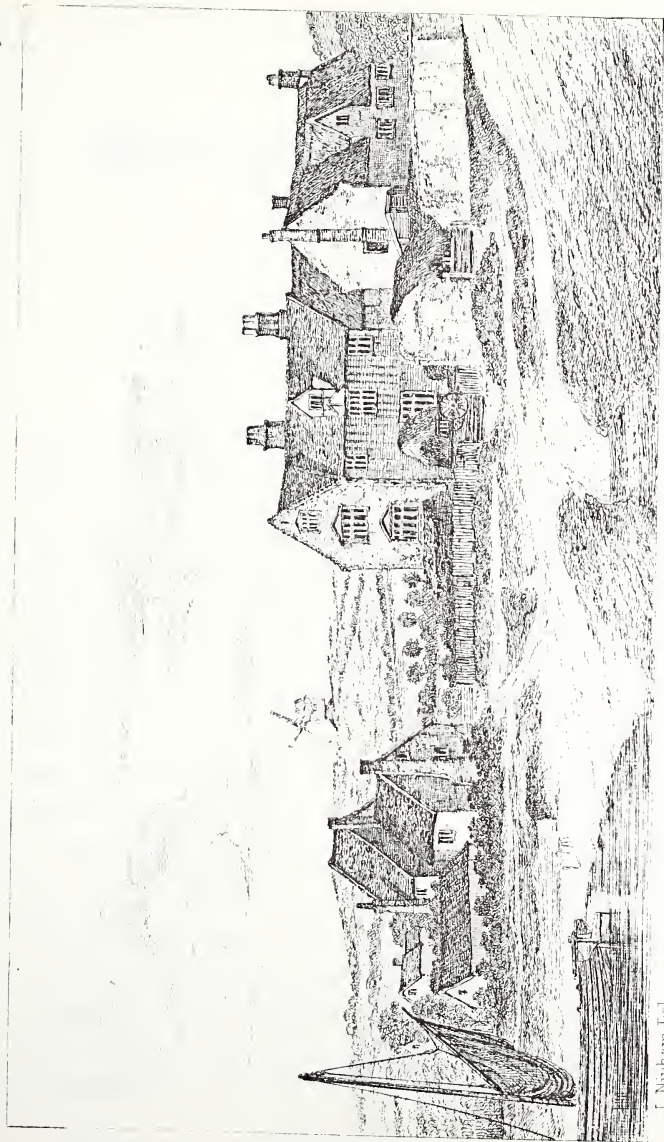
“ Item two great Chaires

“ Item a book of Homilies one large bible two Common prayer bookes Erasmus
 upon the New testam^t Vol the first & Bishop Jewelles workes

“ Itm Six Bells with their frames & one Small bell not hung.”

Since the first few pages of this paper were printed off I have ascertained from Harrison's MS., quoted at p. 67, that the certificate printed at p. 48, note 2, belongs to the parish of St. Audre (Etheldred) and not to that of St. Andre (Andrew).





J. Nisbet Del

HASLETT'S HOUSE POCKTHORPE 1741.

H. Nisbet Fecit



Hassett's House, Pockthorpe,

NORWICH.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. JAMES BULWER, M.A.

ON ground to the right of the junction of the old roads leading from Bishop's bridge and Pockthorpe gates towards the coast, now included within the site of the present Barracks, stood the Grange, the Lathys Yard, and other premises formerly belonging to the Monks of the Cathedral. On the dissolution of the monastery, these premises were granted to the Dean and Chapter as part of the Manor of Pockthorpe, and were soon after leased by them for a long series of years. Among the early lessees the name of Blenrhasset, or Bleghasset, and, for shortness, Hassett, occurs; and his residence as it appeared in 1791, according to a drawing then taken with a camera by the elder Ninham, is represented in the etching here given.

The house seems at this time to have been uninhabited and falling to ruin. The local traditions relating to the ghosts and apparitions at the time of its last occupation,¹ are mentioned in the privately printed volumes of the "House of Gournay;" and, as a haunted house has been ever a convenient hiding-place for those who needed one,—Woodstock, with its apparitions and unearthly terrors, as described in the

¹ By Edward Hassett?



pleasant pages of Sir Walter Scott, will occur to every one,—these traditions may probably have had their origin in the use to which smugglers, before the introduction of gas or the city police, may have put the ruined edifice, or been invented to secure to them a greater freedom from interruption when engaged in their lawless calling; for the old house was very conveniently situated as a receptacle for smuggled goods, which in those days of prohibition tariffs were brought with comparative facility to this part of Mousehold, outside the city gates, by the trackways leading in from the coast. Mr. Gurney gives a wood-engraving of the house from a point of view different to that of the etching, and many particulars of the family of Hasset:—that they were a junior line from those at Frenze, in Norfolk; that William Blennerhasset obtained his lease in 1547; that the house was taken down about the year 1792; that it was haunted; that his informant, an aged Pocktorian, gave him the particulars of some of the apparitions; that a dead body was seen to roll across a room; that there was a closet which never had been opened; and that the doors of two rooms had been plastered up, and in attempting to open them, two persons had been struck blind. His account also gives the legend, common as well to Barsham Hall, in Suffolk, “that old Hasset had been seen in his coach and four driven over Bishop’s-gate and the tops of the houses, by a coachman and horses without heads, and when the whip was cracked, flashes of fire came from it and illuminated the whole city.”—*House of Gourney*, p. 1001 et seq.

In addition to these particulars, I propose to give some, relating to the property and its early history; which, if not less authentic than the ghost stories of the old Pocktorian, I cannot hope will be quite so interesting.

How early the Grange was built on this spot, or what part of it was contained in Hasset’s house, it is now very difficult to learn; but there is evidence of the existence of the Monks’



Grange as early as 1306. Bishop Herbert (1096—1119) took the whole manor of Thorp into his own hands, and gave the Monks for their part of Thorp, Pockthorpe and certain lands, which *now*, says the narrative written about 1306, "belong to the Monks' Grange."

"Herbertus v̄o Episcopus memorat⁹ opibz misericordie sedulus insistens ad sucep̄onem leprosorū qn^{da} domū ex^{ca} civitate Norwyc⁹ in solo ecclie sue in honore beate marie magdalene fundav^t ⁊ ad corē sustentatōnem quasdam t̄ras ⁊ possessiones p̄dē Ecclie dedit. Ceterē quia dēus Ep̄s monast̄io suo honorosius esse noluit quod utiq; necessario fieret si iux^{ca} Norwycū nichil haberet vbi in adventu suo declinare posset: *Man'ium de Thorp* ob causam p̄dcām in *manu sua retinuit. Set eisdem p̄pte sua de Thorp: Pockthorp ⁊ quasdam t̄ras que nunc spectant ad G^{angias} monachos donav^t verum quia monachis videbat^r q^d de dēo manū parum eis contulerat eisdem sātfacere volens manūm de Gnatintōn eū faldagijs eis dedit ⁊ alia que in carta sbse^{pta} continent^r."—*Reg. 1. Eccles. Cath. Norw.* fol. 21.²*

In a "Computus Magistri Cellarii," dated 1535, Pockthorpe is not named, but the Monks' Grange is. From this account, part of which is translated in the note below,³ we

² "Now the memorable Bp. Herbert, being diligent in the works of mercy, founded without the city of Norwich, on the land of his church, a certain house, in honor of B. Mary Magdalen, for the reception of lepers; and for their support he gave certain lands and possessions of the aforesaid church. But because the said Bishop was unwilling to be too burdensome to his monastery as to what might be necessary if he had not (a place) near Norwich, where he might sojourn at his coming, for the aforesaid cause, he retained the manor of Thorp in his own possession. But to the same for their part of Thorp, he gave Pockthorp, and certain lands which now belong to the Monks' Grange. But because it seemed to the monks that he had conferred on them too little of the aforesaid manor, wishing to satisfy them, he gave to them the manor of Gnatintong, with the faldage, and other things which are contained in the underwritten charter."

³ The account of Lord William Castleton, Prior of Norwich, of the office of the Master of the Cellarics, from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel A.D. 1535 and in the 27th year of the reign of K. Henry VIII. to the feast of St. Michael



gather that the Lathes⁴ Fold-course, the Lathes Close, and the Lathes Yard were in the monks' own occupation.

In the charter of 1 Edw. VI. (1547) "Pro dotatione Ecclesie," Pockthorpe Manor, otherwise called the Monks' Grange, occurs.

In the "Parliament Survey," taken in 1649, under the Act for abolishing Bishops and Deans and Chapters, and for the sale of their lands, we find among the demesne lands of the Manor of Pockthorpe, this: "A faire howse built on a peece of inclosed ground heretofore called y^e *Lathes-yard* lying in Pokethorpe street near y^e Gates of the city of

then next following, the 28th year of the reign of the same King, and of the aforesaid Lord W^m Castleton Prior of Norwich the 6th, (*inter alia*)

Receipts from the Monks' Grange	Of the Rents of assise there 37 ^s 3 ^d . Of the Profits of one Court and lete held there this year beyond that given 2 ^s 6 ^d . Of the rent of one Inclosure lying near flybryggat ^e 6 ^s 8 ^d and of the rent of another Inclosure adjacent to the grange there, nothing here in money because it was reserved this year for the support of our ewes and lambs there. Of the digging of sand there, nothing this year because without a farmer. Of two men for leave to place the Tenters upon our ground there this year 16 ^d . Of Thomas Randolf for the rent of land between the Barregatys and flybriggates together with the rent of a lime kiln near there and of the barn within the grange aforesaid 50s. And for certain of our lands lying for the pasture of our sheep there this year 33 ^s 4 ^d .
	Sum of the Receipts £6—11—1

Payments for the Monks' Grange.	Imprimis paid our Precentor for the rent of a tenement formerly Walter ffrances 6 ^d . And to the same for the land called Catton Hyll 2 ^s 6 ^d . In expenses at the Court there 1 ^s 8 ^d . In the fee of our bailiff there and for the keeping of our part of Thorpe Wood 20 ^s . And allowed to our same Bailiff for rents irrecoverable there 10 ^s 3 ^d . And so there remains clear 105/6 ¹ .
	Sum of the payments 25/6 ²

Among the expenses of the flock of sheep belonging to the Master of the Cellaries—

In pasture for our sheep at the <i>monks' grange</i>	33 ^s 4 ^d
In the wages of our shepherd at the <i>lathes</i>	53 ^s 4 ^d

⁴ Lathys, from Lathe, lect.



Norwich called Pockthorpe gates conteyning many faire necessary roomes wth divers out buildings & a yard, orchard, & garden & about 2 acres of pasture ground inclosed wth a stone wall lying next y^e said howse all w^{ch} wee estimate to bee worth p ann.”

“A small Close of arable land adjoining to y^e aforesaid orchard in y^e north pte of the s^d howse conteyninge by estimation one acre w^{ch} wee vallue to bee worth xx^s p annum.”

“A close of arable land abutting vpon Pokethorp lane on y^e west, y^e street on y^e South, the Shooting ground on y^e North, & y^e afores^d great mansionhouse on y^e East, conteyning by estimacōn 5 acres w^{ch} at xx^s y^e acre amounts to v^l per anū.”

As late as the 16th of Charles II., 1665, one of the abuttals in a lease of property in Pockthorpe is thus worded: “The Grange now called the *Lathes-yard*, now used for a garden.” And in 1718, when a survey was taken of this property for Dean Prideaux, it is described as “Messuages, lands, and tenements belonging to the Mansion house, built upon a piece of ground called the *Lathes yard*.”

Here we have evidence that the Monks’ Grange, the Lathes Yard, and the Mansion, &c., were one and the same property; and we get an accurate notion of the extent of the curtilage which, with the mansion, was so long leased to the Hassets.

After the dissolution in 1538, the Dean and Chapter did not follow the example of the Prior and Convent of farming their own lands, but granted them to tenants; their first lease of the Lathe Yard, dated 10 January, 31 Henry VIII. (1540), being to one Harryson and his assigns, styled “Hugh Harryson, yeoman;” the description including “all that ther lathe yarde in Pockthorpe afore-named,” “and with all the howses and edyfiengs being edified and buylded at the daye of makinge of the same writing indented wⁱⁿ and upon the saide lathe yard.” The term was for forty years, of which, says another lease of 4th Edward VI., “twenty-nine years be yet to come.”



Which term of twenty-nine years "William Blenerhaysett late hadde of the bargayne and sale of George Catton, of Norwich, fysiçon, and Margaret his wife, late wife of the said Hugh Harryson, and administrators of the goods and chattels of the said Hugh."

At the end of the ledger in which this lease is entered, there are some short notes, which shew that there was "exceptyd owte of the leas one *Berne* bylded uppon y^e sayd lathe yard called y^e *Amners*⁵ *berne*."

We find that Blenerhasset surrendered Harryson's lease and obtained a fresh one to himself for eighty years, 4th Edward VI. (1551) in which the Dean and Chapter demised the Cellarer's meadow, "the fould cource called the Lathes cource, oon close ther called the Lathes close." "The chapple yard called St. Wylm's in the wood,⁶ and all that ther Lathe yard in Pockthorpe *aforenamed*, w^t all the pasturyng and fedying of the same yard, and all the howses and edifyngs beyng edifyed and buylded at the day of the date of the sayd deed (April 8, 1551), wⁱⁿ and upon the seyde Lathe yard," for the term of eighty years.

This lease is recited in a later deed, with a covenant to repair, "also oon other insett house w^t all the edyfyngs of the same beyng wⁱⁿ the saide Lathe yard, and oon barne,"

⁵ There was a manor called "*Amners sub quereum*," Amners under the Oak, or the Almoner's Manor; and in other early leases mention is made of the "*Almery oke*." The place seems to have been in the Close, for the Almonry was on the south side of the Ethelbert gateway. The barn was on the Pockthorpe side of the river.

⁶ The Cellarer's or St. Leonard's Meadow was demised by the Prior and Convent, in 27th Henry VIII., to Dame Jane Calthorpe of Norwich, widow, for eighty years. The Lathes Course, the Lathes Close, and St. William's Chapel Yard, were leased for sixty years, in the 30th Henry VIII., to the said Dame Jane and Thomas Calthorpe her son. The terms of years of these two leases were held at the date of the above indenture (1551) by William Blenerhasset "as assigne to the said dame Jane by vertue of a certen ded of gyfte and graunte therof to him lately made by the said dame Jane."



probably the barn excepted out of Harryson's lease, "standing upon the west syde of the same Lathe yard."

We learn that the whole Lathe Yard was enclosed by a wall, the south and east sides of which yet remain and form part of the boundary wall of the barracks.

In another ledger is a copy of a lease to William Bleñhasset, of Norwich, Gent., dated the last day of February, 9th Elizabeth, (1567), of the same premises with others for a fresh term of ninety-nine years, to commence at the end or determination by surrender or forfeiture of the other lease.

By indenture dated 3rd March, 9th Elizabeth, (1567), we find that the Dean and Chapter demised the *Manor of Pockthorpe* to Sir Thomas Woodhouse⁷ and Henry Woodhouse of Waxtonesham for ninety-nine years, and on the 30th April, 12th James I. (1615) it was leased to Sir Edward Bleñhasset, of Horning, Knt. The recitals of the lease shew that the interest, title, and term of years yet to come of Woodhouse's lease of and to the premises was conveyed to one Thomas Hopkins, of Norwich, gent.; and that by indenture dated 9th June, 27th of Elizabeth, the Dean and Chapter demised the same premises, namely the *Manor of Pockthorpe*, to the said Thomas Hopkins for the term of eighty years, and that the interest, title, and term of years yet to come, together with the indenture of lease, was lawfully conveyed to the said Sir Edward Bleñhasset, who having surrendered the same, received a fresh one for the remainder of the term yet to come of the original lease to Woodhouse.

In 1649 the manor, which in the meantime must have reverted to the Dean and Chapter, was sold by virtue of an ordinance of Parliament, with other capitular property, to

⁷ This is explained by the fact that the mansion-house, with the demesne lands and manor, had been and were at this time severed and under distinct leases.



Gabriel Barbor,⁸ who held his first general Court 16 April, 1650. Upon the Restoration it again reverted to the Dean and Chapter, who have not since leased it out.

From subsequent leases of other properties in Pockthorpe and the Manor Court-books, it appears that the Lathe Yard, &c., was successively in the possession of the following members of the Blenerhassett family.

William Blenerhassett, ob. 1598, ⁹ the original lessee.	
Sir Edward Blenerhassett, ob. 1618, ¹ his eldest son.	
Ralph Blenerhassett, ² ob. c. 1660,	do.
Edward Blenerhassett, ob. c. 1668,	do.
Augustine Blenerhassett, ob. c. 1679, eldest son.	Edward ³ Blenerhassett, ob. c. 1702. ⁴

From the preceding extracts, which might be multiplied

⁸ Clause Roll 1649, Pars 13^a n. 18.

⁹ *St. Martin's at Palace Register, Norwich.*

Anno Dni, 1598.

Willms Blenerhayset Armiger sepultus fuit 16 die Decembris.

¹ Blomefield, vol. iv. p. 370.

² At a Court held for the Manor of Pockthorpe, Nov. 14th, 1661, it was presented by the Homage that Ralph Blever Hassett, Esq., died since the last Court (Dec. 2, 1659) and that Edward Blever Hassett, Esq., is his son and heir.

³ In the Register of Baptisms of the parish of St. James, Norwich, are six entries of members of this family. Five extracts are printed in "The House of Gournay," and the other entry in 1650 of "Edward, son of Mr. Edward Blennerhassett baptized May 31st," has been since copied.

On a fly leaf of the same Register are three licenses to eat meats during Lent, dated 1631—2—6, granted by John Barnham, curate, and a churchwarden, to the dau'r of Ralph B. and to Ralph B. and his dau'r Rebekah. These are also printed in Mr. Gurney's book, page 1006-7.

⁴ On Oct. 23, 1702, at a Manor Court the Homage presented that Edward Blenerhassett died since the last Court. At a Court held Oct. 18, 1704, the third proclamation was made, and *no one coming to claim* the copyhold, it was seized into the Lord's hands, and at the same Court was granted to Nicholas Helwis, Esq., who was admitted to it. A map of the estate was made in 1718 for Doctor Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, and N. Helwis; and in 1745 we find in the Court-books the description, "lands late of Edward Hassett, gent."



to weariness, it appears that the Blevhassets were lessees under the Dean and Chapter of Norwich of the Monks' Grange and its curtilages, otherwise the Lathes-yard, from 1551 to about 1702, when Edward Hassett died; and from that time Mr. Helwis seems to have been the lessee, and thenceforth the lease was held by other parties until about 1792, when the destruction of the premises became necessary for the purpose of building the present barracks.

In Kirkpatrick's large view of Norwich, published by his brother, there is a back view of the Lathes, and from the survey taken in May, 1718, for Dean Prideaux and Nicholas Helwis, Esq., of Morton, we learn the extent of the enclosures; ten acres, one rood, and three perches were excepted from the last lease of the Pockthorpe estate for the site of the Barracks, and this quantity exactly agrees with the Lathes-yard, Lathes Close, house, lands, orchards, and gardens.

To these details I subjoin some extracts from the will of William Blenerhasset, Esq., the first lessee of the Grange, who died in 1598, by which this property is devised; but the will appears to me to be of more interest in other particulars which it contains, illustrative of the style and manners of the period, and of the character of the testator, who would seem to have been a very worthy gentleman.

Will of William Blenrhayset.

5th Dec^r. 1598. William Blenrhayset of the Cittie of Norw^{ch} Esquier beinge sicke in bodye but of good and pfect remembrance god J gyve hym thanks.

my bodye to be buried in the Churche of St Martins at Pallace gate in Norw^{ch} by the ladie Calthrops Toombe there on the north syde thereof vnto w^{ch} Churche J gyve fortye



shillinges yerly to be payde oute of my howse in the prishe called Roomchall and the Tenement^e adioyninge toward the p^rching of the word of god there duringe one and twentie yeres next following after my decease, vpon this Condi^cōn that the mynister there be a precher such as my sonne in lawe Raphe ffurnes shall like of otherwise not, Jtem J gyve and bequeathe vnto the poore of the same pishe fortie shilling^e to be disposed by my executors, Jtem J will and my mynde is that there shal be disposed in black^e and other necessarye chardges for and aboute my funera^tt by my execut^r Twentie pownde and not above in suche manor and to suche psons as my executors shall thinke good Jtem J gyve & bequeathe vnto the poore people of St^t Jeames & St^t Powles pishes to either of them fortie shillinges to be disposed by my executors Jtem J will and my mynde is that my howse called the lathes and att my landes and Tenement^e in Pockthorp w^{ch} J houlde by c^teyne leases from the Deane and Chapter of Christ^e Church^e in Norwich except those that J have heretofore disposed by deed of gifte indented to Rebecka ffurnes her now husbond and Children shall goe and be disposed in maner and forme followinge that is to saye that my eldest sonne Edward Blen^hayset⁵ and Susane his wife their executors and assignes shall from and after the terme of one whole year fullie to be compleate and ended next after my decease have them for and duringe the whole terme of yeaeres thē to come and vnexpired in the said leases, so as they the saide Edward and Susan their executors or assignes doe paye or cause to be payde vnto Raphe Blen^haysett their sonne Twentie powndes yerly after their or eny of their entry into the same, for and toward^e his bringinge vpp at schoole or other wise in any good callinge and alsoe doe paie vnto everie one of the other sonnes of the saide Edward and Susan and to Edward the sone of my

⁵ *St. Martin's at Palace Register, Norwich.*

Susanna Vxor Edwardi Blenerhayset gen^osi sepulta fuit 24 die Decembris.



sonne Thomas Bleñhayset tenn pounde yerlye and everie
 yere for and toward their bringinge vp vntil eūye one of
 them shall come vnto his age of one and twentie yeares at
 the mansion howse where J now dwell in Pockthorp called
 the lathes Jtem J will and my mynd is that my saide sonne
 Edward Bleñhayset and Susan his wife their executors or
 Assignes shall yerly and every yere paye oute of the saide
 lease lands in Pockthorp fower powndes for and towarde the
 preehinge of the worde of god in St Jeames Church and
 St Powles Church in Norw^{ch} for and duringe the space of
 one and twentie yeres next to come after my decease to
 such one as my saide sonne ffurnes shall thinke meete for
 that purpose. Jtem J will and gyve my Chayne of goulde
 to my sonne Edward and Susan his wife so as they put in
 good band to my Executors to pay or cause to be payde oute
 thereof twentie powndes to Susane their daughter and other
 twentie powndes to Margret daughter of my sonne Jeremye
 and tenn powndes a peece to twoe daughters of my sonne
 Thomas Margaret & Marye at eūye of their ages of eighteen
 yeares and J gyve to Susane daughter of my sonne Edward
 tenn powndes in plate such as hir mother will chouse to be
 payde by my executors, Jtem J giue to Susane wife of my
 saide sonne Edward my best bed Tester of Satteyn & vellet
 imbrodered wth Dolphins and Lyons and my best silver and
 gilte salte wth the Cover vnto yt Jtem J doe giue and forgiue
 vnto my sonne Edward all such bandes and writinge as are
 betwyn hym and me for eny manor of cause together wth all
 that my orchard called scholchows yarde lycinge and beinge
 in the saide prishe of St Martyn for and duringe the terme
 of yeares therein yet to come and not expired, so as he be
 not troublesome to my Executors or either of them in the
 pformance of this my last Will and Testament or eny pte
 thereof or to eny other that maye might or shoulde have
 eny benefitt by any of the saide bande and writings and
 yf my saide sonne Edward his execut^r or assignes shall



vniustlye sue or troble or cause to be vniustlye sued or trobled my Executors or either of them or eny others as aforesaide then J will that my executors take the advantage of the said bande & writinge & scholehowse yarde & shall sell the saide schoolehouse yard towards the pformance and fulfillinge of this my saide last will and Testament. Jtem J giue and bequeathe vnto Thomas Myhille my Clarke fyve poundes to buy hym a nagge wth all and to Annes Holmes and Margaret Monyman my mayde sarvant^e to eyther of them fyve powndes.

Executors to have the "Lathes howse" and take all the rents and fermes of all his Lands, &c. in Pockthorpe for one year after his decease.

And J desyer and praye the right worshipff Nathaniell Bacon esquier my alwayes good and loveing frinde to stande in steade of a Sup^avisor and ayde for the pformance of this my last will as eny occation shall serve, and for a remembrance thereof J gyve and bequeathe vnto hym my pinked bowle of silver and gilt wth the Cover havinge a rownde ringle vpon the toppe thereof, And J gyve vnto Henry Hobart my godsone sonne of Henrye Hobart esquier my standinge pott of silver and gilte wth the Cover fastned to yt, also J gyve and bequeathe to my saide sonne Edward all such leasse & interresse as J haue of in or to Sellery n^{is}he in Horninge and J giue and bequeath vnto my sonne Thomas and my sonne Jeremye Bleithayset all my lease leasse and enteresses in Horsford as is now in their seiall occupa^on to houlde to them their executors and assignes in seialtie as they now doe Jtem J gyve and bequeathe vnto my saide sonne Thomas all those pcells of grounde of Horsford pke w^{ch} are now in my owne occupa^on or in any my fearmes there, except att that now in the tenure and occupa^on of Edmund Garne w^{ch} J gyve and bequeathe vnto John Busshop my grandsone vntill he come to his age of fower and twentie yeares for and toward^e his bringing vpp at



schoole, and then the remaynder thereof to my said sonne
 Thomas his executors or assignes Jtem J give and bequeathe
 vnto ffrances Bleñhayset my sonne Danyell daughter
 Twentie powndes to be paide to the saide Henrye Hobart
 esquier at her age of one and twentie yeares and to be so
 disposed vppon hir by hym as it maye not come into the
 handes of the saide Daniell hir ffather. Jtem J gyve and
 bequeathe vnto my saide sonne Edward my great goulde
 ringe ingraven wth the wolfe and my best syett gowne
 garded wth vellet and my beste tuft taffata Coate, Jtem J
 give and bequeathe vnto Raphe ffurnes my sonne in lawe my
 newe clothe gowne, Jtem J giue and bequeathe my best
 clothe gowne that is laced wth vellet lace vppon the slevs
 vnto Edward Breese my sonne in lawe Jtem J gyve vnto
 Mr Ashe the duche pcher for a remembrance tenne shillinge
 in goulde and to Thomas Plumstead Clarke to Mr Henrye
 Hobart ffortye shillinge The residue of my plate howshoulde
 stuffe monye goode and Cattall J will and bequeathe vnto
 the saide Raphe ffurnes & Edward Breese whom J doe
 hereby make and ordeyne my executors of this my last will
 and Testament, And in witnes hereof J have herevnto put my
 hande & scale the daye and ye^{re} first aboue written Theis
 beinge witnesses herevnto Thomas Lane George Byrche
 William Hearne Thomas Myhill.

Will^m Bleñhayset.

The vijth of December 1598.

J Will^m Bleñhayset esquier doe further make and publishe
 this to be and stande for pte of my last will first J giue to
 Thomas my sonne six heffers in Horsford Parke and my
 great white mare and hir ffoale, and to Jeremy my sonne J
 gyve Twentie powndes for and in dischargde of one Obliga^{con}
 w^{ch} is to be payde to Mr Bently in trust to the vse of one
 Baldwyns children and J gyve vnto Jeremy also the fower

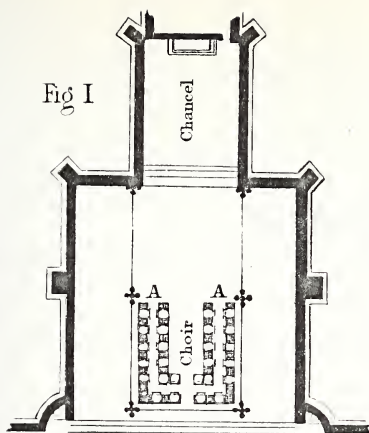


neat Cattall residue of those in Horsford parke, Jtem I doe gyve vnto ffraunces my daughter ffuller Twentie powndes to be paide wthin a yeare next after my decease, and J gyve vnto Hanna and Elizabeth ffurnes my sonne Raphe ffurnes daughters to either of them twentie powndes, and I gyve vnto Henrye Hobart esquier my cosen all my hanginge clothes of Arres conteyninge fyve peece Jtem J gyve vnto my man Robert Allen fortye shillins Jtem J gyve vnto John Busshop my meare called the myllers meare, Jtem I gyve and will vnto the poore people of the Towne of Horninge to be disposed by my sonne Edward Bleñhayset fortye shillins to be distributed wthin one yeare Jtem J gyve and will vnto suche good p^rcher as shall preache the worde of god in Horsford to be disposed by my sonnes Thomas and Jeremye fortie shillinge to be paide in fower yeares tenn shillins a yere Jtem J gyve vnto Margaret my sonne Thomas his daughter six shillins eight pence Jtem J gyve vnto the prisoners in Norw^{ch} Castle fortye shillinge to be distributed by the appoyntm^t of my executors wthin a quarter of a yeare next after my decease Jtem J will and gyve all my armor wth the furniture vnto my sonne Edward, and J gyve vnto Margret Hayset my sonne Jeremys daughter one little hoo-ped goulde ringe and J gyve vnto S^t Johns Colledge in Cambridge to be bestowed in suche bookes as M^r Alvye and my sonne ffurnes shall thinke most meete, three pownde thirtene shillins and fower pence, Jtem J gyve and will vnto my saide sonne Edward all my bookes of Statute and service bookes.

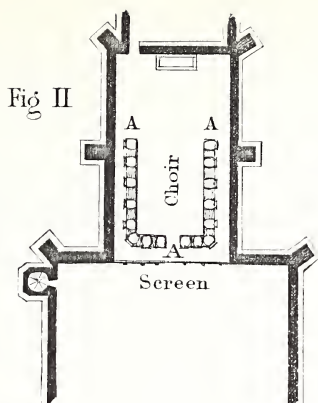
Teste me Thomas Myhille.

Proved at Norwich 22 Dec^r. 1598.—Reg^r Adams fo. 49.



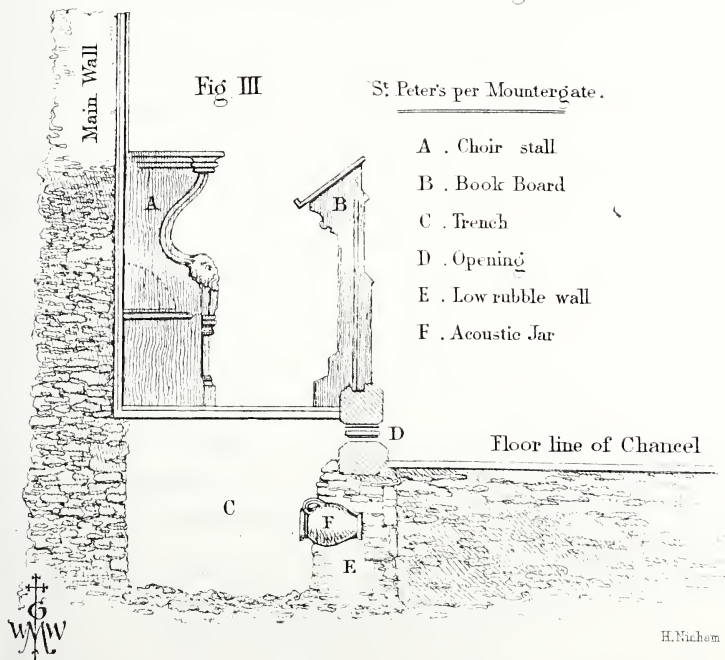


Plan. St Peter's Mancroft.



St Peter's per Mountergate.

AA. Seite of Trench & Wall containing Acoustic Jars.



H. Nichem

ACOUSTIC POTTERY IN NORWICH CHURCHES.



Acoustic Pottery.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. G. W. W. MINNS.

THE principles of acoustics, as applied to churches and public buildings, are now but little understood; their fitness or unfitness for the conveyance of sound is accidental, rather than the result of any system employed by our architects in their construction. It is well known that the Greeks and Romans employed means for repereussion, and increasing the volume of sound in their theatres; and Vitruvius¹ describes vessels of bronze, (*ῥαγῆα*) in some cases of clay, which were placed under the seats and in cells constructed for this purpose, of which practice traces have been found in the ancient theatres of Italy, and various parts of the Greek provinces.²

This statement of Vitruvius received but little credence, and his theory was regarded as puerile, until the discovery of a series of acoustic vases was made in the church of St. Blaise, at Arles, in the year 1842; when the question was revived by M. Huard, Director of the Museum at Arles, in a communication to the *Bulletin Archéologique*,³ and the

¹ *Vitruvius*, lib. v. c. 5. Smith's *Dictionary of Roman Antiquities*. Art. "Theatrum."

² *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. ccxv. p. 750 (1863).

³ *Bulletin Archéologique*, vol. ii. p. 440.



existence of a like practice in mediæval times was fully established. Since that time similar discoveries have been made in various parts of Great Britain. In Ireland, at the church of St. Mary, Youghal, co. Cork, a series of orifices, five in number, were observed at the western ends of the north and south walls of the choir, giving vent to an equal number of earthen jars lying on their sides, and placed immediately behind them.⁴ At Fountain's Abbey, in 1854, earthen jars were found embedded in the base of the choir screen, and the attention of our Society was called to the subject by similar discoveries in the churches of St. Peter Mancroft and St. Peter per Mountergate, Norwich, of which record is made in our proceedings.⁵

Theories, most opposite and vague, have been suggested to account for the existence of these remains, and, upon the discovery at Fountain's Abbey, the subject was opened in the pages of *Notes and Queries*⁶ by a correspondent, who conjectures their purpose to have been to burn incense. Those at St. Peter Mancroft, having been found under the stalls of the choir, were intended, according to another correspondent, to receive the ashes of the hearts of canons attached to the church. Purposes of a secular character were also suggested, viz., that such jars were filled with some generous beverage, with which success was drunk to the commencing building; that they were intended for the feathered tribe; in fact, for dove-cotes or columbaries; and, more curious still, that they formed part of a warming apparatus. As pots, or pipes of earth, were, and are even now, in Italy frequently employed, where strength and lightness are required, or placed beneath the pavement for ventilation, and in damp situations to obviate the humidity of the soil, these purposes were also suggested; but the

⁴ *Transactions of Kilkenny Archaeological Society*, vol. iii. p. 303.

⁵ *Norfolk Archaeology*, vols. iv. 352; vi. 382.

⁶ *Notes and Queries*, vol. x. p. 386, seq. Nov. 11, 1854.



position and arrangement of the jars oppose such explanations. The other reasons advanced are so absurd that they cannot for one moment occupy serious attention. Another theory remained, and, as it now appears, the true one; that such jars were inserted for acoustic purposes. This, however, received but little credence, from the doubtful effect of such an arrangement, and the absence of any historical testimony to such a practice in the middle ages. Thanks to the intelligence of our French brethren, and especially to M. Didron, the editor of *Annales Archéologiques*, this testimony is now no longer wanting.

The question first received the attention of French archaeologists, upon the discovery at Arles, and was a second time brought under their notice in 1861 by a Swedish architect, M. Mandelgren, and two Russian architects, MM. Stassoff and Gornostaeff, who made inquiry of the Parisian *savants*, whether "cornets," or pots of baked earth, were found in the interior walls, or in vaults of French churches, as was frequently the case in the churches of Sweden and Denmark. M. Didron replied in the *Journal* which he directs,⁷ citing the discovery in the church of St. Blaise, at Arles, as a French instance of the practice, and brought forward a passage from a manuscript of the fifteenth century, which has thrown so much light on this subject, that whatever doubt may have justly been entertained as to the effect, there can now no longer be any as to the purpose of such jars, when found incorporated into the fabric of ecclesiastical edifices.

This passage, of so much value, occurs in a Chronicle of the Celestins of Metz, and is quoted by M. Bouteillier in his notice of that order, and their establishment in the ancient Austrasia or Rhenish France. Under the date 1432, the chronicler writes as follows: "In the month of August in

⁷ *Annales Archéologiques*, vol. xxii. p. 294--97.



this year, on the vigil of the Assumption, after brother Odo le Roy, the prior, had returned from the before-mentioned general chapter, it was ordered that pots should be put into the choir of the church of this place, he stating that he had seen such in a church elsewhere; thinking that they made the singing better, and resound more, they were put up there in one day by taking as many workmen as were necessary."⁸ The chronicler goes on, and pleasantly ridicules Prior Odo le Roy, who caused these appliances to be placed in the walls of his church for the feast of the Assumption, expressing his disbelief that they sang any the better for what was done. A later hand has written on the margin of the manuscript, "*ecce risu digna*," and thereby shows his scepticism and ridicule also.

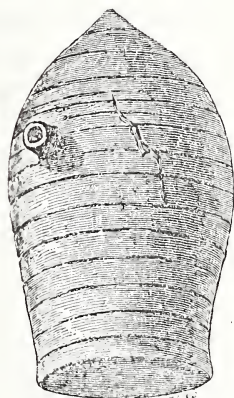
The learned Abbé Cochet, in a communication to the Academy of Rouen,⁹ has given the result of his observations on the subject of acoustic pottery, and reports several occasions upon which he has met with vases of this character. At Montivilliers, jars with a simple neck moulding and a conical base were found at the four angles of the vault of the choir which was under the tower of the abbey church. Again at Fry, canton Argueil, four jars of ordinary domestic shape were found, having handles, and resembling those at

⁸ "En cest année dessus dit au mois daoust, le vigile de l assumption de Nostre Dame, aprèz ceu que frère Ode le Roy, priour de seans, fuit retournez du chapitre gral de dessus dit, il fit et ordonnoit de mettre les pots au euer de leglise de seans, portant qu'il avoit vu altepart en aucune église et pensant qu'il y fesoit milleur chanter et que il ly resonneroit plusfort. Et y furent mis tuis en ung jour on pont tant douvriers quil suffisoit. Mais ie ne seay si on chante miez que on ne faisoit. Et cest une chose à croire que lez murs en furet grandement crolley, et deshochiet et becop de gens qui viennent seans sont bien merveillez que y soie fait. Et dixent aucune foix qui valeoit mieux quil furet aprésen dehors, portant que bon pensoyt il seroit là mis pour en prendre et jouyr à plaisir aux foulx."—*Notice sur le Couvent de Célestins de Metz*, par M. Ed. Bouteiller. Metz, 1862.

⁹ "Précis Analytique des Travaux de l'Académie Impériale de Rouen."—1863-64. Rouen, Boissel.



St. Peter per Mountergate, Norwich. The third and most interesting example, cited by the Abbé, is from St. Laurent en Caux, where the workmen engaged in pulling down the old church discovered a large earthen vessel placed in one of the angles of the choir and entirely enveloped in mortar. Its form is a cone closed at each end, having no opening, but



C.W.W.M.
ST. LAURENT EN CAUX,
NORMANDY.

a neck issuing from the shoulders and appearing on the face of the wall. The exterior is furrowed with horizontal lines of thirteenth-century character: from its form it appears well adapted for acoustic purposes and entirely unsuited for any other. With these examples, he furnishes an additional and singular historical proof of their purpose from a diatribe of the seventeenth century, entitled "*L'Apocalypse de Meliton*," written against the religious orders, and attributed to the Abbé Saint Leger. "Of fifty choristers, that

the public maintain in such a house," says the writer, "there are sometimes not more than six present at the office; the choirs are so fitted with jars in the vaults and in the walls that six voices make as much noise as forty elsewhere."¹

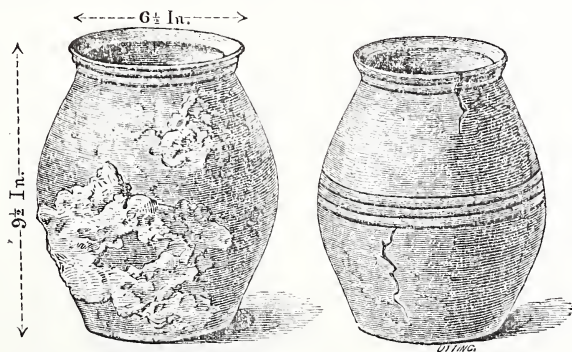
In our own county, and within the province of our Society, notwithstanding the number of church restorations, there have been brought under our notice but two discoveries of acoustic pottery. In both cases the pots or jars were found, not as in France in the upper walls, but beneath the floor of the choir, where they were placed to give sonority to

¹ "De cinquante choristers que le public entretient dedans telle maison, quelquefois ils ne seront pas six à l'office; les chœurs sont accomodez avec des pots dans la voûte, et dans les murailles, de sorte que six voix y feront autant de bruit que quarante ailleurs."—*L'Apocalypse de Meliton*, p. 34, edit. 1665.



that part of the building. The first of these discoveries was made in the church of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, during the restorations of 1850; where beneath the wooden floor and joists of the old pews, and immediately under that part of the church formerly occupied by the choir stalls, were found two trenches, running eastward as far as the stalls probably extended, being returned towards the west where the screen stood, and discontinued for the space of four feet at the entrance of the choir: in fact, lying like two letters, **L** **J** placed face to face. The arrangement can be better understood by reference to the accompanying plate, fig. 1. Each trench measured thirty inches wide, about three feet deep, paved at the bottom with yellow glazed tiles about eight inches square, and lined or bounded on either side by a low rubble wall one foot in thickness, into which wall were built numerous red earthen jars, having their mouths directed towards each other, within the trench, and presenting the appearance of guns projecting from a ship's side.

These jars were all of the same character. Of the two here



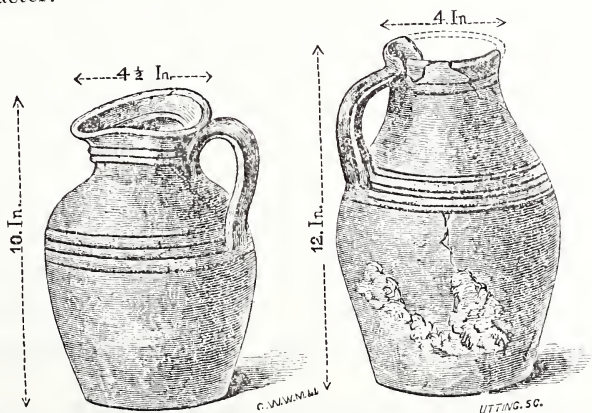
ST. PETER MANCROFT, NORWICH.

engraved, one is preserved in the Norwich Museum, the other, with fragments of mortar attached, is in the possession of our Secretary, Mr. Fitch, who was present at the discovery, and has most obligingly, upon the spot, described the cir-



circumstances under which they were found. He assures us that the jars themselves were entirely free from ashes, or any substance which could warrant the supposition that they were of funeral character.

Ten years later, during the restorations at St. Peter per Mountergate in 1860, a second discovery of acoustic pottery was made in Norwich. In this church, the choir stalls, of which the panelling at the back remains, were confined to the chancel. Immediately under the floor upon which they stood, on either side the choir, was found a trench three feet in depth, bounded by a single low brick wall, running parallel with, and at about four feet from, the north and south walls, and returned on the eastern side of the screen, (fig. 2) exactly in the same manner as at St. Peter Mancroft. About midway in this low wall, were inserted jars, less numerous than at Mancroft, (this church being much smaller) and differing from those, having ears or handles, and being, like those found at Fry in France, of a domestic character.



ST. PETER PER MOUNTERGATE, NORWICH.

The two here given have been secured for the Norwich Museum: they are of a dark ash colour and partially glazed.



The others were all dispersed or destroyed, some being sold by auction among the old materials and fittings of the church, and very many broken in the attempt to remove them. The low wall was levelled, and no trace of this curious arrangement any longer exists.²

It is to be regretted that no case has yet occurred where these jars have been found intact, and in places where the original choir stalls exist, from which we might more perfectly understand the principle. At St. Peter Mancroft, not a fragment of these stalls remained; and at St. Peter per Mountergate, of the curious *miserere* seats which were there in Blomefield's time,³ some perpendicular panelling at the back was all that existed in 1860. Sufficient however remained, in the latter church, to form a probable conjecture of the system as there carried out, which by reference to the plate (fig. 3) may be thus explained. The choir seats being constructed over the trench which contained the jars, it was necessary to establish some communication between the outer air and the acoustic instruments within. This may have been effected by holes, or quatrefoils, pierced in the plinth of wood or stone at the base of the book-board, usually found in front of stalls of this character. Such holes may often be observed in this position, perhaps more frequently for ventilation, but would also have served for a purpose of this kind. Whether such an arrangement would conduce to improve the chanting, may be questioned. There may be some who, like the Chronicler of Metz and his commentator, are inclined to ridicule this idea, but there is no doubt the idea existed; most certainly a note sung in proximity with one of these

² I must here acknowledge my obligations to Mr. John L'Estrange, who kindly placed at my disposal a copy of a letter which he addressed to the Rev. J. Bulwer, describing the consecration crosses found at St. Peter per Mountergate, and containing some particulars respecting the position and arrangement of these jars.

³ Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. iv., p. 968, 8vo. edition.



jars, is increased in volume *crede experto*. It is also asserted that churches, in which these jars have been found, were rendered more sonorous thereby. The church of St. Mary, Youghal, is said to have been peculiarly easy for the exercise of the voice. At "Bloisseville ès Plain," the curé assured the Abbé Cochet that his church was singularly well adapted for singing and preaching, and at St. Pierre, Caen, on account of its sonority, some such arrangement is suspected, as I am informed by M. Trebutien, the intelligent librarian and historian of that town, to whom I am much indebted for directing my attention to sources of information on this subject.

Supposing the system of Vitruvius and the great architects of the middle ages to be puerile, or found inefficacious, and therefore abandoned, we are surely less ingenious if, with increased knowledge on scientific subjects, we give little attention to, and make no provision for, a requirement so necessary in the construction of buildings for ecclesiastical or civil purposes. Now that interest has been excited, and the subject illustrated by archæologists, it is hoped that the attention of architects and professors of acoustics may also be directed to a point of great importance and so much interest.



On some Reaping Machines of the Ancient Gauls.

COMMUNICATED BY

SIR J. P. BOILEAU, BART., F.R.S., V.P.S.A.,

PRESIDENT.

THE object of Archæology is to trace out a picture of the social condition of ancient times by the monuments which they have left; man and his works are therefore the right aim of this study. All ancient monuments (even the rudest and most common) are evidence of some facts, and these facts, when collected together, represent to us what may be called the moral statistics of ancient society. Considered in this light, archæology is entitled to rank as a science: its usefulness is manifest, and it is a most delightful study from the variety of its inquiry. It enables us to live and converse with all the great men and great people of antiquity: we penetrate into our own history through theirs—we derive a vivid pleasure from bringing our opinions, our tastes, and our customs into comparison with theirs—and are taught to speculate on our own future by what we learn of their destinies.

Such considerations have encouraged me to bring before the Archæological Society of our essentially agricultural county two extracts from celebrated authors of ancient Rome who have written upon rural affairs, and the systems of cultivation in use in their time. It may please and instruct us to compare them with our own.

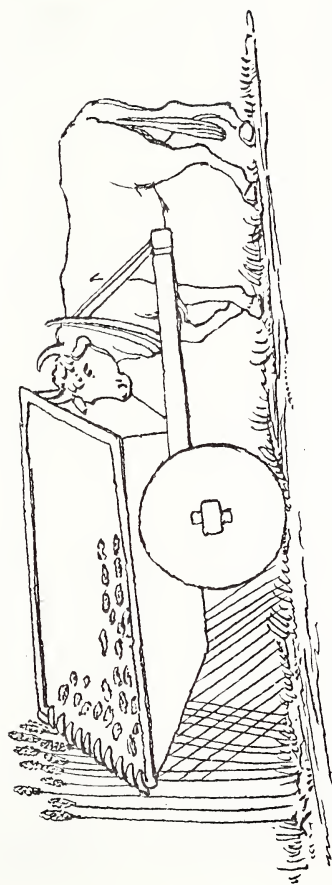
The first is from Pliny's *Natural History*, Book xviii., chapter 30, sec. 71. He lived about A.D. 23. The second is

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

BY
JOSEPH NEALE

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. I. THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE YEAR 1700. BY JOSEPH NEALE, ESQ. OF THE BARR, AT THE MIDDLE TEMPLE. LONDON: PRINTED BY J. NEALE, AT THE SIGN OF THE BELL, IN ST. MARTIN'S LANE. 1790.

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SUPPOSED REAPING MACHINE OF PALLADIUS.



from Palladius, *De re Rusticâ*, Book vii., Tit. 2. He probably lived about A.D. 380.—(Vide extracts and translations.)

It cannot be asserted that these descriptions of reaping machines show a precisely similar construction to that of our days, as will be well seen by the drawing I exhibit, which is copied from M. Mongez' illustration in the *Memoirs of the Institute of France* (vol. iii. 1818); but I think all will be convinced that the ancient idea is the same in principle as the modern, and be surprised, perhaps, to find that what is usually considered a quite recent improvement in agriculture was known and practised so long since—in days which it is the province of archaeology to study—and that a fresh proof is thus afforded how much we may learn by that study, and how we are enabled by it not only to compare the wants and inventions of man in ages long gone by with those of our own times, as a matter of deep and curious interest, but may also, by a right comprehension of the past, learn to appropriate much useful and applicable knowledge for ourselves.

Speaking of reaping corn, Pliny says—"Messis ipsius ratio varia. Galliarum latifundiis valli prægrandes dentibus in margine infestis, duabus rotis per segitem impelluntur, jumento in contrarium juncto; ita direptæ in vallum cadunt spicæ."—Lib. xviii. cap. 30, A.D. 23.

Translation.

There are different modes of reaping. In the vast plains of Gaul very large wooden machines, armed with teeth on their edges, and mounted on two wheels, are forced through the standing corn by an animal propelling them from behind; thus as the ears are cut off they fall into the machines.

Palladius, in his *De re Rusticâ*, says—"Pars Galliarum planior hoc compendio utitur ad metendum, et præter hominum labores, unius bovis operâ spatium totius messis absumit. Fit itaque vehiculum quod duobus rotis brevibus fertur.



Hujus quadrata superficies tabulis munitur quæ forinsecus reclives in summo reddant spatiae largioræ. Ab ejus fronte carpenti brevior est altitudo tabularum; ibi denticuli plurimi ac rari ad *spicarum mensuram* constituuntur in ordinem, ad superiorem partem recurvi. A tergo verò ejusdem vehiculi duo brevissimi temones figurantur, velut amites basternarum; ibi bos capite in vehiculam verso jugo aptatur et vinculis, mansuetus sanè, qui non modum compulsoris excedat. Hic ubi vehiculum per messes cæpit impellere omnis spica in carpentum denticulis comprehensa cumulatur, abruptis ac relictis paleis; altitudinem vel humilitatem plerumque bubulco moderante, qui sequitur, et ita per paucos itus ac reditus brevi horarum spatio tota messis impletur. Hoc campestribus locis vel æqualibus, utile est, et iis quibus necessaria palea non habetur."—Lib. vii. Tit. 2, circa 380.

Translation by MR. KING, Trinity College, Cambridge.

The more level parts of Gaul use the following expeditious method for reaping, and, dispensing with the labour of men, with a single ox complete the whole extent of the entire harvest. For this purpose a vehicle is made, carried upon two low wheels. Its surface is square and bordered by planks, which, sloping outwards, make the inside wider at top than at bottom. On the fore-part of the carriage the planks are not so high as at the sides, and here are planted in a row numerous small teeth, set at distances according to the size of the wheat ears, and all curving upwards (at the same elevation as Mongez's). From the rear of the aforesaid vehicle a couple of small poles are arranged, just like the poles used in carrying litters (sedan poles), into which the ox is fastened, his head towards the carriage, by means of a yoke and straps. He must, however, be a quiet beast, so as not to go beyond the direction of his driver (the pace required). When the latter begins to drive the machine through the standing corn, all the ears that are seized by the teeth are carried in a heap into the vehicle, the straw being torn off and left standing; the ox-driver following behind, regulating the elevation or depression of the machine occasionally, and thus in a few goings forward and returnings, in the short space of a few hours the whole harvest is carried (or completed). This plan is suitable for plains and level ground, and where the straw is not considered a thing of importance.



Norfolk Guilds.

COMMUNICATED BY

MESSRS. JOHN L'ESTRANGE AND WALTER RYE.

THE Guilds or Confraternities of the middle ages exercised so important an influence on the social life of the period, that it is presumed any documents illustrating the history of those formerly existing in this county, cannot fail to be of interest to the members of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. Numerous as were these guilds, of the vast majority of them we know little more than their names, whilst of their rules and internal government, or of the date of their foundation, we know next to nothing.¹

In the Public Record Office are preserved two large bundles (unarranged) of Guild Certificates,² taken in the reign of Richard II.³

In the first bundle a large number, and in the second nearly two thirds of the whole, relate to Norfolk. Not more than a third of these documents are in good condition, another

¹ With the exception of some of the Lynn Guilds, and the famous St. George's Guild or Company at Norwich.

² Miscellaneous Chancery Rolls, Bundles 309 and 310.

³ "To the timid and thrifty government of Richard II., who feared that these institutions might be diverted to political purposes, and be dangerous nurseries of sedition, we are indebted for returns made into Chancery, in the twelfth year of his reign, of the original objects, endowment, and extent of guilds generally."—*Memoirs illustrative of the History and Antiquities of Norfolk*, 1851, p. 142, note b.



third are perfect, but much faded, and difficult to read; whilst the remainder are either mutilated or wholly illegible.⁴ The majority are in Latin, (the rules however being given in English) and the rest are in Norman-French. From the recitals in several of them, we glean that by a proclamation made by the Sheriff of Norfolk in all market towns of the county, in or shortly before 12th Richard II., the masters or custodians of guilds and fraternities of all kinds were commanded to certify in writing to the King's Council in Chancery, fully, distinctly, and properly, by the Feast of the Purification then next following, the manner, form, and authority of the foundation, beginning, continuation, and regulations of such guilds and fraternities; and of the manner and form of the ceremonies, congregation, communion, and assemblage of the brothers and sisters, and of the cause of their assembling. Also of the liberties, privileges, statutes, ordinances, practices, and customs of such guilds, if they had any. And, above all, of all lands, tenements, rents, and possessions, whether in mortmain or not, and of all goods and chattels belonging to them. They were also to specify in whose hands the said lands, goods, &c., then were, and the true annual and saleable value thereof.

It seems from these certificates that some guilds were confined to certain trades, for instance, "Sadlers and Spuriers," "Pelyters," "Barbers," &c.; this, however, occurs in towns where the guild assumed more of the character of, or existed in connection with, a trade company. Nearly all had rules made by common consent of the members,⁵ to the observance of which they were bound by oath, and from these we gather that to prevent, as far as possible, the admission of objectionable persons, no one was to be received into the guild

⁴ All the Lynn certificates have a large piece eaten away from the right side by rats.

⁵ Two small parchment books, clearly contemporary copies of the rules forwarded to save the trouble of copying, are still extant among the Returns.

but by an alderman and twelve of the brethren, and in some instances an admission fee was exacted.⁶

They are generally stated to have been instituted in the worship or honour of God, the blessed Virgin, and of some Saint chosen as the special patron of the confraternity, for the safety of the souls of the brothers and sisters of the guild, and of all the faithful, and in some cases for the benefit of the fabric of the church in which they were held. A regulation, common to nearly all, was the keeping and maintaining a light or lights, which were to burn daily at high mass, from the elevation till the priest had communicated. Some of the richer guilds maintained a chaplain, or even two.

The guild festival was generally held on the patron saint's day, except where it fell inconveniently, as in Lent; for instance, St. William's day is the 24th March, but the Guild-day was the Sunday after SS. Peter and Paul.

Many of the guilds began their devotions on the eve of the Guild-day at the church where their guild was held, with torches burning, and dressed in the livery of the guild. On the day itself the members went in procession to the church and offered candles and a farthing or a half-penny each. Some guilds had peculiar ceremonies, *e.g.* in the procession of the Holy Trinity and St. William the Martyr Guild, "a knave chyld innocent beren a candel yat day ye wygth of to pounds," "was led betwyxen to gode men tokenyngē of ye glorious marter."

After service the members dined together, and in the afternoon the common bellman went through the city and asked for the prayers of all for the deceased brothers and sisters, whose names he rehearsed from the bedē roll, and proclaimed that a mass of requiem would be celebrated at prime

⁶ Twenty pence was the sum charged by the Guild of St. George at Norwich. It is not unusual to find legacies to guilds on condition that the testator should be received into the fraternity and enjoy the privileges of other deceased members.



next morning. At this mass each member made an offering, and, their religious duties being over, all went to an inn, or their guildhall, where they settled their guild accounts, and elected the officers for the ensuing year. According to one certificate, eight men of the alderman's choosing elected an alderman for the ensuing year—an election not unlike that of a rotten borough of later times.

On the death of any member the survivors attended his burial. The torches which burned at funerals were supplied from the common stock, and four poor men carried the corpse. Those of the members who were "lettered" said placebo and dirige; and those who were not, twenty paternosters and avemarias for his soul. Absence from these services or the other meetings of the guild rendered the absentee liable to a fine of so many pounds of wax, unless he was on the King's service, seriously ill, or resident more than a certain distance off. If the departed brother died within a limited distance from the place at which the guild was kept, the alderman and seven of the brethren went, and, if legal, brought his body back with them, or saw that the proper funeral rites were performed where the body lay. If any member through "aventure of the world" fell into poverty or "mys-ese," the others subscribed a half-penny or farthing a-week each, and the (no longer) indigent brother or sister received from 12*d.* to 14*d.* a week—the balance going to the common fund: but, adds one certificate, "if it be his folly he schal none have of ye elmes."

Any disagreement between members of the guild, had to be submitted to the arbitrament of the alderman or some of the brethren; and if they failed to settle it, the disputants were then allowed to seek their remedy at common law.

The form of these certificates, and the various regulations and ordinances of the different guilds, will, however, be best learned from the following Norwich certificates, which are here printed as our first contribution to the history of Norfolk



Guilds; and at no distant period it is proposed to give a few of the county certificates and a list of the guilds existing in Norfolk in the reign of Richard II. It is also believed that sufficient material is in existence elsewhere, to considerably enlarge the list of guilds compiled by Taylor for his *Index Monasticus*. Nine hundred and nine are there enumerated; but, inasmuch as the dates at which they are found mentioned are not given, it is by no means clear that they all flourished at the same period; for guilds, like empires, had their decline and fall. If to the particulars just mentioned we are enabled to add, as we confidently hope we shall be, extracts from such guild-books and accounts as are in existence, and to collect as it were into a focus the scattered rays of information concerning these institutions that are to be found in old wills and the inventories of church goods temp. Edward VI., we trust it will not be thought that the labour of the search, or the space occupied in printing its results, will have been altogether wasted.

No. 17. Norwich.

In dei nōie amē And in hono^r of oure loued seinte Marye cristes moder of Hevene and alle halwyn ye ordenaunces off c̄teyn psones weryn begunnen in ye cite of Norwyche in yer of g^{ra}ce a thousande thre hundred and syxte 3e 3er of regne of Kyng Edward ye thridde after ye conquest xxxiiij and ppetue schal ben holden in ye honor of oure lady saynte Marye cristes moder at ye heye auter in ye ffresh⁷ prechours of Norewyche.

Thus it is ordeyned yat alle ye bretheryn and sistyn of ye gilde als longe as xij psons of hem lyven yei schullen offeryn a candel & to torches of wax & yis light yey haū hoten and a vowed to kepen and meynteynen and yese o^{ur}e ordenances

⁷ Black Friars, or Dominicans.



yat ben under wreten up on her power and diligence in wyrschipe of crist ⁊ his moder and ye to torches shullen ben of xl lib. weyghte and alle ye brethren and sisteren shullen offeryn yis candell and ye to torchis everi 3er ye Sunday after ye nativite of our lady and heren here messe at ye heye auter atte selue fre^l þehours and everi brother and sister offerin an oþ wyth her candel and her to torches in hono^r of ye hologicost. And ye to torchis everi day in ye 3er schullen ben light and brennyng at ye heye messe at selue auter from ye levacon of cristis body sacrid intil yat ye prest have used.

Thys ben ye names of ye men yat ben maystres ⁊ kepers of ye gyld.

Johēs Brocke webst ^r	} And yis men haū in kepyng for ye same light xli ^d .
Henricus Wyld	
Johes Hotere	

No. 18. Norwic.

Excellentissimo principi ⁊ dñō domino nño Riçō dei grā Regi Angl ⁊ ffranc^l ac consilio suo in Cancellar^o sua sui humiles ligci custodēs fratnitatis Sēi Botulphi abbis in ecclia Sci Botulphi Norwic^s omīodam subjectōem ac revēnciam ⁊ honorem virtute ejusdam pelamaçōis p viç com Norff apud Norwicū de mandato regis nup fec vñ celsitudini nos pfati ligci yñi jux^a formam pelamaçōis pdece cōtificamus qđ nñā fratnitas pdece anno dni millmo ccc^{mo} octogesimo quarto fuerat incepta ob honorem Sci Botulph Abbtis ⁊ luminis augmentu in ecclia pdece singlis diebꝫ ad missam ibidem dicent continue sustinend sub cōtis ordinacōibꝫ factę quidem tenor sequit in in hec vba.

^s St. Botolph's church was demolished before 1548. Its site is shown on Blomefield's plan, and is at the present day, as it was in his time, occupied by the White Horse Inn, Botolph Street.



In nōie Sçe Trinitatis Patris ⁊ filij ⁊ sp̃t s̃ci ac s̃ci Botulphi
abbis ⁊ om̃i scoz Amen.

In ye beginnyng yt is ordeynede yat yis fraŋnite shal
be holden at ye chirche of Seint Botulph forsayde on ye
Sonday next followande ye Epiphany of oure lorde and yer
offeren here candel devouteliche ⁊ evy brother ⁊ evy sister
shall offeren a ferthyng at ye messe w^t ye candel and ye
brethren and sisteren yat bene absent shul payen a pounce
of wax to ye light. Ande also it is ordeyned yat alle ye
brethren ⁊ sisteren of yis fraŋnite shul comen on ye Monday
next folowande to ye churche forsayde ⁊ yer have a messe of
requiem for alle cristen soules up ye peyn forseyde.

And also it is ordeynede yat when a brother or sister
deyeth alle ye bretheren ⁊ ye sisteren of yis fraŋnitee shull
comen to ye dirige ⁊ to messe. And evy brother ⁊ evy
sister shal offre a ferthyng ⁊ yeven a ferthyng for love of
godd a peny to a messe for ye soule of ye dede and he shal
have of ye bretheren costes two torches ⁊ two candels
brennand.

Ande also it is ordeynede yat what brother or sister of yis
fraŋnitee falle in pover^t evy brother ⁊ sister shal yeven ye
pouer brother or syster a ferthyng in ye woke.

Et quo ad bona ⁊ catalla fraŋnitatē p̃dic^t eidem celsitudini
ṽre silit significamus qd nos pfati custodes h̃emus in custodiā
ad opus d̃ce luminis sustenand xxvj^s viij^d argenti. In cuj⁹
rei testiom̃ p̃sentibz sigilla ñra apposui⁹.⁹

19. Fraŋnit Sci Jacobi ap^l Norwi^{ch}.

M^d de ffratnitate constitut ⁊ ordinat in honore s̃ci Jacobi
ap^l in ciuitate Norwi^{ch} p fr̃s et sorores ipius fraŋnitatis Non
habent terras tenementa redditus possessiones nec catalla
ult^a valorē viginti sex solide tenor v^o confatu com̃ suis

⁹ No seals have ever been affixed.



ordinaconū sequit^a ob h forma v̄boz. Hec est ordinacio sc̄a in^l fr̄es ⁊ sorores fra^lnitatis sei Jacobi apli in Norwi^c videlt ita cōvent in^l eosdem q^d catella dēe fra^lnitatis in cui⁹ man⁹ deveⁿint fidelit⁹ custod ⁊ illa p^ficient melis modo quo pot^{int} que quidā catalla sunt cū om̄ibz lucris ⁊ p^ficiis inde p^venientibz reddat sursū in man⁹ aldermannu ad c̄tu die qd̄ erat assignat⁹ sine v^liori dila^cōe sb pena duaz libr⁹ cere et q^d dēa fra^lntitas teneat⁹ quolt anno in die d̄m̄ca p^x post fm̄ sei Jacobi ⁊ dēa fra^lntitas teneat^a tam diu q^am quatuor vivūnt de dēa fra^lntitate et quilt fr⁹ ⁊ soror dabit eodm̄ die in elemosina unū q^d et si aliquis fr̄ v^l soror caderit in paup^tate habebit de sua fra^lntitate quolt septiman⁹ xij^d.

Itm si contingat aliquē fr̄m v^l soroz inf^a septe leucas distantes a civitate Norwi^c mori qd̄ tūc dēi fr̄es et sorores facient ipm̄ cariare et sepeliere in dea civitate sūptibz eo^z ppis ⁊ habeant in die sepulte sue duos torchis ardent⁹ unū ad capud ⁊ aliud ad pedes ponderant sex libr⁹ ⁊ quilt frū⁹ ⁊ soroz dabit obolū p elemosina. Non sunt alique alie ordinacoēs const⁹ ⁊ ordinat⁹ in fra^lntitate p^dicte.

33. Norwic.

M^d de fra^lntitat Sei Michis ordinat⁹ in civitate Norwi^c videlt in capella Sei Michis¹ jux^a domū S^ce Leonard ex^a portas Civitatis Norwi^c p div⁹sos artificia⁹ ⁊ opatores dēe civitatis non habent terras possessiones reddit⁹ n^c tenementa n^c habent in catell valor qūiq⁹ solide s³ est ordinatū int eosdñ q^d dēi fr̄es ⁊ sorores in die s^ce Michis erunt p^sent⁹ in dēa capella et ibm facient celebra⁹ unā missa cu nota (?) cū om̄i solēpnitate ⁊ tu⁹ offerent ibm̄ duas candelas ponde⁹ octo libre ⁊ qui (libet frater) ⁊ soror offeret ad dēum missa vnū obolū ⁊ dabit quilt eo^z in elemosina unū q^a.

¹ Kett's Castle.



40. Norwic—Frañnit Sçe Kañine Norwici.

Norwic. Excellentissimo principi ⁊ dño dño nro Riçō dei grā Regi Angl ⁊ franc^o ac consilio suo in Cancellarij sua Sui humiles ligei Custodes ejusdam frañnitatis Sçe Kañine virginis ⁊ m^{ris} in ecclia Scoz Simonis ⁊ Jude in Norwico omiodam subjectōem ac revēnciam ⁊ honorem virtute ejusdam pclamaçōis p Vic Com Norff apud Norwicū de mandat Regis nup facte vře excellencie jux^a formam pclamaçōis p̄dicē cōtificamus qđ nrā frañnitas p̄dicta Anno dñi millmo ccc^{mo} septimo p quosdam pochianos dietē ecclie ⁊ alias deo devotos fuerat incepta ob honorem Sçe Trinitatis btissimeq; virginis Marie ac Sçe Kañine virginis ⁊ m^{ris} ⁊ omū scoz luminisq; incrementu in ecclia p̄dict continuand sub c̄tis ordinacoib; coi consensu fr̄m ⁊ soroz frañnitatis p̄dict edit ⁊ fact quaz quidem ordinacōim tenor sequit^r in hec verba.

In ye begynnyng w^t one assent it is ordeynede yat alle ye bretheren ⁊ sisteren of yis gilde shul comen togeder to ye pōch chirch of Seynt Symond ⁊ Jude in Northwich on ye day of Seynt Kañine for to gone w^t pcession w^t her candel ye which be born befor hem and to heren ye messe of Seynt Kañine in ye forsayde chirch Ande at yat messe eūy brother ⁊ sister shal offeren an halpeny.

Ande also it is ordeynede yat what brother or sister be absent at ye pcession forsayde or at messe or at offeryng he shal payen to ye catel of ye gilde ij pounce of wax bot yei mowen bene excused resonableby.

Ande also it is ordeynede yat when a brother or sister is dede eūy brother ⁊ sister shul come to Dirige ⁊ to messe and at ye messe eūiche shal offeren an halpeny and yeven an halpeny to Almesse And for a messe to be songen for ye soule of ye dede a peny And at ye dirige eūy brother ⁊ sister yat is letterede shul seyn for ye soule of ye dede placebo ⁊ dirige in ye place wher he shul comen togeder and eūy brother ⁊ syster yat bene nought letterede shul seyn for ye soule of ye dede xx sythes ye patnoster w^t ave maria ande of ye catel of



ye gilde shal yer bene two candels of wax of xvj pounds weight aboute ye body of ye dede.

And also it is ordeynede yat if eny brother or sister deye out of ye citee of Northwich wthinne viij mile yat six of ye bretheren yat hav ye Catel of ye gilde in keping shul wenden to yat brother or sister yat is dede ⁊ if it be lefulle he shul done carien ye (sic) Norwich and ellisle beryede yer Ande if ye body be beriede out of Norwich alle ye bretheren ⁊ sisteren shul bene warnede to comen to ye forsayde church of Seynt Symond ⁊ Jude ande yer shal be done for ye soule of ye dede alle swice lights ⁊ offeryngs as (if) ye body were yer p^{re}sent Ande what brother or syster be absent at Placebo ⁊ dirige or at messe he shal payen two pounds of wax to ye catel of ye said bot he be resonableby excusede ande nevyeles he shal done for ye dede as it is seyde aforⁿ.

Ande also it is ordeynede yat on ye morowe after ye Gilde day alle ye bretheren ⁊ sisteren shul come to ye forsayde chirche ⁊ yer done syngen a messe of requiem for ye bretheren ⁊ sisteren soules of yis gilde ⁊ for all cristen soules ⁊ evich yer offer a ferthyng ⁊ who so be absent he shal payen a pound of wax.

Ande also it is ordeynede yat if eny brother or sister fall in pover^t thurgh aventure of ye world his state shal bene holpen of evy brother ⁊ sister of ye gilde wth a ferthyng in ye weke.

Ande also it is ordeynede by comon assent yat if eny discorde be bytween bretheren ⁊ sisteren first yat discord shal be showed to other bretheren ⁊ sisteren of ye gilde ⁊ by them acorde shal be made if it may be skilfully Ande if he mowen nought bene so accorded it shal be lefulle to him to gone to ye comon lawe wth outen eny meynnteinming And who so do agein yis ordenaunce he shal payen two pounds of wax to ye light.

And it is ordeynede by comon assent yat what brother of yis gilde be chosen in to office ⁊ refuse it he shal payen iij pounds of wax to ye light of Seynt Katine



And it is ordeyned by comon assent yat ye bretheren ⁊ sisteren of yis gilde in ye worshepe of Seynt Katrine shul have a lyveree of hodes in suyte ⁊ eten togeder on gilde day at her comon costes And whoso faile he shal payen ij pounds of wax to ye light.

Also yt is ordeynede by comon assent yat no brother ne sister shal be resceyuede into yis gilde bot by ye alderman ⁊ xij bretheren of ye gilde.

Et quo ad bona ⁊ catalla deē fratnitatis eidem excellencie vře siliū significamus qd nos pfati custodes hemus in custodia ad opus deē (fratnitatis) xx^s argenti.

85.

Norwic.—Excellentissimo principi ⁊ dño dño nro Ricō dei grā Regē Angl ⁊ Franc⁹ ac consilio suo in cancellar⁹ sua sui humiles ligei custodes cujusdam fratnitatis scē Trinitatis in ecclia Cath. Scē Trinitatis Norwic⁹ omīodam subjectoēm ac revēnciam ⁊ honorem p̄textu cujusdam pelamaçōis p Vic⁹ Com Norff apud Norwicū de mandato regis nup fecē vře celsitudini jux^{ta} formam pelamaçōis p̄dictē (certificamus) qd nrā fratnitatis p̄dicta Anno dñi millmo ccc^{mo} sexagesimo quarto fuerit ex donaçōe incepta qb honorem unius ⁊ individue Trinitatis patris ⁊ filij ⁊ spt sci luminis p in ecclia Cath. p̄dicta singlis dieb; deuote continuand sub (certis) ordinacoib; cōi consensu confr̄m ⁊ soroz p̄dictę fratnitatis factis quaz quidem ordinacōem tenor sequit^{ur} in hec vba.

In ye begynnyng it is ordeynede by comon assent yat alle ye bretheren ⁊ sisteren of yis fratnite shul kepen ⁊ begynnen her devotion on ye even of ye feste of ye Trinitee at matyns comānd w^t.solemnite to ye forsayde chirche w^t torches brennande ⁊ yer offeren euy brother ⁊ sister ande on the morowen gone w^t ye pcession w^t a candel of fyve lyghtes to bren afor our lady Ande also it is ordeynede yat evy yher yat on ye



monday next after ye Trinite Sondag all ye forsayde bretheren
 ⁊ sisteren shal comen togeder to ye same place wher ye candel
 is offered ⁊ have a messe of Requiem for all Christen soules
 ande evy brother ⁊ sister shal offre a ferthyng and whoso be
 absent he shal payen a pounce of wax to ye light Ande also
 it is ordeyned by comon assente of yis fraⁿnite yat at ye day
 of the sepulture of ye bretheren ⁊ sisteren evy brother ⁊ sister
 forsayde shal offeren an halpeny to almesse and evich brother
 ⁊ sister shal payen a peny to a messe and evy brother ⁊ sister
 shal payen of ye comon catel a peny to a Sauter for ye
 deden soule and he shall have of ye comon catel two candels
 poysaunt viij pound Ande also it is ordeynede by yis fraⁿnitee
 yat yfe eny brother or sister falle in pover^t or in
 michief evy brother or sister shal payen an halpeny in ye
 weke to ye officers wh^o of ye pouer broth^o or sister shal have
 xij^d in ye weke ⁊ ye remaniant shall be done to ye light
 And also it is ordeynede yat if eny brother or sister be absent
 at any gaderyng or berynge or wher he be somoned he shal
 payen a pounce of wax to ye light bot he be excuseyd [hole]
 onableby. Et quo ad bona ⁊ cata^ll^l d^lce fraⁿnitatis eidem
 excellencie v^{re} silit significamus qd nō p^dei custodes hēmus
 in custodia ad opus ⁊ sustentacōem fraⁿnitate p^dei lx^s argenti.

111. Norwich.

And a brotherhode per ys ordened of barbres in ye Site of
 Norwych in y^e worshep of God ⁊ ys moder ⁊ Seynt John
 ye Babtis yat alle bretheren and sisteren of ye same gyld als
 longe as xij psones of hem lyven yey schulen offeryn a candel
 ⁊ to torches of wax ⁊ yis light yey hoten and a vowed to
 kepyn ⁊ myntenyn and thes o^y ordenances yat ben under
 wreton upon her power and diligence in worschepe of Crist
 ⁊ ys modyr ⁊ Seynt John Babtis and ye to torches schul
 bien of xj lib weyght and alle ye bretherin ⁊ sisterin schullen



offeryn yis candel 7 ye to torches everi 3er a misomer day
7 yey herin her messe at ye heye auter atte Charnnel⁹ in
cristis cherge and everi brother 7 sistir offeryn an ob wyth
her candel and her to torches in honor of God 7 oure lady 7
saynt John ye Babtis

And ye to torches everi day in ye 3er scullen ben light and
brennyng at ye heye messe at selve auter from y^e levacon
of cristis body sacrid in til yat ye priest have usud.

This bien ye names of ye men yat ben maystris 7 kepirs
of ye Gylde.

Phūs Barbur	} and yis men haue in
Jacob Barbir	
Thom Barbyr at pchors	

kepyng for ye same
light ij^s in her box.

116. Fraŋnit⁹ S^ce Trinitatis ac S^ci Willelmi Innocent⁹ Martiris
de Norwico.

Norwic. Excellentissimo et noblissimo principi 7 dño nño
dño Ricō dei gracia Regi Anglie 7 franc⁹ ac ipius sano oonsilio
in sua cancellaria Sui ligei humiles 7 benignissimū magistri
7 custodes fraŋnitatis constant 7 ordinat⁹ in honore s^ce
Trinitatis beatie Marie ac beati Willelmi innocentis 7 martiris
ac omū seoz que quidem fraŋnitas est coia ī eccli cath See
Trinitatis Norwic⁹ die dñca p^a post fm Pe⁹ 7 Pauli omioda
revēencia cum omi subiectoē 7 honore cum nup de mandatis
Regis p vice com Norff^e palam 7 publice int⁹ alia fuisset
pclamatū q^d om̄s et singli magistri et custodes gildaꝝ fraŋni-
tatū quazcūq; cōstificent in cancellariam vram in s^cptis plenarie
distincte 7 ap^{te} cit^a festum purificacois beate marie ubicūq;
tunc fuit de modo forma ac auct^e fundacōis incepōis ac
cōtinuacōis 7 regiminis gilde et fraternitatis hui⁹ existentē
nec non de lib⁹tatibz p⁹vilegijs statutis ordinacoibz usibz
7 consuetudinibz gildaꝝ 7 fraŋnitatū eazdē ac insup de

⁹ Now the Grammar School.



omibz terris ⁊ tenementis redditibz possessionibz mortificatis ⁊ non mortificatis ac bonis catallis quibzcuqꝫ ad p̄dcas gildas ⁊ frañnitates qualitecunqꝫ p̄tinentibz sive spectantibz in quazcunqꝫ manibz hui⁹ terre ⁊ tenement redditus ⁊ possessiones bona seu catalla ad opus hui⁹ gildare ⁊ frañnitatū existant ac de v̄o p̄cio bonaz ⁊ catellaz p̄dicaz Nosqꝫ ligei v̄ri auditæ et intellecta pelamacoe p̄dicta p̄ ipm vice com facta regie celsitudini v̄re jux^a forma pelamacois p̄dict in omibz obedire volentes eidm celsitudini v̄re c̄tificam⁹ q^d n̄ra confratnitas andea ab anno dñi milio tricentesimo septuagesimo sexto fuit incepta et fundata ac deinceps ad honorem dei gloseqꝫ virginis marie matris sue ac beati Witi et omū score diuinūqꝫ cultus augmentacōe ac d̄ce ecclie cath ⁊ sustentacōis duaz capellanaz deo ibidm seruiē^t releuamen p̄ confres ⁊ sorores ipius frañnitatis successive continuata sine p̄judicio injuria seu calūpnia ejuscūqꝫ nec est dea frañnitas in aliquibz terris tenementis redditibz aut possessionibz immobilibz dotata sꝫ fuit ⁊ est quando ⁊ quotiens necesse fuit p̄ omibz eidm confratnitu . . . ventibz subportandis decollecta coī nec d̄cōs confres ⁊ sorores fieri consueta ac de legatis in testamentis ⁊ ultiš volūtatibz alijsqꝫ pijs deuocionibz ad . . . relictis ⁊ collatis devent sustentata ⁊ huc usqꝫ debita gubnata. Ad hos insup modū ⁊ forma fr̄s ⁊ sorores d̄ce confratnitis sunt convocandę convocat⁹ assembliadę seu assembliat⁹ sc̄dm quasdam ordinacōes corsensu ipoꝝ confr̄m et soroz edit⁹ atqꝫ factas quaz quidm ordinaconū tenor sequit^a in hec v̄ba.

In ye name of ye fader and sone and holy gost thre psones
ō god in v̄nite and in ye worchepe of our lauedy Seynte marie
his dere moder And of seynt William ye holy innocent and
digne marter And alle halewyn In ye yer of oure lorde ihu
cryst a thousand thre hundred seventy and sexe Pelytyers
and oyere god men beguinne yis gylde and yis brotherhod
of Seynt Willyam y^e holy Innocent and marter in Norwyche
And alle yes ordenaunces underwreten al ye bretheren and
sysyteren schulyn helden and kepen upon here power.



At ye fyrste alle ye bretheren and systeren thus haū be hoten yat yey every yer on ye sunday nexst after ye fest of seynt Pe^r and Powel In worchepe of ye ũnīte and of our leuedy and seynt William and allehalwen schullen offeren to floured candelys afor seynt Willyams toub³ in ye mynstre of ye ũnyte and cūi of hem offeryn an halpeny at y^e messe and heren at y^e messe and qwo so be absent yanne he schal payen to seynt Williams lyth thre pound of wax and it schal ben reysed and gadered be ye alderman and his felas Also a knave chyld innocent beren a candel yat day ye wygth of to pounds led betwyxen to gode men tokenyng^e of ye glorious marter. Also it is ordeyned yat no man schal ben excusyd of absence at yat messe but it be for ye kyngges ſvise or for serous sekenesse or twenty myle dwellyng^e for yis syte yat he ne schal payen ye peyne of thre pounds of wax.

And qwo so schal ben escused for any oȳ schyl (it ?) schal ben at ye aldermañes wyl and at ye company.

Also all ye bretheryn and systeryn hav hordeyned and graunted for any ordenaunce yat is mad or schal ben mad amonges hem yat yey schal save ye king^e hys ryth and non piudys don ageyn his lawe in yis ordenaunce.

Also it is ordeyned yat everyeh broȳ and syster of yis

³ In 1278, John de Chisel, Bishop of London, dedicated *the altar where the body of St. William was buried*, and Thomas de Cantelupe, Bishop of Hereford, dedicated *the opposite altar by the choir door*.—Blomefield, vol. ii. p. 486, fol. ed. On the plan of the church, St. William's altar is shown on the north side of the choir door. The offerings at St. William's in 1306 were insignificant, amounting only to ninepence. In 1396, twenty years after the foundation of this Guild, they amounted to £7. 5s. 2d., being about one-eighth of the sum offered at the high altar, and more than double the offerings at any of the other altars or chapels. In 1401, £5. 10s. 9d.; 1403, £4. 17s. 6d.; 1404, £4. 7s. 4d.; 1405, £4. 12s. 0d.; 1406, £3. 0s. 0½d. The offerings were clearly on the decline, for in 1423, they were only 16s. 11d., and they fluctuated from 1426 to 1430 between 6s. and 9s. The Guild of St. William must surely have ceased to exist then. In 1465, the next date at which we have any notice of the amount of oblations at St. William's altar, only 9d. was received; in 1504, 20d.; and the maximum after this date was 4s. 4d. in 1516.



gylde erly on morwe aftyr ye gylde day schal heryn a masse of requiem for alle ye brother^e soules and systeren soules of yis gilde And for alle cristens soules at Seynt Williams auter in ye mynstre of ye Trynyte in Norwych and offeren a ferthyng And qwo so be wane schal paye a pound of wax.

And qwan ye messe is done be here aldermannes asent yey schal alle togedere gon to an In and eu^y man yat hat any catelle of ye gilde leyn it don and ordeynen yer of here lykyng^e be comon assent and chosen offy^{ci}s for ye nexte yer And qwo falye schal payen thre pounds of wax.

And viij men of ye aldermaⁿes chosyng^e on y^e gylde day schulen chosen an alderman and to felas And a somons for ye nexte yer.

Also it is ordeyned in ye worchepe of ye Iⁿte and of oure leuedy Seynt Marie and of Seynt William and of alle halwyn yat qwhat brother or syster be goddis sonde falle in mischef or mysese and have nout to helpen hem self he schall hau^e almesse of euⁱ broy^r and syst^r eu^y weke lestende his myschef a ferthyng of qwech ferthynges he schal hau^e xiiij^d and ye remenaunt gon to catell but if it be his foly he schal none have of y^e elmes.

Also it is ordeyned be comon assent qwoso be chosen in offys and refuse it he schal paye to seynt William (qu. light) thre pound of wax and up payne of his oth.

Also if eny brother or syst^r deye he schal hau of ye gylde foure torches and foure pore men cladde a bou . . . cors And eu^y brother and sist^r offeren at his messe and heryn al ye messe and byden in enteryng^e and at masse offeryn a ferthyng^e and an halpeny zeue to almes for ye soule And yeven to a messe a peny qwech shal be gaderyd be ye Alderman and hise felas to don for ye soule And for alle cristens.

Also if any broy^r or sist^r deye sevene myles frō ye cite ye alderman and o^y^r sevene bretheryn at his wende in fere ye cors and ordeynen and don for ye soule as for on of ye bretheren.



Also it is ordeyned be comon assent yat yese bretheren in worchipe of ye hole tnyte and Seynt William schul deyn togeder on yat day at here comon cost.

And qwo so be somonned to semble or to congregation beforn ye Alderman and ye bretheryn and come nout he schal pay a pound of wax to ye lyt.

Also it is ordeyned be comon assent yat no broyr ne sist^r in yis gilde schal be reseyyved but be ye alderman and xij bretheryn.

Also it is ordeyned be comon assent yat ye comon bellemman schal gon thurgh ye cite on ye gilde day after non and recomandyn al ye brether^s soules and systeres of ye gilde be name and alle crystens soules and seyn y^t a messe of Requie schal ben seyde erly on ye morwen be þme day in memorie of ye soulys and alle cristene and somownyn all ye bretheryn an systeryn yat yey ben at ye messe at ye autⁿ of Seynt Williā at yat of þme up ye peyne of thre pound of wax.

Non sun alie cōstituōes cōstitut n^o ordinatⁱ in fratnitate p^rdicta.

Sm^a Catall dēe fratnitate iiij^{ti} iiij^{ti} ⁊ nē plus v^t min^⁹



Ancient Lecterns,

PRESERVED IN NORFOLK CHURCHES.

COMMUNICATED BY

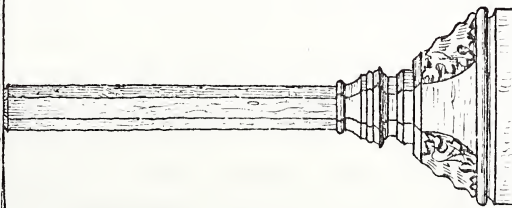
THE REV. C. R. MANNING, M.A.,

HONORARY SECRETARY.

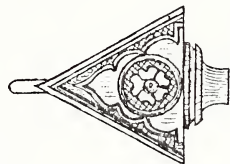
THE examples of old church-furniture which are occasionally to be met with, still preserved in the parishes to which they belong, are always interesting as examples of ancient usage, and valuable for the excellence of their design. In the eastern counties, especially, where much wood-carving was used, examples are not unfrequent. I do not refer to the ancient screens or *benching* of churches, these being less liable to be disturbed, and therefore in less risk of perishing; but to *moveable* articles, or such as are more likely to be replaced with others, as taste and customs changed. Thus there are a good many ancient pulpits, chests, font-covers, &c., still remaining, several of which have been already noticed in our publications, and others may deserve illustration at a future time. I would now call attention to a somewhat rare class of articles of church-furniture, the LECTERNS; and am able to produce sketches of some of those in our own county with which I am acquainted. There are probably others, unknown to me, and I shall be glad of the assistance of our members in making the list complete.

The Lectern is a desk, or stand, for placing the larger books used in divine service upon, and was made either of





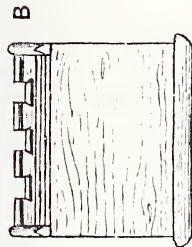
Wooden: Lectern: 1850
 Stone: Church: Norfolk



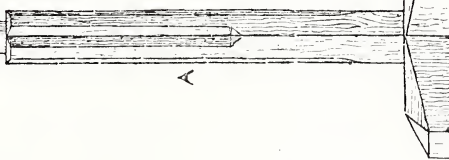
End of Desk



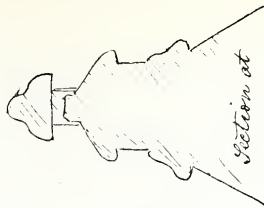
Section at A



B



A



Section at B

Wooden: Lectern: 1850
 Chest: Stone: Church: Norfolk



stone, (or marble) brass, or wood. They were used, previous to the Reformation, both for reading the Gospel and Epistle from, at the altar; and also, lower in the choir, for the music books of the clergy who sang the antiphons, &c. They were often enriched with embroidered hangings. An extract from the *Ancient Rites of Durham*, pp. 17, 18, quoted in the *Glossary of Architecture*, gives good evidence of their use:—
 “At the north end of the high altar there was a goodly fine *letteron* of brass, where they sung the Epistle and Gospel, with a great Pelican on the height of it, finely gilt, billing her blood out of her breast to feed her young ones, and her wings spread abroad, whereon lay the book also there was lower down in the quire another *latthern* of brass with an eagle on the height of it, and her wings spread abroad, whereon the monks laid their books when they sung their legends at matins, or other times of service.”

Lecterns were usually made with two sloping desks, but sometimes with only one. An example at Debtling, in Kent, has four sides: and others, of continental design, have as many as six. They appear to have been used from very early times in the church, and are found represented in manuscripts of ancient date. The earliest known existing example is the stone desk dug up at Evesham, in 1813, and engraved in the *Archæologia*, xvii. pl. 23, 24, of the date of 1218; unless another remaining at Crowle church, Worcestershire, is of equal antiquity. The earliest I have met with in Norfolk is at East Harling, of Decorated character. It is of simple but good design, consisting of a lozenge-shaped shaft, with a plain cross-bar for the foot, and a circular moulded capital, supporting a double desk, the top of which is embattled, and the ends ornamented with cinquefoil cusping and diaper-work. One end is pierced with a plain circle, the other has a rose on a diapered ground. This Lectern was engraved from my sketch, in the *Instrumenta Ecclesiastica*, published by the Cambridge Camden Society. The example in Ranworth

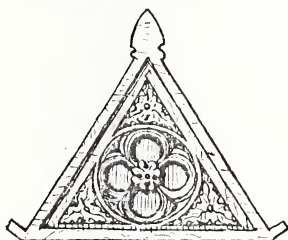
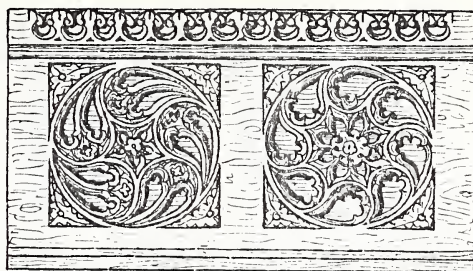


church is well known to our members, and though of less merit in design than most others, is particularly interesting from the remains of painted musical notes which are to be seen upon it. The shaft and base are octagonal, and ornamented with a pattern in colours. The desk is of peculiar construction, as will be best seen from the plate in Mr. Dawson Turner's *Illustrations of Norfolk Topography*. (Pref. p. xiv.) The upright back has four staves of music painted on it, with the versicle, "Gloria tibi, Domine, qui natus es de origine, eum Patre, Sancti spiritu, in sēpī^{ti}na secula. Amen." On the front is painted an eagle, with a scroll in its mouth,—“In principio erat verbum.” This Lectern is a very curious example, and deserves careful preservation.

Another good specimen of a Lectern of the fifteenth century remains in Scole church, near Diss, and has also been engraved in the *Instrumenta Ecclesiastica*. It consists of an octagonal stem without a capital, on a square base, having a spreading leaf carved at each angle, and supporting a plain desk. It is a simple and valuable model for imitation. A fourth exists in the church of St. Michael at Thorn, Norwich, and has been engraved in the Norwich volume of the Archæological Institute. The stem is octagonal, with moulded base and capital of the same form; the ridge of the desk has a cresting of foliage, and the end is pierced with a quatrefoil.

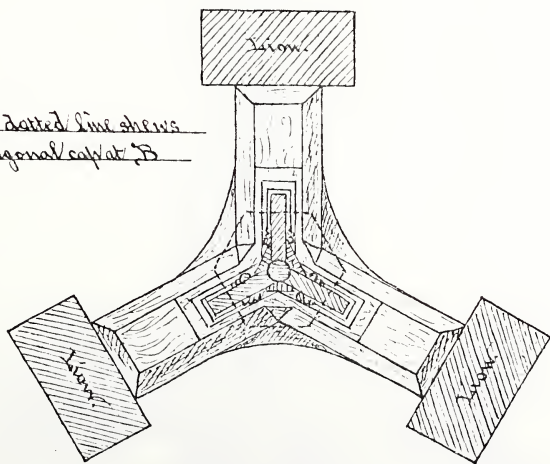
In Redenhall church there are two very interesting examples of Lecterns. One is a large and fine one of brass, the desk being in the form of a double-headed eagle. The shaft is elaborately moulded, and supported on lions. It is said that this Lectern was found in cleaning out a moat on the Gawdy Hall estate, in the parish. Its date is of the fifteenth century. The other is a curious wooden one, probably not earlier than about 1500. The desk is supported on a circular banded shaft, and the base is square, having at each angle a toad or frog in a squatting attitude.





End Elevation

Note the dotted line shows
the hexagonal capital B

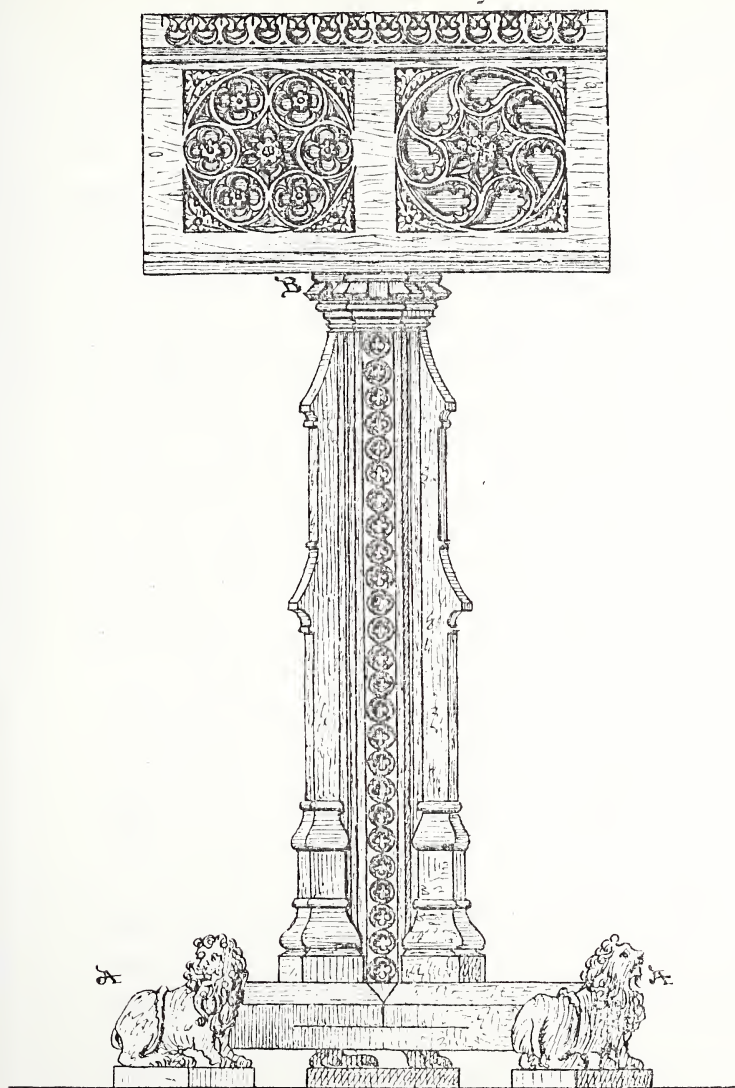


Plan at A

Western Window of St. Andrew's Church, Norfolk.

Scale 1/2 of an inch to a foot





Side Elevation

Tucterw in Philipsham Church Norfolk

Scale 1 1/2 in = 1 foot



The finest, however, of the wooden Lecterns in Norfolk has never yet been published. It was inspected by those of our members who joined the Watton excursion meeting, in *Shipdham* church, and the Committee have since procured an excellent drawing of it, executed by Mr. J. T. Lee, architect, an engraving of which is here given. The design of this Lectern is unusual and of great beauty. Indeed, it is remarkable how much variety of design is to be seen in these as well as in all other specimens of ancient work. While modern invention can seldom reach beyond some familiar type without offending the eye with bad taste or inappropriate style, the old examples are ever presenting fresh varieties of design, and yet each preserves a fitness of character and beauty which renders it pleasing and harmonious. The truth and reality of an artificer's business in those days seems to have been expressed in the work of his hands. The *Shipdham* Lectern is constructed with a triangular shaft composed of three buttresses rising to the full height of the shaft, and the angles between the buttresses are ornamented with a line of small quatrefoils from the top to the bottom. The shaft rests on a base of three members, each terminated by a lion *sejant*. An embattled capital supports the desk, which is of the usual double form, and has its sides very richly carved with tracery of dissimilar design; the ends are also filled in with quatrefoils and foliage. A cresting of leaves forms the ridge. The desk of this Lectern was restored about fourteen years ago, but the rest is all original. It is an admirable specimen of Gothic furniture; and as it is much prized in the church where it is preserved, it is to be hoped it will be safe from injury; and together with the curious library in the parvise of the same church, will continue to afford gratification to those who may visit the place.

I have described only such Norfolk Lecterns as are of wood. There are some very fine ones of brass also remaining



in the county, but which have been illustrated already in various publications. The brass Lectern is always in the shape of an eagle, or pelican. The following is a list of such Lecterns, of whatever material, with which I am acquainted.

NORFOLK.

PLACE.	STYLE.	MATERIAL.
Baburgh	Perpendicular	Brass Eagle
Dereham, East	Ditto	Ditto
Harling, East	Decorated	Wood
Lynn, St. Margaret	Perpendicular	Brass
„ St. Nicholas' Chapel	Ditto	Ditto
Norwich, Cathedral	Ditto	Ditto
„ St. Gregory	Ditto	Ditto
„ St. Michael at Thorn	Ditto	Wood
Ranworth	Ditto	Ditto
Redenhall	Ditto	Brass
„	Ditto	Wood
Scole	Ditto	Ditto
Shipdham	Ditto	Ditto
Wiggenhall St. Mary	Ditto	Brass

Aldbury, Bucks	Perpendicular	Wood
Astbury, Cheshire	Ditto	Ditto
Blythburgh, Suffolk	Ditto	Ditto
Bridgewater, Somersetshire	Ditto	Ditto
Bristol, St. Mary le Port	Ditto	Brass
„ St. Mary Redcliff	Ditto	Ditto
Bury, Huntingdonshire	Early Decorated	Wood
Cambridge, Christ's College	Perpendicular	Brass
„ King's College	Ditto	Ditto
Camden, Gloucestershire	Ditto	Ditto
Cavendish, Suffolk	Ditto	Ditto
Clare, Suffolk	Ditto	Ditto
Coventry, Trinity Church	Ditto	Ditto
Croft, Lincolnshire	Perpendicular	Brass
Crowle, Worcestershire	Ditto	Ditto



PLACE.	STYLE.	MATERIAL.
Croydon, Surrey	Ditto	Ditto
Debding, Kent	Ditto	Wood
Eton College	Ditto	Brass
Evesham	1218	Marble
Hawstead, Suffolk	Perpendicular	Wood
Hendred, Berks	Late Perpendicular	Ditto
Horkesley, Little, Essex	Perpendicular	Ditto
Isleham, Cambridgeshire	Ditto	Brass
Islip, Oxfordshire	1680	Wood
Leighton Buzzard, Beds	Decorated	Wooden Eagle
Lenham, Kent		Wood
Leverington, Cambridgeshire	Perpendicular	Brass
Lingfield, Surrey	Ditto	Wood
Littlebury, Essex	Ditto	Ditto
Lowestoft, Suffolk	Ditto	Brass
Monksilver, Somersetshire	Ditto	Wooden Eagle
Newport, Essex	Ditto	Wood
Oxford, Magdalen College	Ditto	Brass
" Merton College	Ditto	Ditto
Ramsey, Hunts	Ditto	Wood
Salisbury, St. Martin	Ditto	Brass
Southampton, Holy Rood	Ditto	Ditto
" St. Michael	Ditto	Ditto
Southwell Minster	Ditto	Ditto
St. Alban's, St. Stephen's	Ditto	Ditto
Swanscombe, Kent	Ditto	Wood
Sutton, Long, Lincolnshire		Brass
Wednesbury, Staffordshire		Wood
Wells Cathedral		Brass
Wingfield, Suffolk	Perpendicular	Wood
Yeovil, Somersetshire	Ditto	Brass



Notice of a Discovery of Roman Coins

AT BEACHAMWELL.

COMMUNICATED BY

ROBERT FITCH, ESQ., F.S.A., &c.

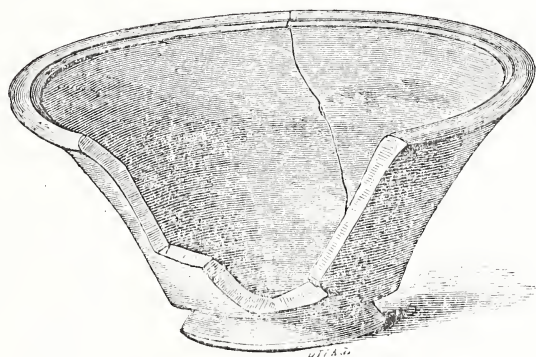
HON. TREASURER AND SECRETARY.

EARLY in the year 1846 some Roman Silver Coins were found in the parish of Beachamwell in this county. My late friend, S. W. Stevenson, Esq., F.S.A., to whom they were submitted, and whose interest in numismatic pursuits and intimate acquaintance with the ancient classics and their history, peculiarly fitted him for the task, drew up a descriptive catalogue of them, which has been long hidden among my papers, but which the Society may think not unworthy of record in the pages of our *Archæological Journal*; for the study of ancient coins may worthily interest others, besides the antiquary.

Many a student has been indebted to coins for his interpretation of an ancient writer, and the historian has found in them the most certain evidences of history. The reigns of Roman Emperors, Gibbon tells us, might in some instances be almost written from their coins; and the artist has been indebted to them for the delineation of much that is beautiful in art; and not unfrequently for models of admirable execution.



Those which are described in the following catalogue were found on Beachamwell Sheepwalk, near the Wellmore plantation, by a lad sent to fetch a load of sand. In digging for the sand, he struck his spade against an earthen pot, from which fell fifty or more pieces of silver money. The pot, which was of Roman manufacture, was broken by the stroke. It had been covered—as was usually the case when such vessels were buried with treasure, and were not inverted—by a smaller jar, or dish, of much finer ware than the larger one: this escaped the blow of the spade. The engraving here given shows the form of the larger vessel, and on the bottom, the potter's name, SOSIMIM, clearly stamped.



The spot where they were buried was about two feet from the surface; and level with and near to it during the preceding summer had been found an urn, but no vestiges of

charcoal, bone, or metal, which usually indicate a burial-ground. Not that this is conclusive that the place had never been used for the purpose of interment, as such relics might easily escape cursory observation; and if the spot had been so appropriated, it was probably, according to the Roman practice of sepulture, near a highway; but I am not aware that any traces of such remains have been or can at this day be discovered.

The positions in which from day to day these treasures are found in the county, show that the Romans had at one time complete possession of the hills and streams of the district. None of these discoveries have hitherto pointed to the existence of a city, or of any extensive villa, but rather to stations occupied for military purposes, and these are shown to have been numerous and well chosen, both for defence and for facility of communication with each other.

Upon this subject, Pinkerton, in his *Essay on Medals*, remarks, "It was no doubt a custom with that people, in every instance ardently desirous of fame, to bury parcels of coin as a monument of their having as it were taken possession of the ground," leaving behind them these enduring memorials, and thus preserving an unquestionable record of facts.

There is also another reason to account for the occasional discovery of parcels of coin, which is, that they were probably deposited by their possessors whenever they had more than they could carry about with them, a custom even to this day amongst some of the nations of the East.

These hoards are sometimes discovered undisturbed, but they are more frequently dispersed by modern excavations, and, scattered about, are found singly or in small numbers, at different times, as chance or accident may bring them to the surface.

The land on which the coins were found was the property of the Hon. C. Spencer Cowper, and to him, I believe, they were ultimately sent.



The only rare reverses amongst them are the "Tellus Stabilita" and the "Hispania" of Hadrian, together with a type of Hercules of the same reign, and the "Fortuna Obsequens" of Antoninus Pius.

I have ventured to make the catalogue rather more descriptive than usual, but to this some of our younger members will probably not object.

VESPASIAN,

Reigned from A.D. 69 to A.D. 79.

1. IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Laureate head of Vespasian.
Reverse : COS. VII. An eagle standing on an altar. (A.D. 76.)
2. Same obverse.
Reverse : COS. ITER. TR. POT. Female figure, seated, holding ears of corn in her right hand, and a caduceus in the left. (A.D. 70.)
3. Same obverse and apparently the same reverse.
4. Same obverse.
Reverse : COS. ITER. TR. POT. Mars, walking; a spear in the right hand, and a trophy on his left shoulder. (A.D. 70.)
5. [IMP. CAE]S. VESP. AVG. CENS.—*Imperator Caesar Vespasianus Augustus Censor*. Laureate head of the Emperor. The legend and portrait of the obverse much effaced, and the impression of the reverse totally obliterated.

DOMITIAN,

A.D. 81 to 96.

6. CAESAR DIVI F. DOMITIANVS COS. VII. Laureate head.
Reverse : PRINCEPS IVENTVTIS.—*Prince of the Roman Youth*. A title of honour appropriated to the heir apparent or presumptive of the imperial throne. (A.D. 77—79.) Struck during the lifetime of Vespasian.
Type—a lighted altar.
7. IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. P. XIII.—*Imperator Caesar Domitianus Augustus Germanicus Pontifex Maximus, Tribunitiae Potestatis xiii.*—The Emperor Caesar Domitian, the August, the German, Sovereign Pontiff, enjoying the Tribunitian power for the thirteenth time.
Reverse : IMP. XXII. COS. XVI. CENS. P. P. P.—*Imperator xxii., Consul xvi., Censor Perpetuus, Pater Patriae*—Emperor for the twenty-second,



Consul for the sixteenth time, Perpetual Censor, Father of his Country. Minerva, standing, with javelin in right hand, and buckler in the left. (A.D. 94.)

NERVA,

Reigned two years, viz., A.D. 96 to 98.

8. IMP. NERVA. CAES. AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. II. P. P. Laureate head of the Emperor.
Reverse : FORTVNA AVGVST. Fortune, standing, with rudder in right hand, and cornucopie in the left. (A.D. 97.)

TRAJAN,

From A.D. 98 to A.D. 117.

9. IMP. CAES. NERVA TRAIAN. AVG. GERM. Laureate head.
Reverse : PONT. MAX. TR. POT. COS. II. Peace, standing, with branch and cornucopie. (A.D. 98.)
10. IMP. TRAIANO. AVG. GER. DAC. [P. M. TR. P.] Laureate head of Trajan. Fine portrait of him.
Reverse : COS. V. P. P. S. P. Q. R. [OPTIMO PRINC.] Equity, standing, with balance and cornucopie. (A.D. 104—110.)
11. Same epigraph and head; and probably same legend on the reverse. Figure holding cornucopie, but in bad preservation.
12. IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. HADRIANVS. AVG. Head of the Emperor, laureate.
Reverse : P. M. TR. P. COS. III. Female figure, clothed in the stola, holding a branch in right hand, and the *hasta pura* in the left.

HADRIAN,

A.D. 117 to 138.

13. IMP. CAESAR TRAIAN. HADRIANVS. AVG. Well-preserved and good portrait of the Emperor.
Reverse : P. M. TR. P. COS. III. Figure of a female divinity, standing, with *hasta pura* and branch.
14. HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. P. Laureate head.
Reverse : VICTORIA AVG.—Victory of the Emperor. Victory, seated, holding a garland; patera in right hand, and palm branch in left.
15. HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. P. Head laureate.
Reverse : TELLVS STABIL.—*Tellus stabilita*—"The earth made firm," or established. *Tellus* was worshipped as a deity at Rome. A figure, in



a short rustic vestment, standing, holding in the right hand a plough-share, and in his left a rake; at his feet are two corn ears.

[This legend and type were intended to eulogise the government of Hadrian, not only for affording security to the husbandman from the ravages of war, but also for preserving peace and *stability* throughout the Roman world.]

16. Same obverse.

Reverse: HISPANIA. Female figure, seated on the ground, holding an olive branch in her right hand; at her feet is a rabbit, one of the attributes of Spain when personified on Roman coins.

17. HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. P. Laureate head of the Emperor.

Reverse: VICTORIA AVG. Victory, seated, a garland in the right, a palm branch in the left hand.

18. Same obverse.

Reverse: COS. III. Pallas, sitting on armour, holding the *hasta* in her right hand, and the *parazonium* in her left.

19. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS. Head laurel-crowned.

Reverse: COS. III. Hercules, holding his club in the right hand, and a figure of Victory in his left, and seated on a shield and a cuirass, near which is a helmet of the Hesperides. Fig. in Dr. King's Table LX., No. iv.

[This reverse is not described by either Mionnet or Akerman, but is engraved and noticed by Pedrusi in his *Musée Farnèse*.]

ANTONINVS PIVS,

Reigned from A.D. 138 to 161.

20. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P. P. IMP. II. Laureate head of the Emperor.

Reverse: TR. POT. XX. COS. IIII. Female figure, seated, holding a cornucopie, or some other thing, in the right hand.

21. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS. TR. P. XVII. Head of the Emperor, without laurel.

Reverse: COS. IIII. Female figure, (Fortune personified) with rudder and cornucopie. (A.D. 154.)

22. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P. P. TR. P. XXIII. Laureate head.

Reverse: SALVTI AVG. COS. IIII. The goddess Hygiea standing, holding in her right hand a patera, which she offers to a serpent rising from an altar. (A.D. 160.)

23. DIVVS ANTONINVS.—*The divine Antonine*. Naked head of the Emperor.

Reverse: CONSECRATIO. The *rogus*, or funeral pile.

[Struck after his death in honour of his apotheosis.]



24. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS. P. P. IMP. II. Laureate head.
Reverse: TR. POT. XX. (COS. III.) The Goddess of Health, seated before an altar, holding out a patera to a serpent. (A.D. 157.)
25. [ANTONINVS]S AVG. PIVS. P. P. TR. P. XVII. Laureate head.
Reverse: COS. III. Female figure holding a rudder in the right and cornucopie in the left hand. Well preserved.
26. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P. P. TR. P. XXI. Laureate head.
Reverse: FORTVNA OPSEQUENS (sic) COS. III. Fortune, standing, with rudder in her right and cornucopie in her left hand. (A.D. 158.)
 [This is a reverse of some rarity, and the excellent preservation of the coin itself of course adds to its value. We here see, by a change from one consonant to another of similar sound, *opsequens* written for *obsequens*. There were two temples at Rome dedicated to compliant or obedient fortune (*Fortuna Obsequenti*). That the goddess was known under this name at Rome in Plautus's time is proved by a passage in that dramatic author, where a servant or slave, Leonida, being asked "by the name of what deity she wished to be called," answered, "by the name of *Fortuna*, and of *Fortuna obsequens* too." (Eckhel.) The type and legend denotes, says Patin, that the goddess had shewn herself condescending (*obsequentem*) in all things to the Emperor Antoninus.]

FAUSTINA THE ELDER,

Died A.D. 141.

27. DIVA FAUSTINA. Head of the Empress, wife of Antoninus Pius.
Reverse: AVGVSTA. Vesta, clothed in the *stola* and veiled, stands before a lighted altar, over which she extends a patera with the right hand; in her left is the Palladium.
28. The same obverse.
Reverse: CONSECRATIO. A veiled female figure, holding in her right hand ears of corn, and in her left a torch.
29. The same obverse.
Reverse: AETERNITAS. A female figure, holding in her right hand a globe, and in her left the end of a veil which floats above her head.
 [The above three are *consecration* medals, which her husband after her death caused to be struck in honour of her memory and deification.]

MARCUS AURELIUS,

A.D. 161 to 180.

30. M. ANTONINVS AVG. ARM. PARTH. MAX.—*Marcus Antoninus Augustus Armeniacus Parthicus Maximus*. Laureate head of the Emperor.



Reverse: TR. P. XX. IMP. III. COS. III. The type of Peace, with cornucopie and branch. Below the figure, PAX. (A.D. 166.)

[The legend of the reverse is a continuation of that on the obverse, and marks the year when the coin was struck, viz., that of the Emperor's twentieth investiture with the *Tribunitian* power, his fourth assumption of the title of *Imperator*, and his third *Consulate*.]

31. IMP. M. AVREL. ANTONINVS AVG. Bare head of Aurelius.

Reverse: PROV. DEOR. (*Providentie Deorum*—to the Providence of the gods)

TR. P. XVI. COS. III. A female, standing, with a globe in her right hand, and a cornucopie in her left. (A.D. 162.)

FAUSTINA THE YOUNGER,

Wife of Aurelius, A.D. 140 to 175.

32. FAUSTINA AVGVSTA. Head of the Empress.

Reverse: DIANA LVCI. (Diana Lucifera.) Female figure, clothed in the *stola*, holding a torch transversely with both hands.

[Amongst the various names and forms under which this goddess was represented and designated by different nations of antiquity, was the epithet of *Lucifera*, or one who brings light, typified by a torch-bearing female. If her brother, according to the well-known myth, (Apollo, or the Sun) was the God of Day, she, in her capacity of *Lunar* planet, enlightened mortals during the night. Faustina is here flattered as another Diana!]

LUCIUS VERUS,

Reigned as colleague of M. Aurelius from A.D. 161 to 169.

33. L. VERVS AVG. ARM. PARTH. MAX. Laureate head.

Reverse: TR. P. VIII. IMP. V. COS. III. Equity, in the *stola*, stands holding the balance and cornucopie. (A.D. 168.)

[A well-preserved coin, and, as usual with all those of Verus, of good workmanship.]

34. IMP. L. VERVS AVG. Naked head.

Reverse: PROV. DEOR. TR. P. III. COS. II. The type of Providence, with globe and cornucopie. (A.D. 163.)

35. L. VERVS AVG. ARM. PARTH. MAX. Laureate head.

Reverse: TR. P. V. IMP. III. COS. II. An Armenian captive seated on the ground, with his hands tied behind his back, and near him a quiver, a bow, and a shield. (A.D. 165.)

[Struck in ill-deserved honour of Verus for the conquest of Armenia and Parthia, achieved by his lieutenants and soldiers whilst he was reveling at Antioch.]



COMMODUS (Lucius Aurelius,)

A.D. 180 to 192.

36. COMMODO CAES. AVG. FIL. GERM. SARM.—To Commodus Caesar, son of the Emperor, (M. Aurelius) the German, the Sarmatian. Young head of Commodus.

Reverse : PIETAS AVG[VSTI]. Sacerdotal instruments, consisting of the *præfericulum*, the *aspergillum*, the *lituus*, the *simpulum*, &c. (A.D. 175.)

[This is a coin of dedication to Commodus, struck whilst he was as yet only Caesar, before he received the title of *Augustus* or even of *Imperator*. Eckhel assigns it to A.D. 175-176, viz., three years before his father's death, and his own accession to the empire.]

37. — Denarius of the *Antonia* family, struck about 40 years before Christ.

[The legend of the obverse of this denarius being more than half effaced, and both type and legend of the reverse entirely obliterated, it can only be conjectured from comparison with similar consular coins, that it was struck by one of the moneyers of Mark Antony, during his triumvirate with Octavian and Lepidus, the letters being MIVM. A. P. C. (*Triumvir Rei Publicæ Constituendæ*), and the representation of a vessel, being the *Navis Prætoria*, or Roman Admiral's galley. On the obverse of such medals we generally see the number of some Roman LEG[IO], accompanied by the type of a legionary eagle between two military ensigns.]



MSs. in the Public Record Office

RELATING TO NORFOLK.

COMMUNICATED BY

WALTER RYE, Esq.

To the inexperienced topographer or genealogist, the immense bulk of our national records is the greatest hindrance to their use. Bewildered by the extent of the field before him, he knows not where to begin, and—*crede experto*—loses no little time before he learns how to apply his labour successfully. Of course, no printed directions can ever supersede the necessity of gaining practical knowledge by personal experience; but I venture to hope that the few following memoranda, honestly copied from my note book, into which they were jotted from time to time for my own use, may be of service to some yet younger archæologist than myself.

The documents relating to Norfolk preserved in the Public Record Office may be broadly divided into three classes, viz., those, complete in themselves, which relate exclusively to Norfolk; those which form separate skins of rolls relating to the whole country; and those which, like the last, relate to the whole country, but, unlike them, are not divided into shires, but contain entries relating to all counties jumbled up together.

[VOL. VII.]

L



I. Of the first class, I should think the earliest are the *Ministers' Accounts of the Lands of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk*, which are mostly the stewards' accounts of his different lands, giving the receipts from rent, &c., and all manner of deductions, as wages, purchases of cattle, &c. They extend from the reign of Henry the Third to that of Edward the Second, consist of 613 rolls or packets containing one skin or more each, and relate (*i.e.*) to the following Norfolk localities—

Acle	Forneset	Saham
Attleborough	Halvergate	Stocton
Berton	Haneworth	Southfield
Brisingham	Herdwick	Tudenham
Burghe	Hoo	Walsham
Caster	Lodne	Walton
Diehingham	Lopham	Weston
Ersham		

There are many *Court Rolls*, or portions of court rolls, once belonging to the Augmentation Office, the references to which will be found in an index on shelf 5 of division J of the New Search Room. Among them are some relating to the manors of

Attelburgh	Ingworth	Stoke Ferry
Bayfield	Kellyng	Swanyngton
Blakeney	Marham	Thawrston
Bodham	Ringstede	Walsoke
Byntre	Salthouse	Walpole
Clay jux. Swafham	Sandpette in Branktre	Walsyngham
Crekk	Sharyngton	Watlington cum Watcomb
Haverlond	Sharnton	Wodhall in Helgeye
Honynggham		

Many of these (*e.g.* Kellyng and Sharyngton) are of a very early date, but there are no complete series.

Of documents of which a series exists, the *Feet of Fines* are perhaps as early as any. A longer account of them than I could give here will be found in the Introduction to the Notes of them about to be published by this Society.



The *Subsidy Rolls*, which were records of the Exchequer, date, for Norfolk, from the 30th Edward I., for the end of whose reign there are six rolls (numbered $\frac{119}{1}$ to $\frac{119}{6}$.)

There is no subsidy roll for Norfolk for the reign of Edward II., but for the 1st Edward III. there is a splendid roll ($\frac{119}{7}$), which, though now imperfect, still contains seventy-two long skins, written on both sides in double columns, giving the names of, on a moderate estimate, 37,000 persons, with the sums at which they were rated, arranged under the villages and towns where they resided.

This roll positively forms a Post-office Directory of the period, and though so long is well worth searching. A still finer one exists for 6 Edward III. ($\frac{119}{8}$), extending over eighty-one membranes, and from this date the Subsidy Rolls are as plentiful as they are valuable.

The *Coram Rege* (Crown Pleas), *Quo Warranto*, *Assize*, *Coroners*, and *Gaol Delivery*, *Rolls*,¹ which are generally taken as one class, and to which the references run consecutively in order of date, form also another extremely valuable series.

The Crown Pleas contain, besides inquiries relating to crown property, all manner of entries relating to criminal matters, as presentments of illegal reseues, sudden deaths, murders, duels, false money, &c., &c., and afford most curious pictures of the inner life of our county in bygone times.

Here, for example, are found particulars of the great riot on Tombland between the monks and citizens, with the names of those hung for participation in it.

The earliest for Norfolk are three rolls of Crown Pleas for 34 Henry III., (1250) containing respectively 26, 35, and 1 membranes. In all there would seem to be some 125 rolls, (containing an immense number of skins) exclusively relating to our county.

The names of most of the other rolls of this class sufficiently

¹ All these rolls belong to the Crown side of the Queen's Bench.



explain their contents. The Gaol Delivery Rolls, so called because the criminals were delivered over to the jurors to receive their fate from their hands, usually begin by stating the fact of the prisoner's capture, and then give the reasons for it, (something in the same way as in our present indictments,) and the record of the prisoner putting himself upon the country, and conclude with the verdict, and sentence if he were guilty. Among them are very many amusing and interesting entries, two instances of which will suffice.

In the roll for 1 Edward II. is the trial of John de Trows and Alice his wife, who were arrested by William Gilbert and John Starling, constables of North Wold, for a suspicion they had against them, "p eo qd vixerunt in magnis ⁊ voluptuosis expū ultra facultatē bonoz suoz." But the clerk and the jury seemed to think this suspicion not sufficient, for the entry concludes "et qz causa captōis nlla est, Et etiam jur' sup hoc examinati dicūt qd in nullo male godunt Id pde Johes ⁊ Aliē cant quieti."

In the 6th Edward II. John the son of Peter, of East Lexham, is charged with killing John Ballok. It seems the latter had stolen two pieces of bacon from Emma, the wife of William Rooks, in East Lexham, who had raised a hue and cry (hutesium) after him, whereupon he fled and was pursued by Fitz Peter into the open field (campo) of the same town, where he turned on his pursuer with a drawn sword and insulted him; upon which Fitz Peter hit him over the head with a hatchet, and, as the roll concisely puts it, the said John Ballok "statim obiit." Fitz Peter being acquitted for what we should call justifiable homicide.

The very important evidence that the thousands of thousands of entries, similar to the above, give on the domestic life and habits of our ancestors, at a period when history is nearly silent about them, cannot be overvalued.

Among the *Miscellaneous Records of the Chancery* are many relating to our county, e. g.—



- 2nd Rep. of Dep. Keeper of Public Records, p. 57. } Roll of names of those assigned to protect the sea and maritime parts of (i. a.) Norfolk, and of the names of the knights of the shires (4 memb.)
- ” 61. Inquisitions de prisus taken at Lynne, &c., 3 Edward II. (3 memb.)
- ” 61. Names of those having a knight's fee who were not knights in 6 Edward II.
- ” 65. Certificates of number of ships in Norfolk and Suffolk (4 memb.)
- 3rd Rep., p. 189. Roll of names of knights who held in capite in Norfolk and Suffolk in 45 Edward III.

Petition of the Bishop of Norwich to the King, and roll of the names of ecclesiastics in his diocese who have not paid the subsidy in 46 Edward III. (2 memb.)

- ” 191. Certificates of guilds taken 12 Ric. II., two bundles containing 137 and 263 membranes, very many of which relate to Norfolk.

A paper on these very interesting records will be found at p. 105 of this volume.

- ” 192. Knights' fees of the Duke of Norfolk, 1 Henry IV. (22 memb.)
- ” 193. Names of the creditors of John Duke of Norfolk in 10 Henry VI. (5 memb.)
- ” 202. A few proofs of age; about half-a-dozen relating to Norfolk.

Another species of Chancery Records are the *Chancery Records in Filaciis*, comprising royal and other letters, petitions, &c., which have been not unaptly termed the State Papers of early history.



Of these very valuable documents, excellent calendars will be found at pp. 140 et seq. of 4th Rep.; pp. 61 et seq. of 5th Rep.; pp. 88 et seq. of 6th Rep.; and pp. 239 et seq. of 7th Rep. The following letters refer to Norfolk:—

No. 5, Burnhamthorp; 15, 85, Clenchwarton; 122, 248, Robert Fitz Walter, a Crusader; 395, Church of Sydeston; 506, 507, Elyngham; 557, St. Benet's at Holme; 736, Intwood; 746, Yarmouth; 1092, Dispute between Tanners and Shoemakers of Norwich; 1174, 1180, 1240, Abbot of Creke; 1487, 1570, Fulwood; 1731, Folesham and Norton; 1745-6, Lynn; 1750, 1784, Wyrham and Crimplesham; and 2292, complaint against men of Blakeney for despoiling a Fleming of his ship and goods.

Among other miscellaneous documents connected with Norfolk are *Lists of Popish Recusants* in Norwich, which are mentioned in the 5th Report, p. 122; *Lists of forfeited Estates*, temp. George I. (p. 97 of same Report); a map of *Mushold*, temp. Elizabeth (p. 16 of 3rd Rep.); and a Survey of the lands of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and Philip Earl of Arundel, in Norfolk, Suffolk, and the City of Norwich.

In the *Baga de Secretis*, which is a collection of documents relating to the most important State Trials, are the papers concerning the Trial of the Earl of Surrey, Kett's Rebellion, the forcible entry of King's Lynn by Sir Robert Dudley, and the Trial of the Duke of Norfolk.

Relating to Conventual and Collegiate Establishments,² there are three series of records, the first being the *Acknowledgments of Royal Supremacy*, taken in 1534. The acknow-

² Among the Miscellanea is the *Account of a Steward of an Abbey* (Braceaster and elsewhere in Norfolk) vide p. 245 of 9th Report.

I have a note, I know not whence, that there are books of charters and confirmations of grants to several religious houses in Norfolk in the Bishop of Ely's library.

Among the Exchequer Records are several bundles of papers relating to Bromholme Abbey and Crabhouse Priory, and some Account Rolls, Accounts of Household Expenses, and a Compotus of the Abbot of Wymondham Abbey.



ledgments relating to the following Norfolk Monasteries, &c., still exist.

Attleburgh	Ingham	Rushworth
Beeston	Norwich, Cathedral	Thetford
Buckenham	" St. Giles and St.	Thomeston
Cokesford	" Mary Hosp.	Waburn
Hempton	" St. John Baptist	Westacre
Hicklinge	" Chapel in the Field	Wymondham
Holme	Pentney	

The second are the *Deeds of Surrender*, of which there remain those relating to—

Heryngby College	Norwich, St. Mary in the Field College
Lynn, Augustine Friars	Rushworth College
" Black Friars	Shouldham
" Grey Friars	Thetford, Augustine Friars
" White Friars	" Black Friars
" St. John the Baptist Hospital	" Priory
Norwich Cathedral	Walsoken, Guild of St. Trinity
" St. Giles' Hospital	Westacre

But to the topographer perhaps the third class, viz., the *Particulars for Grants*, are more interesting than the other two. They are dated in the reigns of Henry the Eighth and Elizabeth, and consist of particulars of monastic estates surrendered at the dissolution of the monasteries, in many cases comprising descriptions of the sites of abbies and monasteries themselves.

An excellent calendar of these, but unluckily arranged under the names of those persons who were the proposed purchasers of the property in question, and not under the localities themselves, will be found at pp. 148 et seq. of the 9th Rep., and pp. 223 et seq. of the 10th Rep.

Two classes of documents relating to the struggle between the King and the Commonwealth, are of especial use, one to the topographer, the other to the genealogist.

The first is the *Parliamentary Surveys* taken between 1649 and 1653, which relate to sales ordered in 1649 of the honors, manors, and lands belonging to King Charles I., his



Queen, and Prince, and of the fee-farm rents formerly payable to the Crown and the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall.

The inventory of such as relate to Norfolk will be found at pp. 59 et seq., and p. 81 of 8th Rep. It takes up one hundred and seventy-five pages of the calendar, and is arranged alphabetically in places.

The second is the *Royalist Composition Papers*, of which there are many volumes, containing statements of the estates, ages, families, &c., of royalists, and petitions for the release, &c., of their property.

There are two series of excellent modern Indices Nominum to both.

The certificates of sales and the inventories of *Church Goods* taken in the reign of Edward the Sixth³ are, I need hardly say, of the greatest importance to the local antiquary, for, apart from the interesting accounts which the inventories of 6 Edward VI. give of the Church furniture and ornaments, the certificates taken in the first year of the same reign in nearly every case give details, often of the highest interest, of repairs or alterations done to the parish church with the money provided by the sale of Church plate.

As the Church Goods of Norfolk have already formed the subject of four communications in this Society's Original Papers, I need not here enlarge on them.

Among other ecclesiastical documents are Indices of *Institutions* to benefices, extending from 1615 to 1816, all embracing Norfolk, which give the names of the patrons, and of the clergy presented, with the date of their institutions; Extracts from the *King's Books*, to which there are three volumes of Indices (pp. 25 to 67 of vol. 3 relating to Norfolk); The *Liber Decimarum*, which was compiled in 1719, and which contains at pp. 1 to 51 of vol. I. a list of benefices in Norfolk, showing

³ Vide 7th Rep., pp. 322 et seq., and 9th Rep., p. 240.



"the true value of small livings not exceeding £50 per annum, as they were lately returned into Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer in order to their discharge from payment of first-fruits and tenths," is arranged in deaneries, the left page of each folio containing benefices which were charged, and the right page those which were discharged from first-fruits and tenths; *Books of Compositions for Tithes*, of which there are very good modern lists, giving in parallel columns the parishes in which and the names of the persons by whom compositions for tithes were made, and the date. Though not alphabetical, they are easy to search, and extend from 1536 to 1659, and are very productive of information, genealogical and otherwise; and *Tithe Suits* enrolled in the Exchequer of Pleas (vide 2nd Rep., p. 250. There are nine Norfolk Suits.)

Relating to general history there is an immense number of documents concerning Norfolk, bound up in the many thousand volumes of our *Domestic State Papers*.

Calendars of these State Papers have been already published, embracing the years between 1509 and 1518, 1547 and 1590, 1603 and 1635, 1660 and 1667; and many others are in active preparation. From these Calendars the Norfolk documents can easily be selected.

Of the varied and valuable information to be obtained from them, a few extracts taken haphazard from my note book will give the best idea.

Dom. S. P. Eliz., vol. 73, p. 15, is a letter from Sir Thomas Woodhouse and Henry Woodhouse, Esq., to Cecil, dated 3 May, 1571, reporting how they have stayed for the Queen's service every ship above thirty tons and every mariner then remaining in Norfolk and Suffolk, viz., 145 ships, thirty-six whereof were in port, the rest on their voyage to Ireland and elsewhere, and 2268 mariners, whereof about 600 were at home. The names of the mariners



(twenty-two pp.) are given, arranged under the ports to which they belonged.

Do. Elizth., vol. 75, p. 15, is a petition from the inhabitants of Yarmouth and the coast against the pirates. It states that the petitioners are "greatly hindered and utterly spoiled by pirates that are of late greatly increased on the North Seas, whereby no merchants or fishermen trafficking or fishing in those seas or on our coasts shall escape their hands," not only to the utter undoing of them, their poor wives and children, but sometimes "throwen over the bourde," threatened to be hanged and nailed under latches, &c. The petitioners pray for two small ships of war to be sent for their protection.

Dom. S. P. Eliz., vol. 77, No. 58, is a copy of the "Norwicke Booke of Orders for the Straungers," dated 20 April, 1571, containing fourteen quarto pages replete with interest concerning the "Duche and Wallowne nations," who "shall kepe none open shops," neither expose "their wares in open show to sell, but shall have a lattyce of a yerde depe before their windows;" shall "only sell to their own countrymen," and shall "not buy sheep skins without licences," &c.

Do. Eliz., vol. 78, No. 10, is a declaration and certificate of the strangers and aliens in the borough and liberty of Great Yarmouth, and No. 13 of the same volume is the like of Lynn.

Do. Eliz., vol. 77, No. 55, is a Bill for the establishment of seven banks in the cities of London, York, Norwich, &c., which might lend on pledges at 6 per cent.

Do. James I., vol. 7, p. 20, tells us how the plague was brought from Edinburgh to Yarmouth by a Scotch bark in 1604. Page 32 in the same volume relates to a case of witchcraft in Norfolk, and in the next vol. (8) is the manumission of a Norfolk bondsman.

Do. Charles I., vol. 96, No. 46, lets us into the particulars of one of the grievances which made our county adhere so



stanchly to the Commonwealth during the Civil War. It is a very curious letter from the Mayor of Norwich (dated 19 March, 1627) protesting against the quartering of five companies of Irish soldiers in Norwich, on the poverty and distress of which city, and the discontented condition of the multitude of its poor people, and the general decay of its trade and manufacture, he pitifully enlarges, as also on the peril of the city, which he states consisted for the most part of reeded houses.

He bitterly complains of the outrages and disorders of these soldiers and their officers, who choose the market days to march about the city, "utterly terrifying the country people, and with uncivill language spoken threaten to assault me the maior, and encourage the soldiers to kill the sheriff;" also that they use stabbing knives, and will not be lodged at the best inns in Norwich.

There are also many papers relating to the musters and trainbands, which throw great light on the preparations made in our county in the reign of Elizabeth to resist the Spanish Armada. Most of these I have extracted and am preparing for publication.

Of the *Inquisitions Post Mortem*, well known to the merest tyro in genealogy, two series exist, viz., those of the Chancery and the Exchequer.

Extremely incorrect calendars, nominally of all the inquisitions from Henry III. to Richard III., have been published in four volumes folio, but give only the names of the deceased, and not their heirs.

Two volumes, however, entitled *Calendarium Genealogicum*, were published last year, embracing the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., which give the heirs of the deceased; and these will, I hope, be continued throughout the whole series.

A Calendar of the Inquisitions Post Mortem for the reigns



Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, will be found in the second Appendix to the 10th Report. To so much of this calendar as relates to Norfolk and Suffolk I have compiled an Index Nominum, which I hope to publish in the *East Anglian*.

II. Of Domesday Book, the earliest specimen of my second class, which may be said to be made up of it, of the *Liber Niger* and *Liber Ruber Scaccarii* and of the Pipe Rolls, I need say nothing.

The *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, which was compiled about 1166-7 on the occasion of the marriage of the king's daughter, contains in the Norfolk division of it the returns of

The Bishop of Norwich	William de Albini	Walter de Bec
The Honor of St. Edmund	William de Wormegai	Robert Fitz Walter
The Abbot of Holme	William de Kolecherche	and
Hugh de Bigod	Hubert de Rye	Odo de Dammartin

who were then the great owners of lands in capite in Norfolk, and who certified how many knights' fees they held of the king, and the names of the knights who held of them in sub-infeudation. It was printed in extenso by Hearne in the first volume of his *Miscellanea* (London, 1771.)

The *Red Book of the Exchequer* gives the names of tenants per baroniam, temp. Henry II., and large collections, chiefly made by Alexander de Swereford, from the Pipe Rolls of Scutages levied between 2 Henry II. and 13 John: it has never been printed.

The *Pipe Rolls* are perhaps, all things considered, the most interesting series of records extant, being in effect the budgets and balance sheets of the ancient Chancellors of the Exchequer. They comprise yearly accounts of all the taxes collected in the different counties of England, of fines, reliefs, escuages, &c., paid by the tenants in capite (whereby the descents of their estates can easily be traced), of sums paid to the king for having justice, &c., and on the other hand, all



manner of deductions are made for monies paid for the king's use and by his order, for building castles and prisons, and in charity, &c.

For each year there is a great brown roll, broad, long, and unwieldy, containing, as a general rule, as many skins as counties, though sometimes, when the year's matter more than fills both sides of the skin, there is what is called a residuum carried over to some other partly vacant skin.

These rolls⁴ are mostly in good preservation, and the writing is clear and regular, but the words are abbreviated in the most extraordinary way. The series from Richard I. is tolerably perfect. Several, viz., those for 31 Henry I., 2, 3, and 4 Henry II., 1 Richard I., and 3 John, have been printed.

The following notes will give some idea of the topographical and other information to be gleaned from them.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 14 Hen. II. | Et p munitiōe castelli de Norwiċ x ^{li} p br ⁹ R. |
| 15 „ | Et in opat eccle de Hulmo x ^{li} p br ⁹ R. |
| 17 „ | Et p ccc 7 xx Baconib; aussis in exċitu
Hybnie xxvj ^{li} 7 xvjs 7 vj ^d .
Et p facient pontib; 7 clein ⁹ 7 in alio apparatu
Navii vj ^{li} 7 v ^s 7 v ^d .
Et p manumot 7 apparatu caꝝ xiv ^s iv ^d .
Et p 1 Bovana 1 m̄ et p 1 navicula ad oves
adaq ^{andas} v ^s 7 iij ^d . |
| 32 „ | Josce Barlibred Judæus Turnet Jud; de
Nordwic redd comp de mm marċ p hñda
Residentia . . . in Anglia p ê benevolentia
Regis. In thño cc m. |
| 20 „ | Philip de Hastingġ xx ^{li} ad tenend milites in
cast de Norwiċ ⁹ p pcept Com Willi qū
Flandr fuċr ad Bunghcia et ā Framingeh
p br R. |

⁴ There are duplicates of these rolls, called "Chancellor's Rolls," from 11 Henry II. which have been sent to the British Museum.

III. On my third class of documents, which consists of the records of the three Common Law Courts and of the Court of Chancery, I must touch but very briefly.

Those belonging to the Court of Common Pleas (formerly called the "Common Bench") have a peculiar interest to the topographer from the fact of that court originally having an exclusive jurisdiction over real property. To this court belong the Feet of Fines, already mentioned, as do the "*De Banco Rolls*,"⁵ which contain the pleadings and judgments in actions relating to lands, often giving long descents, heirships, &c. Since the 25th Elizabeth they have been divided into two separate classes—the *Placita Communia* and *Placita Terræ*.

Unluckily, the entries as they came in were written down one after the other, without the slightest arrangement either in counties or names, and the bulk of the rolls is so immense that it is vain for anyone to hope to search them without sacrificing a lifetime.

Some idea of the mass of the material may be had from the fact that there are 151 rolls, containing 102,566 membranes or skins, of the *Placita Communia* alone for the single reign of Henry VIII.; and references to skin 251 of the *De Banco Rolls* of Hilary Term, 5 Edward III., and to skin 600 of Michaelmas Term, 22 and 23 Elizabeth, lie before me as I write.

Selections, perhaps I should rather say specimens, of these rolls have been printed under the title "*Abbreviatio Placitorum*," extending between the reigns of Richard I. and Edward II.

Before quitting the records of the Court of Common Pleas, I may mention that there are calendars or lists of *Deeds enrolled* in that court from the 20th Henry VII. An Index to those relating to Norfolk, from 1504 to 1629, I printed in the *East Anglian*, vol. ii., p. 251.

⁵ On the older of these rolls many charters are enrolled in extenso.



Of the Rolls belonging to the "Crown side" of the Queen's Bench I have already spoken. Those relating to ordinary actions belong to the "Plea side."⁶

From the *Judgment Rolls of the Exchequer of Pleas* there are twenty MS. volumes of very valuable extracts extending from 1293 to 1820, to which there is a good Index.

Belonging to the later equitable jurisdiction of this court there are immense numbers of bills, answers, requisitions, and depositions (vide 20th Rep. p. 24.)

The *Originalia Rolls* of the Exchequer contain entries of all such grants from the Crown enrolled on the patent and other rolls as reserved any rent or service to the Crown. Abstracts of these rolls for the reigns of Henry III. to Edward III. are printed under the title, "Rotulorum Originalium in Curia Scaccarii Abbreviatio."

The *Testa de Nevill*, a record of this Court, does not form a series or part of a series, but consists of returns made in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., of knights' fees, &c., and has been printed at length.

The *Hundred Rolls*, another record of the Exchequer, consisting of Inquisitions taken under a Commission dated 1274, may be broadly stated to be the results of Inquisitions into all rights of manor, warren, chase, fishery, toll, market, &c., claimed at the date of the Commission, which was issued to put an end to various extortions and tyrannies which had then sprung up. These rolls have been printed in extenso.

A sequel to these Hundred Rolls were the *Placita de Quo Warranto*, temp. Edward I., II., and III., which were the trials ordered to test the justice of the claims mentioned in the Hundred Rolls.

⁶ I may here mention that from the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. there are what are called Doggett (q. d. Docket) Rolls belonging to each of the three Courts containing short entries of the Pleadings, Judgments, &c., which are infinitely easier to search than the bulky Judgment Rolls themselves. These Doggett Rolls were afterwards turned into Books, the Doggett Books of the Exchequer, which are complete from 1st Elizabeth, being the earliest.



Space will hardly allow me to do more than mention the different records of the Chancery.⁷

The *Close Rolls*, containing mandates, letters, and writs, sent in the King's name in the form of "closed" letters—whence their name; the *Patent Rolls*, letters patent of a more public character; the *Fine Rolls*—upon which the writs of diem clausit, of seizin on heirs doing their fealty or homage for the lands of the deceased, of dower, and of license for widows to remarry, are generally enrolled—are of the greatest value, often giving information not to be found in the Inquisitions Post Mortem; and the *Charter Rolls*, enrolments of all manner of Royal grants, are among the most important of the Rolls.

On the great value and interest of the documents relating to the *Suits in Chancery*, which have been preserved from the fourteenth century to the present time, I will not trust myself to dilate, lest it should be thought that I, as a lawyer, were but indulging in a lawyer's generic love of an equity suit. I may, however, mention with feelings of regretful admiration, that the bare calendar of them for the reign of Elizabeth only, takes up three folio volumes closely printed.

Among other Indices relating to these suits are the "Bill Books," which are perfect from the reign of Elizabeth, in which the Christian and surnames of all parties and a short account of the Bill are given, each volume being divided into counties, and the Indexes to the "Bills and Answers," "Depositions," and "Decrees," all of which date from the same period.

With these Chancery Suits, hoping that I have not wearied my readers, I must now end these notes, anomalous though it may seem to the non-legal reader, to connect an ending with proceedings traditionally infinite.

⁷ I have already referred to the "Miscellaneous Chancery Records," and the "Chancery Records in Filaciis."









Sanger photo.

North Creek Abbey, Norfolk, 1765
View looking East. The arches in outline in middle.

P. 152 a.



North Creake Abbey.

COMMUNICATED BY

GEORGE A. CARTHEW, ESQ., F.S.A.

THE engraving prefixed to this notice, and taken from a photograph by Sawyer, gives a view of the existing remains of the Church of this Abbey, which was one of the objects of a visit by our Society in the summer excursion of 1863. These consist only of the walls of the choir and some side chapels,—the tower, transepts, and nave having been long since demolished. The style of the original building was Early English, of the time of Edward I., but it may be seen from the view that some capitals and mouldings are of later date. The choir communicated on the north side by an arch, of which the mouldings are Early Decorated, with a side chapel or east aisle to the transept; and this again with a larger, the Lady, chapel, by two Early English arches springing from a clustered pier and responds. This contains an Early English piscina, and a low wide arch, which probably spanned a benefactor's tomb. It had an east window of five lights with Decorated mouldings. The first-named aisle-chapel opened into the north transept by two Decorated arches resting on an octagon pier.¹ In the inside, near the north respond, is the vestige of a winding staircase. The

¹ An engraving of this chapel, from a drawing by Cotman, is given in the *Excursions through Norfolk*, vol. i. p. 180, the pond in the foreground being imaginary.



east or end wall of the choir is not standing, and the length of the existing walls must have been considerably curtailed since 1738, when Messrs. Buck's view was published, wherein the blank arcades, now consisting of but four or five bays on each side, are represented with seven. The arch on the south side, seen in the engraving, leads into a small chapel or passage which communicated with the monastic buildings. The site of these is occupied by the modern farm-house, and the cloister square has become a garden. An ogee arch, now forming the entrance to the farm-house, was removed from this square. The south transept arches have been walled up, and the double lancet window and trefoil over it, seen in our engraving, are remnants of the demolished buildings inserted in that position at a subsequent period.

If there be any original work as late in date as 1500 remaining, it may be attributed to the munificence of Sir William Calthorpe, Knt., of Burnham Thorpe, who by his will, dated on the last day of May, 1494, and proved on the 26th of November in the same year, gave a legacy to this church in the following words, which are borrowed from a complete copy of the will² furnished, by our industrious member Mr. L'Estrange, to the *East Anglian*:³ "of all whiche lxxiiij^{li} vjs I wylle y^t my seide sone Gurnay and Walter Aslak haue the disposic'on for makyng of the quer and of the p'sbitery at the Abbey of Creyke, and yf any remayne of the same ther not spent then the ouplus to be spent in odyr Repatons vpon the chapell wythin the same place wher the aunceterys of me the seid Sir William lye buried."

The investigation of these hoary remains leads naturally to the contemplation of those fathers of old who there lived and worshipped, of their domestic history and mode of life.

I have given a short account of the original foundation of the abbey and of the manner in which it came into the

² Abstracted in Blomefield, vi., p. 517.

³ *East Anglian*, vol. ii. p. 211.



possession of Christ's College, in the preceding volume of our proceedings.¹ By the kindness of the Master and Fellows, I am now enabled to add a little more to the information relating to this house contained in Blomefield and in the *Monasticon*. Amongst other MSS. in their possession belonging to Creake Abbey, those which I am about to describe have some degree of interest to the local historian.⁵ One is a roll containing copies of the following charters.

1. A Bull of Pope Gregory,⁶ (the date omitted) ordaining the rule of St. Augustine to be observed by the regular canons established in that place; confirming them in the enjoyment of their possessions, namely, the site of the monastery; the towns of Receresthorpe and Ilveston in the diocese of Lincoln; the houses, lands, and possessions which they had in the diocese of Norwich; the messuage which they had in the city of London, of the gift of Richard de St. John;⁷ and other possessions, with the meadows, vineyards, lands, groves, woods, and pastures, in wood and in plain, in acre and in mill, in ways and in paths, &c. Several privileges and immunities, including that of sanctuary and sepulture, were also granted by this instrument.

2. Letters patent of Walter de Calthorpe, alias Suffield, Bishop of Norwich, dated at Thornham, 12 Kal. Sept., in the 4th year of his pontificate, appropriating to the convent the church of St. Martin of Quarles (Quarles). He was bishop from 1243 to 1257.

⁴ *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. vi., p. 314.

⁵ It was in consequence of the attention of the society being called to the state of these walls by the Ven. Rector of North Creake, referred to in our Proceedings, vol. vi. 386, that some of the committee visited the ruins, and this and other photographs were taken. And I have the pleasure of stating that a representation made by the committee, through myself, to the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, received immediate attention, and that steps were taken under the auspices of Mr. Phipson by which the threatened danger has been averted.

⁶ Gregory the Ninth was Pope 1227—1241.

⁷ I find no other mention of this.



3. A confirmation of that act by Symon, Prior of Norwich. Symon de Elnham was prior at that time.

4. A Bull of Pope Alexander, authorising the appropriation of the church of Gatele, the right of presentation to which had been granted to the abbat and canons by Sir Ralph de Gatele.⁸ This is dated 11 Kal. April, in the third year of his pontificate, which commenced 12th Dec., 1254.

5. A charter of Simon de Walton, Bishop of Norwich, confirming the appropriation of the church of Gatele, and ordaining the vicarage. Dated at Northelmham, on Sunday next after the Epiphany, A.D. 1259.

6. Letters patent of Bishop William, confirming to the abbat and canons the church of St. Margaret of Habeton, and a mediety of the church of All Saints of Wreningham, the patronage of which had been granted to them during the vacancy of the see. The date is omitted, but William de Raleigh was appointed Bishop in 1239, previous to which the see had been kept vacant for two years.

7. Letters patent of Ralph de Blumvill, Archdeacon of Norfolk, by virtue of the authority vested in him while the see was vacant, appropriating to the abbat and canons the moiety of the church of Wreningham, of which they had the right of patronage, and which Clement de Stalam, chaplain, sometime held and had resigned into the archdeacon's hands. This was executed A.D. 1237, on the day of St. Firmin, bishop and martyr, in the church of Attelburg.

8. A Deed of Confirmation by John Archbishop of Canterbury, dated at Lambythe, on the Ides of May A.D. 1281, the third of his pontificate, of the appropriations of the churches of St. Elene of Gatele, St. Martin of Quarles, St. Margarete of Habeton, and of the mediety of All Saints of Wreningham.

On the back of this roll is written an extent of all the abbey lands, with the names of the tenants, and descriptions

⁸ Vide *Monasticon*, edit. 1846, pro carta Radulphi de Gatel militis, p. 488.



of their holdings, rents, and services. There is no date to this, but from internal evidence it was earlier than any of the compotus after-mentioned.

From this I extract and translate an entry relating to the area or precincts of the house and church. "And be it known that within the inclosed site of the court of the abbey are contained according to estimation about sixteen acres, and in the east crofts of the said abbey, viz., from the croft sometime of Bartholomew Palle to the division or eastern gate (*ad divisam seu portam orientalem*) of the abbey, are contained about six acres, together with the place of the fairs and pasture, (*mudinaram et pasture*) and in the east croft, on the north part of the division or east gate, (*divisæ seu portæ orientalis*) with the green area and croft of the hospital of St. Bartholomew, are contained about six acres, and in the west croft, on the south part of the west gate or marl-pits,⁹ (*portæ occidentalis seu marler*) are contained two acres, and on the north part about five acres."

In this document Hugh son of Hugh de Medhowe is mentioned as a benefactor of tenements at Rotenbog, Shammarmar, Gatelond, Erdamerundel, Smalehill, Hilbroghil, Dalegate, &c.

There are also three Cellarer's Rolls, containing accounts of the receipts and expenditure of that officer, in behalf of the community, from Michachmas to Michachmas, for the years 4 and 5 Edward III., A.D. 1331-2; 19 and 20 Edward III., A.D. 1345-6; and 34 and 35 Edward III., A.D. 1360-1. The earliest of these has been already printed, with a translation, in the last volume of our Proceedings, pp. 320 et seq.

At the head of the compotus of 1346, is written the name of Robert de Dockyng, who afterwards became Abbat. During the year to which the latest compotus relates, viz. in 1360-1, when William de Ely, whose account it purports to be, was cellarer, the Abbat Thomas de Brandon died, and

⁹ *Marlers*, Norman French for marl-pits.



was succeeded by John de Ashe, who was admitted on the 21st of Nov., 1360. The expenses of the Abbat going to the Bishop for installation are charged.

From the entries in these accounts, some light may be thrown upon the domestic economy of a small monastery; the habits of its inmates, and, incidentally, on the condition of the people generally, as deduced from the price of provisions and wages of labour.

The revenues of the house were between £130 and £140 a year, of which about £90 were derived from rents of houses and lands let to farm, tithes, payments in lieu of feudal services, and such like. The residue was chiefly from the realisation of the produce of their own demesnes, including the quarterly fairs and the sale of corn and live stock. To which is to be added what are termed *forinseca recepta*, or miscellaneous receipts, such as legacies, pittances, and money for goods sold out of the house. I have already commented on this item of revenue in 1332,¹⁰ and I have now to remark that neither the account of 1346, nor that of 1361, mentions any livery or corrody which forms so large a fraction in 1332. In that of 1361, 6s. 8d. was paid by Lady Calthorp, on account of a legacy from her late Lord;¹ 40s. for the soul of Thomas de Morle;² and 20s. for the soul of W. de Patishull.³ The deceased Abbat's copes were converted into money: a canon named Sir Maurice bought his furred cope, *capa plumalis*,⁴ and William Ely, his choir cope, *capa chori*, each for 3s. 4d.

¹⁰ Vol. vi. p. 324.

¹ Sir William Calthorp, died about 33 Edward III., his lady was Isabella, daughter of John Lord Lovell of Titchmarsh.

² Thomas de Morlee was coroner for the city of Norwich in 1343.

³ A supplemental account gives credit for 13s. 4d. of a legacy of Sir William de Pattishoulle.

⁴ In the account of 1332, this word is indisputably, but I believe erroneously, written *pluvialis*, which led me to consider it an out-door cape; perhaps the entry there relates to the purchase of this very cope. (p. 332, n. 2.)



The abbey lands in South Creak were held subject to an annual payment of 20s. a year to Dover Castle Ward; and a payment of 16s. 8d. was also made into the Exchequer, which in the account of 1361 is stated as made to the Sheriff, for a capital messuage in South Creak, and for suit at the Court at Hegenoth, (Hawleigh,) *quad' parte secte in curia de Hagenoth debite scaccario current' in Pipa*. During the year 1335-6, the house was engaged in some law proceedings about this property. The cellarer charges his expenses going with Sir Peter de Caltorp to confer with the friars minors about the business,—*cum fratre minore pro negotio de Suthereyk*: another time conferring with Richard de la Rokelee,⁵ and on his return dining at Bircham (*Brecham*); and at divers times for drink there with the lacqueys (*garcionibus*) about the same business. He also charges for a journey to Norwich, to speak to the Rector of Fundenhall about the affairs of the house, and their proceedings against Thomas de Congham; and on another occasion, when the King's Justices Itinerant were at Norwich, to confer with John Hoveton and Thomas Nel, for expediting the matter of Suthereyk; and again on occasion of sealing the instruments and completing the treaty, at an expense of 1s. 5½d. for five days, besides 6d. for wine, to John Hoveton and his fellows, and 2d. for wine for their counsel and ours. Amongst the gifts or rewards in money, is 6d. paid to a certain man of Creyk for his support,—*quia statit pro nobis in agendis*. There is also a gift of 6d. to the servant of Richard Rokeyll, for bringing a letter, and an expenditure of 10s. for jewels bought by the Abbat, and given to the wife of Richard, in *jocalibus emptis de Abbate et datis uxori de la Rochel*. All this looks very much like bribery, but as to the nature or merits of the suit for which the services of Richard de la Rokelee were required, in what manner they could be rendered, or how far they were successful, we are left in the dark.

⁵ The family de la Rokelee had the Manor of Gatele.



The items of expenditure accounted for in the two later accounts differ little from those in the compotus of 1332. I give some of them for comparison.

The household stores for the year 1345-6 were twelve ox carcasses (*carcoys boum*) at 4s. 1½*d.* each, and one at 5s.; eight carcasses of mutton (*carcoys mutilium*) at 8½*d.*, and five at 10½*d.* each. There were also half a last of red herring, bought at "Crowmere" for £1. 13s. 4*d.*, the drying of which cost 1*d.*; six *kempes*⁶ of herring 28s. or 4s. 8*d.* each; one *kempe* 4s. 6*d.*, one barrel of "skonere" herring (*allec⁹ skonere*)⁷ 6s. 6*d.*; three thousand white herrings (*allecium viridum*) bought at Holkham, 12s. 1½*d.*; four *leuges* and three mullets (*mulrelli*) 2s. 10*d.*, and six score and eight fish not specified, 39s. 8*d.* *Item in exitu boum*, 7*d.*, *pro pedibus et panches*⁸ *undecim boum*, 3s. 6*d.*, *in capitibus et filo*⁹ *dictorum boum*, 30*d.*; eight lbs. of crabs for salting (*crabbes pro salsantis*) 2*d.*, four pounds of white salt, 19*d.*, &c.

In 1360-1 they laid in fifteen carcasses of oxen at a cost of £4. 13s. 4½*d.*, or 7s. 2½*d.* apiece, a considerable increase of price. *Item in xj exitibus integris*, xjs. xjd., *in pedibus et panches iiij boum*, ijs., *in quindecim capitibus boum cum le filo*, iiijjs.: 3s. 9*d.* are charged for three sheep bought of William de Iteringham the sacristan, and 11s. 3*d.* for nine bought of Sir Maurice, the *custos ecclesie*, from which it would seem that the brethren had the privilege of doing a little business on their own account. Moreover they laid

⁶ *Kempes allecium*. "The signification of *kempe* as applied to fish is very obscure."—*Prompt. Parv.* 270, n. 3. Mr. Way in this note considers the word to apply to size; here it evidently implies capacity.

⁷ *Skonere*. Skanor, Vox Danica—"Et si contigeret, quod absit, quod Alecia non capianter, nec in Skanor salsantur, &c. *Alle* sometimes signifies a pickle or preparation made from small fish.—Du Cange.

⁸ In the account of 1332 "*exitibus*." It is evident the brethren were partial to tripe and cow-heel.

⁹ *Filo*, or *file*. I must leave this word unexplained. An old French word *fil* signified "maladie des bœufs," but that cannot be the meaning here.



in forty-nine large fish from Welles, at 19s. 11d.; six *kempes* of red herring from Holkham, at 27s. 6d.; nineteen barrels of white herring, £4. 2s. 6d.; four mullets, 2s. 8½d.; fifteen hundred of red herrings, 15s. 7d.; eighteen chickens at 1d. each; 6400 eggs at 32s.; forty-six geese at 9s. 11½d., &c.

They appear to have indulged in few luxuries. They spent in 1360 one shilling for wine and 3d. for apples, but that appears to have been on the extraordinary occasion of the abbat's funeral. They occasionally received presents, for I find in 1345-6 two pence and gloves given to one bringing capons and mallards to the abbat and canons from Congham; two knives, value 1½d., given to two girls who brought apples to the abbat; several presents of fish are mentioned; and on one occasion a salmon, for which the porter had 2d.

All the wheat grown upon the land kept in hand was consumed in the house. We arrive at the quantity grown in 1346 by that thrashed, viz., sixty-two quarters at Creak, and two quarters were taken to the granary from Gately. In the same year four bushels of wheat purchased cost 2s. In 1361 the price was 6s. and 6s. 2½d. the quarter. The consumption of malt in 1330-1 was twenty-nine quarters, the price being 6s. 7d. and 7s. 8d. the quarter; and in 1360-1 the quantity bought was twenty-six quarters, at from 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. the quarter. The compotus of 1345-6 gives no account of any malt purchased. Barley sold in that year at 2s. and 2s. 1d. the quarter; a bushel of undressed barley (*ordei rougher*) for 3d. In 1361 the barley was sold at 3s. 3d. and 3s. 6d. In 1346 oats cost 38s. for twenty-two quarters, a little over 1s. 8¾d. per quarter; and in 1361 from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. the quarter. In 1346 rye sold two bushels for 6½d.; white peas for 2s. 4d. the quarter; a quarter of oatmeal (*avenæ ad farinam*) was bought for 2s. 2d.; three lbs. of hemp seed for 1s. 4d., the latter, I suppose, for sowing; and for the



same purpose in 1361, four bushels of old tares (*vet⁹ tarys*) at 2s. 6d.

With respect to live stock, the cellarer accounts in 1346, under the class of *averii*, for twenty old and worn-out sheep (crones) sold for 17s. 4d.; four worn-out hoggets (*hogastres*) for 22d., four old cows for 7s., an old horse for 7s., a calf for 1s. 1d., two geese for 7d., a pig for 7½d., nine lambs in summer-time for 1s. 4d.; a horse was sold at Fakenham fair for 13s. 4d., and a colt for 9s. 6d. In the same year the prices for stock (*stauri*) bought, were, for a horse bought at Waterden, 17s. 6½d.; another at Annere, 24s.; a pig, 20d.; twenty-one lambs, 19s., five more at 1s. each, one at 9d., and for five others 3s. 6d.; for sixty geese, 8s. 9d., for sixteen 2s. 5d., and six more 8d.; for pullets and capons, 11¼d., and for twenty ducks, 1s. 7d.

In 1361 a horse sold for 60s., a mill horse for 3s. 8½d., a grey horse (*equus griseus*) for 30s., and the deceased abbat's small palfrey was disposed of at Fakenham fair for 30s. The purchases in the same year were but few, consisting of one horse bought for £1. 18s. 3d., another (*equus griseus*) £1. 16s. 8d., a third (*equus eductus*) 10s. 1½d., while another cost only 6s. 8d.; three hogget sheep were bought for 3s. 4½d., and a little pig (*porculus*) for stock for 3s.

In 1346 the wool fetched (twenty-six stone) 78s. and a farthing, or about 4s. 1d. per stone; a bull's hide, 2s. 4d., hemp, 6d. per stone, and twelve lbs. of hemp seed 8s. 3½d. In 1361 fifty-one stone of wool sold for £6. 1s. 5d., or only 2s. 5d. the stone; and four stone of lambs' wool at 4s. 4d.

These prices do not materially differ from those of 1331, nor do the wages of labour,¹ which are about 1d. a day. In

¹ Wages had been fixed by Statute 25th Edward III., "De Servientis et Laboribus," which enacts that carters and carriers were to be paid at the rate of 10d. a bushel, and not by the journey or day. A common labourer in time of weeding or haymaking (*en temps de sarcler ou fcin faire*) was to have only a 1d. a day, but for mowing grass 5d. per acre, or by the journey 5d.; for reaping



1361 a tyler had 3*d.* for two days' work, his assistant half that. A carpenter had 9*d.* for four days and a half, his partner for seven days, 10½*d.*; another carpenter for eleven days, 1*s.* 2*d.* Harvest work, on the average, was 1*s.* 6*d.* the acre and board. Thrashing was paid at 1*d.* a day and board; by task, at the rate of 2½*d.* the quarter; and the good fathers did not muzzle the ox that trode out their corn; they allowed, besides the money, nine quarters and one bushel *ad mensam*, and seven bushels *pro famulos*. In 1346 twenty pence were paid for the thrashing of twenty quarters of *dragot*⁹, whatever that may be. In a note, however, *s. v.*, "Dragge, mengled corne, (drage, or mestlyon)" in *Prompt. Parv.*, the learned editor refers to Rot. Pip., 1 Edward I., where "dragg" is described as "a mixture of vetches and oats, beans and pease;" and gives two quotations from Tusser, speaking of dredge as commonly grown in the Eastern Counties.

The expenditure of the house seems always to have somewhat exceeded its income; the amount being in 1332, near £160; in 1346, about £147; and in 1361, £140. 7*s.* 0*d.*; the excess in the latter year being reduced to £13.

I add a few glossarial words and phrases not found in the account of 1330-1, and of most of which I can give little or no explanation.

Repairs.

In virgis, prickkes, swethes et hanchons, iij*s.* ix*d.* ob.

In clavis, viz. dornayl, schotnaye et splentnayl circa domos,

&c., per annum, iij*s.* ix*d.* q.

Domum *rottal'*—(A house on wheels?)

wheat in the first week of August 2*d.*, and for the rest of harvest 3*d.* a day, without meat or drink, or any curtesy or allowance, and to find his own tools. Thrashing was to be 2½*d.* per quarter for wheat or *segle*; for *dorge*, (dredge) beans, pease, and oats 1½*d.* Artificers' wages per day were fixed as follows: a master carpenter 3*d.*, others 2*d.*; a master stone mason 4*d.*, other masons 3*d.*, and their servants 1½*d.*; a tyler 3*d.*, his assistant (*son garecon*) 1½*d.*; wages of other workmen were to be fixed by the Justices.



Smith's work.

Duobus *flannas* ferrantibus, per iiij dies, ij.

Pro ferrura stottorum et palefridun—(here a *stott* certainly means a horse.)

Cost of ploughs and carts.

Pro tribus cultris magnis pro *rebinacione*² in estate, iiij^s. ij^d.

Pro iiij *horscheppes*, ij^s. In *sacces*—small sacks.

Bazario pro colariis et *atilio*³ emendando—baize for mending collars and gear.

In *atilio* per annum in nundine s̄ci Michi, in *holcis*, *surpons*, et *sterwithes*, xx^d.

In *cleys carocell'*, (or *caractell'*.) In *cleys* emptis in nundino.

Curte carecte—cart shed.

In factura clutes et *veryren* ex proprio ferro.

In uno *firok* pro carecta autumpnale, iiij^d.

Wyndyngbond pro carectis.

Bake-house and Mill-house.

In ij bynd tonhop,—ij bynd fathop̄,—in duobus byndes stophop̄,—una bynd barolhop̄,—ij bynd tunhop̄ et piphop̄,—stoppes,—in uno *tempse* (a hair sieve.)

Sundries.

In pectine equino et uno *kepe* pro uno capistro—a curry-comb and a fastening for a bridle.

In *Durets* pro equis, oð.

In ferrura pedum unius *postenetis*.⁵

In *vertmell'* pro hostio coquine—(a handmill for the guest-house kitchen?)

² *Rebinare*, terram alterâ et repetitâ aratione proscissam tertiâ rursum proscindere.

³ *Attilia*, utensilia, instrumenta rustica—the gear or equipment of a plough or cart.

⁴ Probably the same as in another place entered, “in uno ryng ad capistrum.”

⁵ *Posnette*, a pipkin or saucepan, perhaps the same as elsewhere expressed “in fotyng unius olle enec.”



In quatuor tel de *Gerthes*.
 In duabus *scutell*'⁶ et uno *troye*.⁷
 In tribus *persuris hyronis*.

Fold.

In lxxviiij *Talys* pro falda.
 In duab; palys ferratis pro *caula*.⁸

Fuel.

In una acra et dimidio et xvij^{tim} rode *falles*⁹ bruarie emptis,
 xxvj^s.

Harvestmen.

Solutum diversis messoribus, carectariis, pichariis, tassatariis,
 vaccariis, vincariis, porcariis, bercariis, &c.—reapers,
 carters, pitchers, stackers, binders, cowherds, swincherds,
 shepherds.

Presents.

In duobus ducenis cyrothecum *der*,¹ vj^s. viij^d.
 In tribus paribus *der* de eodem, x^d.
 In duobus ducenis *Gel* et dimidio ducenæ de eodem, iij^s. x^d.
 j ducen de *der*, iij^s. vj^d.
 In vj paribus cyrothecum furratis cum panno de eodem,
 ij^s. viij^d.

⁶ *Scutella*, a kind of dish or platter, a trencher.

⁷ *Troa*, a kind of vessel to receive homely things, a trough, or tray.

⁸ *Caula*, ex caveola, a sheep fold.

⁹ Mr. Raine interprets *fallus* to be "a measure, or portion of land, less apparently than a rood"; but I think it means here *bundles* of bruery, or furse: elsewhere we have "in tribus caractatis de bruare emptis."

¹ *Der*. This word occurs only in the account of 20 Edward III. The account of 1361 mentions gloves generally at 7*d.* and 7½*d.* the pair, and 2*s.* 2*d.* the dozen. In 1332 gloves were bought at 4*d.* a pair. Those called *der* in 1346 were at a lower price than this. *Der* therefore may be *dere* in the sense of soiled or injured, from the verb "to dere or hurte.:" (*Prompt. Parv.* 119, n. 1); or what I think more probable it meant deer-skin gloves. What the other articles denominated *Gel* may be, I have no idea, unless the word be really *Tel*, *tela*, a species of web or cloth. (Vol. vi. p. 337.)



But I have been tempted by these archaisms away from Creak Abbey, to which I must return.

It may be in the memory of those of our members who visited these picturesque ruins upon the occasion before adverted to, that in reading a short account of the foundation and dissolution of this monastery, I stated on the authority of the *Monasticon*, that it was considered as dissolved in the 22nd year of King Henry VII. because the last abbat died without a convent to elect another. Some doubt was thrown upon the accuracy of that statement, and it was even said that the deed of surrender under the seals of the abbat and canons was amongst the college archives. I have since satisfied myself that there is no ground for any such doubt, and that the supposititious existence of any such deed of surrender is a mistake. Still I am not in a situation to prove the fact by documentary evidence. Dugdale's information, as quoted in the *Monasticon*, is professed to be derived from "the copy of a bill in Chancery, exhibited on the part of Bishop Nix against Christ's College."—*M.S. in Archivis Eccl. Cath. Norwic.* The deputy registrar has most kindly taken the trouble to search the Chapter records for this copy bill without success. But there is another wholly independent authority for the statement,—Nichols, the historian of Leicestershire. In treating of the manor of Ilston,² or as we have had it in the rentals, Ilveston, he says,—“In 1509, by reason that the abbot survived the convent of Creke who had died of an infectious and epidemical disease, or some other cause, on his death the lordship of Ilston escheated to the king with the rest of their revenues and estates, and was never after restored, of which the inquisition, here briefly abridged, remains amongst the records in the Rolls. [M.S. Chetwynd ex. Rot., 22 Hen. VII. No 284, Leic.]

“Juratores dicunt quod Egidius Skevington, nuper abbas monasterii beate Marie de Pratis juxta Creke, com. Norfolk,

² Vol. ii. p. 551.



seisitus fuit in dominio suo ut de feudo de manerio de Ilstone, co. Leic. & de terris in Thurnby & Bushby in eodem com, ac de curiâ lete in dicto manerio & villis & liberâ warrenâ & aliis libertatibus dict' manerio & villis spectantibus, ut in jure monasterii predict', tent' de rege in capite in purâ elemosinâ Et ulterius juratores dicunt quod dictus Egidius Skevington nuper abbas sic seisitus existens obiit 12 Decemb. anno 22 regni Hen. VII. absque aliquo conventu commonachorum aut alienjus canonici in dicto monasterio existente; et sic successivê inde totaliter dictum monasterium fuit dissolutum et determinatum pretextu ejus predicta Abbathia et monasterium & omnia maneria messuagia terre & tenementa cum pertinentiis diete abbathie et monasterio spectantia domini regis nunc ut eschaeta revertent & revertere debent, habend' dicto regi & successoribus suis in perpetuum."

Now I am bound to say that I have searched the Public Record Office for the inquisition referred to by Nichols, and searched in vain. The inquisition made after the death of Giles Skevington is not to be found. The grant made in the same year to the Lady Margaret does not refer to it; and all the escheat rolls of the last years of Henry VII. are wanting. But be it observed, Mr. Nichols did not profess to derive his information from the roll itself, but from "the Chetwynd MSS." I have not had access to these manuscripts, which are in private hands, but there is no doubt of their authenticity; and they are referred to in Erdeswick's *History of Staffordshire* (Dr. Harwood's edit., 1844). A search amongst the records of the Court of Chancery will probably lead to the bill in Chancery, cited in Dugdale, and settle the question, but that I have not yet had time to make. I have thought the singularity of the narrative, and regard to the historical accuracy of Dugdale and Nichols, have justified me in devoting attention thus far to the subject.

One other desideratum I am happily able to supply. The editors of the last edition of the *Monasticon* say that no





seal of this abbey or of any of its abbots has yet occurred to them. Through the kindness of Mr. Robert Ready, of the British Museum, I have obtained an impression of a seal, which, if not a forgery, did undoubtedly belong to this abbey; but unfortunately Mr. Ready is unable to remember from whence he originally took it. There is a sharpness in the impression which gives the idea that it was taken

from a matrix, but the obscurity of this small abbey makes a forgery very improbable. It appears to represent the Annunciation of the B. V. M., and the legend is s' ABATIS ET CONVENTVS DE CREK AD CAVSAS. The excellent woodcut here given renders any further description unnecessary.



Grimes Graves, Meeting.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. C. R. MANNING, M.A.,

HONORARY SECRETARY.

To offer to this Society a paper on so remarkable a place as "Grimes Graves," is a task which I did not expect to be called upon to fulfil. I have long been anxious that the members should visit it, and I always hoped that it might be at a time when it would be convenient to Dr. Guest, the learned Master of Caius College, to be present, and to give us his opinion upon it. I am very sorry to say that Dr. Guest is detained by other engagements, and cannot be here to-day,¹ but I hope at some future time he will come and examine a place which has a double interest to him, as being one of a class upon which he is perhaps better qualified than any one else to give an opinion, and also as being situated in a parish connected with the college of which he is the master.

All that I can do is to state what facts I have ascertained about it, and to *suggest* to others some points from which their better opportunities and experience may enable them to draw their own conclusions. Any contribution to our knowledge of a place which we must certainly regard as one of the most curious in the county, or even in the kingdom, will not be without use; and this must be my apology for reading to you my notes upon it to-day.

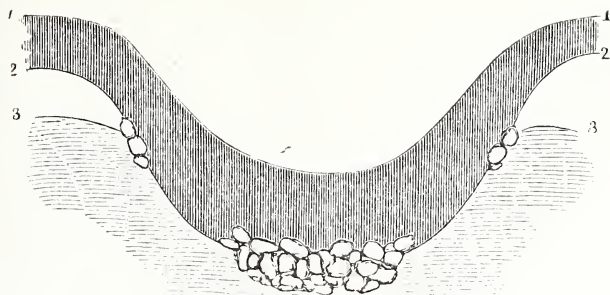
¹ This paper was read on the spot, 5th July, 1866.



We are now at the eastern boundary of the parish of Weeting; and this spot consists of about twelve acres of ground, now in a wood, covered closely with a very large collection of pits, of different sizes and depth, the whole forming an irregular parallelogram, skirted on the north and east by banks. These banks are the boundaries of the parishes of Weeting, Lynford, and Santon, the field in which the pits are being a corner of Weeting, jutting out from the rest:—the banks extend far beyond this wood, and it is common in this neighbourhood to find such earthen divisions between parishes and between warrens. Outside the wood, on the south-east, is a large gravel-pit, where there seems to have been a mound, and perhaps two others, surrounding a spring which rises in the pit. At the northern end of the eastern side is also a large mound, looking towards Thetford, five or six miles distant. We all remember Mr. Harrod's valuable Paper, in the third volume of our publications, on the "Weybourne Pits," and there can be no doubt that the present spot is a similar collection of British dwellings. I need not repeat his remarks; but these pits are, in many cases, much larger than those at Weybourne and the neighbourhood.² I will only say, by way of reminder to some who may be present, that antiquaries are generally agreed that such pits were dwelling-places of the early inhabitants of this country: they collected together in this way for mutual protection. Each pit would have its conical or beehive-shaped covering of trees, wattles, or thatch, with an entrance at the side, and a hole at the top to let out the smoke of the fire, which burnt on the hearth at the bottom of the pit. The sections cut through the pits will shew that they have been *paved* with flints in a bowl-shape. Some of them are as much as forty feet across, and about twelve feet in

² The illustrations of the Weyborne pits are here repeated from vol. iii, and will convey a good idea of those at Weeting, the general appearance and section being very much the same.





SKETCH OF THE WEYBOURNE PITS.



depth. Those at the sides of the place are smaller than the more central ones. Some are double pits, being connected by a short trench, and, in places, the trench seems quite continuous. The wood in which they were planted about fifty years ago, and at that time they were partially filled up by throwing the earth from the top into the pits; and the accumulation of debris is about eighteen inches in depth. It is very clear from their careful construction, paving, and fire-places, that they were intended for permanent habitation, and not merely for the temporary shelter of an army on the march. The place is, in fact, a British town—a fortified settlement of the Iceni; probably of a date anterior to the arrival of the Romans. We know from Cæsar that the ancient Britons lived in such a manner, and very similar habitations are used to this day in uncivilized countries, and even, I believe, in some of the islands on the coast of Ireland. Besides the examples I have mentioned at Weybourne, which number about 1000, Mr. Harrod mentions as many as 2000 more at Aylmerton Heath, called the "Shrieking Pits," from a superstition of voices heard there; others called "hills and holes," at Beeston, Edgefield, Marsham, Mousehold Heath, and Eaton, all in Norfolk. There are many other examples in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Wiltshire, the latter described by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in his "Ancient Wiltshire." In none of these, as far as I can learn, have any implements ever been found, although excavations for the purpose have been carefully made.³

In Feb. 1852 I obtained permission to examine some of the pits in "Grimes Graves;"—a trench was dug through several of them, and in each case, about three feet below the lowest point at the bottom, we came upon a small oval wall of flints, evidently a fire-place, containing numerous bones of

³ A flint, apparently worked for a celt, was picked up in the wood of Grimes Graves by Mr. Prigg, of Bury, on the day of the visit of the Suffolk Archaeological Society from Thetford, Sept. 28th, 1866.



oxen, but no implements. By the kind permission of Mr. Angerstein, excavations have again been made this week for our inspection-day, and with the same result, although in the pits now opened the fire-places are not so distinctly preserved.

Many interesting questions arise as we try to re-people the scene before us with its original inhabitants. How was it possible for them to protect themselves from the weather? How were so wide pits roofed across? Had they regular mud-built domes? or were the poles or wattles set some way down the pit, so as nearly to be hidden from sight from the outside?

Why are so many of the larger pits in the centre, and the smaller ones at the sides? Did they dig fresh ones as the numbers of the inhabitants increased, or were they so made that, if driven to the centre by attacks of enemies, there might be room for all?

Why is there no bank apparently on the western side? Had the people possession of the country on that side, and sought only to protect themselves on the north and east?

Whence did they get water for daily use? There is a spring in the large gravel-pit on the east side, which is now never dry, and this may have been formerly much more copious. There also appears to be a way along the bank down to the river, about a mile off. Are the mounds near the spring original, and did they serve to protect it?

Where did they bury their dead? An extensive cemetery ought to be discoverable near at hand. I am told since I have been here, that on the Suffolk side of the river, opposite this place, skeletons are found in great numbers. Is that likely to have been the cemetery?

Where did they throw away their refuse? For only a few bones of animals are found in the pits.

What was the purpose of the mound at the eastern side? Was it a look-out or "speculatorium"?



Once more, what is the meaning of the name, "Grimes Graves?" This point I must endeavour to give an answer to. The Saxons must have found these works here, and called them "Grimes Graves." "Graves" of course means pits or trenches; we only use the word now to mean a pit *for burial*, but it is properly a place *dug out*, and we retain the old meaning in the word "engrave," &c. In the *Promptorium Parvulorum* we have "*Gravyn*, or grubbyn yn pe erthe, fodio." I find also that Camden, or rather his editor Gibson, calls the ditches of an earthwork (Vandlebury, *Gogmagog Hills*) by the term "graffs," as a word then in use, "graffs between the rampires." We all remember a verse in the Prayer-Book translation of the Psalms, "they have graven and digged up a pit;" and the Geneva Bible has another text, "he that graveth an habitation for himself in a rock." "Greaves," as pits, occurs once in Layamon (*Gent. Mag.*, July, 1866, p. 73). Graves, therefore, means the pits, or the "diggings."

The word "Grim," or "Grimes," is much less certain in its interpretation. It occurs very frequently in connection with earthworks, and is found denoting them in Saxon charters. A "Grimsdyke," or "Grimsditch," runs from Great Berkhamstead, Herts, to Bradenham, Bucks; there is another large one in Wiltshire, south of Salisbury; another in the parish of Saffron Walden, Essex; another near Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire; another near Ewelme, in the same county,—I do not mean merely a dyke, but one called *Grimsdyke*. The Roman wall between the Firths of Forth and Clyde has the name of "Grames dyke." In the present case the pits are called *Grimes Graves*, and the Hundred Grimeshoe; but I am not aware that the Dyke, or Devil's Ditch, which runs along the western boundary of the parish by Wilton is ever termed Grimsdyke. Blomefield, whose opinion on such a point we shall not be bound to follow, says the name has its origin in Grime, whom he supposes to have been a person, a "leader or general, probably of the Danes in



this quarter, and if he was not the *Præsitus Comitatus* or *Vicecomes*, that is, the Shire-greeve or Sheriff, he was undoubtedly the *Centuriæ Prepositus*, that is, the Hundred-Greeve, and as such gave the name to it, which it retains at this day." He did not perceive that although the *name* might have been given by the Saxons, the earthworks were here long before their arrival. He speaks of Grimes Graves as "a very curious Danish encampment," containing "great numbers of large deep pits, joined in a regular manner, one near to another, in form of a quincunx, the largest seeming to be in the centre, where probably the general's or commander's tent was."

Another derivation of Grimes has much more probability to support it; and has been accepted by antiquaries until quite recently. It is that of Stukeley, who derives Grime from the Anglo-Saxon *grim*, a witch, so that Grimesdyke would be equivalent to "witches-work, for (he says) the vulgar generally think these extraordinary works made by help of the devil:" and Grimes Graves would be the devil's pits. It is not necessary to suppose, by this theory, that works such as these and the Grimesdikes were *made* by the Saxons, but that when they came hither and found great works of the kind, and knew not what people had constructed them, they attributed them to supernatural beings. This, we all know, is very commonly the case; an object of wonder in nature or art is constantly called by the name of the devil or fairies, such as the Devil's Bridge, Devil's Punchbowl, &c., and where Devil's Dyke occurs, no doubt this is the origin of the expression. But whether Grimesdyke is another form of the same word, is not so certain. Dr. Guest has put forth another derivation, and any opinion from such an authority may well be thought to settle the question. He says in his very valuable and learned paper on "The Early English Settlements in South Britain," printed in the Salisbury volume of the Archaeological Institute, that "the Anglo-Saxon *grim-e*, a witch, forms its genitive in *an*, *grim-an*, while the phrase



which answers to Grimsditch is always *grimes die*. This form of the genitive requires a masculine or a neuter substantive, *grim*. I once thought (he says) this word might be of English origin, but am now inclined to look upon it as connected with the *gruma* or *groma* of the Agrimensors. If this be so, Grimesdike may be equivalent to boundary-dike. Such an hypothesis agrees well with the circumstances under which the word *grim* occurs in Anglo-Saxon charters, and in our modern provincial dialects. I would suggest, therefore, (he adds) that the names *grim* and *grimesdike* may have been given to certain works which were known to our ancestors as having served the purposes of boundary lines." The Saxons, or whoever set out the boundaries of the parishes of Weeting, Lynford, and Santon, have made use of the banks of Grimes Graves; they may therefore have called these pits the boundary pits, or Grimes Graves.

We must remember that the Hundred is also named "Grimes-hoe," and Blomefield tells us that the Hundred Court was "*called*" at the large mound on the east side of the pits. I ventured to suggest to Dr. Guest that this hill might have given the name to the Hundred, as we know that "hoe" means hill, and this would therefore be the Grimes hill, or "Grimes hoe," and the whole Hundred might therefore be termed the Grimes-hoe Hundred. I am glad to say that Dr. Guest thinks this extremely probable. The mound, of course, being British, was there *before* it was made the Hundred Hill by the Saxons; but as they used it for that purpose, they may have called it by the same name as the pits. A trench was cut into it yesterday, but nothing found except a small stag's antler. It was probably not a tumulus, but a "look-out."

I should be completely satisfied with this derivation of "Grimes," were it not for the frequent occurrence of the term "Devil's ditch," which answers so completely to the older derivation of *grim*. The word *Grimes die* occurs, as I



said, in Anglo-Saxon charters ; but I am not aware whether the term "Devil's dyke" is one of very ancient use ; perhaps it may be only a consequence of the supposed meaning of "Grime." Dr. Guest observes that grime, like "castle," and "street," and some other words, may have been in use among the Britons when our ancestors entered the island, and if so, he would be inclined to trace it to the Latin "grumus," a mound.

"The Ride" is a way leading through the wood from the south-west corner to the mount. This may have been an ancient way.

It is probable that an engagement with enemies, perhaps Romans, took place in the immediate neighbourhood of this fortified settlement. There are several tumuli on the heaths within a mile or two round ; and to corroborate the age to which the earthworks belong, I found myself in 1853 an arrowhead of white flint thrown out of one of these tumuli at the mouth of a rabbit-hole. A hill on the north-western side, opposite the pits, is called "Whitecross Heath," and a hill or rising ground on the southern side, "the Bloody Knoll." Perhaps the name "Whitecross" has reference to some wayside cross of later date.

It is thought desirable that our Society should possess and publish a plan and sections of this curious place, before the accumulation of earth from the trees with which it is planted, or the improvements of modern times, makes it more difficult to investigate.

In another part of this parish are some remains of the same age, which it may be well to refer to now. On the opposite or western boundary, where the parish joins Wilton, is a "Foss-dyke," or "Devil's-ditch." It runs from the river, about two miles west of Brandon to Cranwich or Dillington, where the river Stoke passes through a fen. Somewhat further from Beachamwell to Narborough is another line of ditch, also called "Devil's Dyke," I once thought



these might be a continuous dyke, but I am convinced they are not so. Writers on these subjects have often attempted to connect such lines of defence, as if they must necessarily form a complete unbroken wall and ditch. But in many cases the object of those who erected them was only to protect themselves and their cattle where nature had left them unprotected. Their dykes and banks were made across open country, but stopped where a marsh or a dense wood would answer the same purpose. The Devil's Dyke here, therefore, seems only to have passed from one fen to another, and the northern one to have done the same.

When the railway was being made, a large number of Roman tiles, earthenware, and human remains, was found on the Suffolk side of the river, opposite the termination of this dyke; and quite recently, a jar of Roman "minimi" has been found near the same place.



Notices of the Church at Randworth,

WALSHAM HUNDRED.

COMMUNICATED BY

MESSRS. A. W. MORANT, F.S.A., AND J. L'ESTRANGE.

THE Church of Randworth, in the Archdeaconry of Norwich and Deanery of Blofield, is dedicated to St. Helen.¹ It consists of a chancel, 32 feet by 21 feet 6 inches, with a north door;² a lofty nave, 63 feet 6 inches by 31 feet 3 inches, having a north porch, 12 feet by 10 feet 3 inches, with parvise over; a south porch, 13 feet 6 inches by 10 feet, and a western tower, 12 feet by 10 feet; the entire length from the western doors to the east wall being 116 feet.

The present church appears to have been erected late in the decorated or early in the following period. A mixed style may be observed in the chancel, one of the windows on the north side having flowing tracery, whilst the two on the south side have four centred arches and perpendicular tracery. The six windows of the nave are four centred of three lights, each with cinquefoliated heads, but all the tracery is destroyed.

The tower is square, of three stages, with angle buttresses,

¹ Brosgard, 25. Wyghte, 66, &c.

² The priest's house was on the north side.—Lib. Inst. x. 107.

and is finished with an embattled parapet, with flint and stone panels, having shields. Figures, now lost, appear to have terminated the summits of the four angles. The belfry windows were of two lights, but the mullions are gone, and the four square windows in the stage below are of two designs. The staircase turret at the north-east corner is carried no further than the bell-chamber. The west window is of three lights, but the tracery is destroyed. There is a good bold plinth and water table, and the perpendicular west doorway has an effective moulding continued round both jambs and arch. The hood moulding terminates with two spirited female heads wimpled, c. 1320, apparently old work reset. The perpendicular doors remain, but the tracery has been cut off. The windows of the south porch are decorated, of two lights, with cinquefoliated heads, and have been glazed, and the roof is open timbered. Over the doorway is a niche, with a canopy and pedestal in a very perfect state, without a figure.

The north porch is used as a vestry, and the old entrance from the churchyard, a four-centred arch, is bricked up. At the left hand of the entrance to the church is a mutilated holy-water stoup. The windows of this porch are two-light perpendicular, the ceiling modern, and there is a chamber over it, of which the staircase and windows, the latter perpendicular, are blocked up. It is, however, contemporary with the south porch, for the base of one of the buttresses of each has a similar panel, containing a lion sejant, boldly sculptured. The doorways in both porches are perpendicular and closely resemble each other, having good bold hood mouldings with pateræ at intervals in the hollow, and well-cut corbel heads of a king and queen. Both retain their original doors, all the tracery however being lost.

The gables of the nave, chancel, and south porch, retain the saddle stones and shafts of their crosses; and during the summer of 1866, in emptying an old dry well in this parish,



a portion of a stone crucifix was found, which may have surmounted the gable of the north porch. All the gables moreover retain their coping, and have good springers.

The interior state of the building is very deplorable. The chancel roof is entirely concealed by plaster; the original roof of the nave has been removed,³ and a common roughly-framed one, consisting of a collar-beam, two diagonal ties, a king-post, and strut substituted. This is covered with slates, which are not concealed from view inside, not being plastered between the spars, giving a remarkably bare and poverty-stricken appearance to the fabric. The east window of the chancel is partly bricked up, and a small window of wood inserted. There is a good decorated piscina with cinque-foliated head, sexfoiled bason with pierced boss, and the stout wooden shelf or credence remaining. It has an arched opening to the sedilia which are bricked up. There are no visible remains in the chancel of any aumbry, niches, &c. The altar-rails are of the last century, and, with the communion table, are of a mean description. The priest's doorway on the north side retains its original perpendicular door, the upper part tolerably perfect. About four feet from the floor, on the south wall, is a curious winch, probably used for

³ The old roof was taken down and the lead with which it was covered was sold by Faculty from the Bishop of Norwich, dated 25th March, 1311, which recites the receipt of a petition from the Vicar, Churchwardens, and Inhabitants, shewing, "That the roof of the Parish Church of Ramworth aforesaid is covered with lead which is very old and thin and the church is much out of repair, particularly the roof, which is in a very dilapidated state. That the said petitioners are desirous of stripping the lead from the roof of the said Church and of putting a new roof thereon, to be covered with the best Westmorland Slates instead of Lead, and also of completely repairing the said Church. That an estimate of the expence of such new roof to be covered with slates as aforesaid hath been made, which amounts to the sum of three hundred and seventy-nine pounds and eleven shillings. That the old lead and other materials of the present roof are estimated to be worth the sum of two hundred and forty-one pounds and eleven shillings."—Lib. Fac. 9, fo. 11. This old roof is described by those who remember it as exceedingly rich in carving and gilding.



raising and lowering the light which always burned before the Blessed Sacrament. Against the back of the chancel screen are six perpendicular stalls: four only retain their subsellia. On the south side, No. 1 is lost; No. 2, a grotesque man with spade in hand—supporters, a rose and a circle containing three flowing cinquefoils; No. 3, a head—supporters, a true lover's knot and a circle containing two interlaced triangles. On the north side, No. 1, merely a bracket—supporters, a grotesque head and a rose; No. 2, a head—supporters, a leaf and a rose; No. 3, lost. The elbow-pieces have various devices of foliage, heads, and animals, carved upon them.

There is also in the chancel a good perpendicular oak lectern of unusual construction, the desks placed *dos à dos* but at unequal heights. On one side above the desk is painted this verse—

Gloria tibi domine
qui natus es de uirgine
cum patre sancto spiritu
in sc̄p̄it̄na secula. Amen.

And between the lines are Gregorian notes on a musical stave of four lines. On the other side, beneath the desk, is painted the eagle of St. John the Evangelist, with a scroll inscribed **✠** *En principio erat uerbum*. The shaft is octagonal and has a moulded base.⁴

⁴ There is a lithograph of this lectern in the privately printed "Catalogue of Engravings, Etchings, and Original Drawings, and Deeds, in the library of Dawson Turner, Esq., 1841." In *Notes and Queries*, second series, vi. 141, 193, 270, 332, some interesting correspondence relating to it will be found. With reference to the verse painted at the back of the lectern it is said, "that during the Octave of Christmas, and on some other festivals, all the hymns at the different canonical hours were ended with this same verse." So that possibly it may have been conspicuously painted there for the convenience of the choir, saving them the trouble of turning each time to the actual hymn, of which it forms the proper conclusion."



The chancel arch is decorated, lofty, and rather plain; it retains the mortices, probably of the framework of the rood. The screen is nearly perfect and is the principal object of interest in the church. Placed beneath the chancel arch, it is divided by mullions into six arched compartments, three on either side of a central doorway, the arch of which is richly cusped, recusped, and crocketed on each side. A handsomely moulded transom at four feet from the ground divides this screen; the upper portion being open, the lower panelled. Each of the three compartments on either side of the doorway is again divided vertically below the transom into two panels, alternately coloured green and red, with cinquefoiled heads; on each is painted the figure of an apostle, with his name beneath, and the lower part is occupied with two carved quatrefoils, which raise the figure a few inches above the floor level and give it a better effect. The following is the order in which the apostles are placed, commencing at the north side—

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Sancte symon | 7. S ^c e Paul |
| 2. Sancte thoma | 8. S ^c e Joh ⁿ s |
| 3. bartholomee sancte | 9. S ^c e Phil ⁱ ppe |
| 4. Sancte iacobe | 10. S ^c e Jacob ^e |
| 5. Sancte andrea | 11. S ^c e Jude |
| 6. petre | 12. S ^c e Matthee |
- [Doorway.]

On either side of this central screen, and about a foot in advance of the east wall of the nave, are two reredoses, about four feet from the floor, each divided into four panels, each panel containing a seated figure of a saint, and above it an angel, or other member of the heavenly hierarchy, holding a dossel cloth of diapered pattern. These figures have not their names inscribed beneath them, but have been appropriated as follows :—



NORTH REREDOS.

1. St. Etheldreda.
2. St. John Baptist.
3. Another painting of St. John.
4. St. Barbara.

SOUTH REREDOS.

1. St. Mary of Salome with her two children, St. James the Great and St. John Evangelist.
2. B. V. Mary and Holy Child.
3. St. Mary of Cleophas with her four sons, SS. James the Less, Judas Thaddeus, Simon Zelotes, and Joseph.
4. St. Margaret.¹

Above each panel are three canopied niches which evidently once contained figures.

At the extreme end of the central screen and at right angles to it are two wings, projecting six feet, which connect the reredoses with the central screen and terminate in octagonal columns or standards about seven feet high with cusped and crocketed flying buttresses. Octagonal caps now finish these standards, but it would appear that another flying buttress sprung from the capital to the level of the under side of the loft, or they may possibly have been surmounted with figures. These wings were pareloses to the altars on either side of the chancel arch, the reredoses of which have just been described.

The panels of these pareloses bear these figures—NORTH PARCLOUSE, 1. A Bishop, conjectured by Dr. Husenbeth to be St. Felix; 2. St. Stephen; 3. St. George. SOUTH PARCLOUSE, 1. An Archbishop, supposed by the learned doctor just mentioned to be St. Thomas of Canterbury; 2. St. Laurence; 3. St. Michael. The rood-loft extends completely across the nave, and the soffit was most elaborately groined. That portion immediately joining the central screen remains in a very perfect state; the remainder has been entirely destroyed and a plain plastered cove substituted, but indications of the lost groining remain at each end of the central portion.

¹ We owe to Mr. C. J. W. Winter the discovery of the dragon, which identifies this figure, previously supposed to represent St. Helen.



The wood-work is richly moulded, painted with various colours and diapers and enriched with gilding; and the hollows of the mouldings have at short intervals pateræ, which are not carved from the solid but attached with pins. Nothing but the framework of the reredoses remains, all the minute details of buttresses, pinnacles, crockets, and tracery mouldings which adorned them are gone, not however without having left ample indications of their existence. The lithographs of this screen about to be published by our Society will render any minute description of the figures and their emblems superfluous.⁵ To obtain, however, a satisfactory idea of the whole composition, nothing less than an examination of the screen itself will be sufficient; and the marvellous richness of the tracery work, painting, and diapering, mutilated though it be, will amply repay a visit to the church.

A few points, however, require notice. The obliteration of the faces of the saints and of the emblems by which they are distinguished,⁶ may be to a certain extent understood, but the reason for daubing over the hands and feet of some of the figures is not so intelligible. We would also draw attention to a couple of perforations in the panels of the screen, on the north side, corresponding with other holes in the backs of the stalls, through which the high altar might be seen by a person kneeling in the nave. The necessity for these is not obvious, and it seems singular that so handsome a screen should have been thus disfigured.⁷ Nor would we leave unnoticed some small iron staples appa-

⁵ In Colling's "*Gothic Ornaments*," vol. ii. (London: Bell, 1850) are illustrations of the painting of the screen, with the diapers, gilding, &c., in chromolithography; also large-scale details of the architectural features of the central portion of the screen.

⁶ The cross head of the archbishop's crozier and of St. Margaret's staff appear to have excited the wrath of the Reformers equally with the dragon and devil of St. George and St. Michael.

⁷ Similar openings may be noticed in other chancel screens. On the south side of the Colton screen is one quatrefoiled.



rently to carry rods for curtains to be drawn before the paintings in Lent.

It is difficult to account satisfactorily for there being two paintings of St. John the Baptist on the north reredos. One is painted and gilded like the rest of the figures on the screen, the other is only in black and white, but superior to the former in drawing and more artistic in style. It would seem that this was the manner in which the whole of the panels were originally sketched at the erection of the screen,⁸ and that they were not coloured and gilded as we now see them until some time subsequently.⁹ The only conjecture then that we can offer is, that at this date a tabernacle, image, or other appurtenance of an altar, stood in front of the panel, with the original St. John upon it. The figure was thereby obscured, and so much of the angel, which supported the dossel, as was then visible above the top of this tabernacle, or whatever it might have been, was painted out, and the surface diapered; but the lower part of the angel and St. John, concealed by the erection in front, were suffered to remain in their original condition. Still it seems to have been considered desirable to have a painting of St. John,¹⁰ and accordingly the next

⁸ The nuncupative will of Thomas Gryn, of Randeworth, dated and proved in 1419, contains these bequests: "*Item legavit summo altari ejusdem ecclesie ij marcas Item emendacioni ejusdem ecclesie iij marcas Item ad fabricam cancelli dicte ecclesie v marcas.*" This bequest of five marks may be either to the fabric of the screen or the chancel. The architectural character of the former accords well with the date, but our readers must decide for themselves. Although we have made diligent search, and our collections relating to this parish, beginning in 1446, are more than usually perfect, we have met with no other bequest relating to the screen.

⁹ For this idea we are again indebted to Mr. Winter, whose acquaintance with this branch of mediæval art is exact and extensive. It is confirmed by the emblem of St. John the Evangelist. The foot and stem of the chalice are still gilt, but in cleaning off the obliterating paint the gilding has been removed from the bowl, showing the original black-and-white painting. The faces of the apostles also have been cleaned down to the original painting.

¹⁰ It will be seen in a subsequent page that there was a guild under his invocation in this church.



figure, apparently from the face originally that of a female, was converted into that of the Baptist. Upon the removal of altars, &c., the original St. John was uncovered, and hence at the present day we have two paintings of the same saint side by side.

The doorway of the rood-loft staircase in the nave, under the north-east window, is bricked up, the staircase remains perfect, and the doorway on to the loft is still open. The loft retains the joists of the floor, but the floor-boards are all gone. From the top of the loft may be seen on the east wall of the nave two consecration crosses, which, owing to the erection of the reredoses, have been preserved from whitewash; they are red crosses flory within a circle.¹ On either side of the chancel arch, immediately beneath the consecration crosses, are the remains of two altars (the altar stones being removed,) and upon these the reredoses are placed. There are the remains of a niche over the north altar, behind the reredos, and a bracket over the south altar.

The octagonal pulpit standing against the north wall of the nave, between the second and third windows counting from the west, is of oak, with panels of linen pattern, probably of sixteenth century date. The sounding board is modern.

In the north-east windows of the chancel and the nave some painted quarries of two different designs and a few small and unimportant fragments of stained glass remain.

Nearly all the old Perpendicular benches and their poppy-heads remain; towards the east end they are boxed up in pews, and backs have been added to the others.

The font, very plain and probably mutilated, is octagonal,

¹ Two others remain at the west end of the nave, one on each side of the tower arch, but whitewashed over. In 1814, a figure of St. Christopher immediately over the south door, and much other fresco painting, remained.—*Norfolk Topographers' Manual*, p. 148, n. 1.



placed upon two high steps. The staples for fastening the cover yet remain at the side of the bason, which is leaded, and measures 1 ft. 9 in. diameter and 1 ft. 1 in. deep. The original cover in the Perpendicular style, said to be the gift of Thomas Archer and Agnes his wife in 1505, is illustrated in vol. v. p. 269. In the inventory of 1753 "a fine font and cover" are mentioned, and it probably remained until 1811.



The tower arch is lofty and narrow, not more than eight and a half feet between the piers. A bell sollar of no great antiquity has the royal arms temp. Geo. III. placed upon it.

The tower contains five bells, the frames and gear of which are much out of repair. Two of the bells are cracked, and the tenor, supported on two beams, cannot be sounded. The inscriptions upon the bells are:—

1. ELIZA HOLDICH FILIA AC ILERES HEN. HOL.
ARMIGRI ET D^{NA} HUI⁹ MANERII 1616.

On the waist W and the arms of Holdich.

2. ANNO DOMINI 1615 W. B.
3. JOHN DARBIE MADE ME 1670.

4.  Dona Repende Pia  Rogo Magdalena
Maria.

On the crown, three times repeated, is the foundry mark or arms of Brasyer of Norwich.

5. Omnis Sonus Laudet Dominum anno dñi 1616.²

AB
W

The first, second, and fifth bells are all by one founder, William Brend of Norwich. John Darbie's head quarters were at Ipswich.

Near the east end of the nave, against the south wall, is the only early mural monument. It is in the style of the

² Thomas Button, notatur, for refusing to pay the some of iiij^s iiij^d taxed by the greater parte of the parishoners towards the shootinge of the great bell there.—*Lib. Visitat. Arch. Norw.* 1616.



Renaissance; and within the pediment is a shield with the arms of Holdich, azure on a chevron or, three magpies proper, in chief a crescent for difference, but the monument having been whitewashed, the tinctures are obliterated. It has this incised inscription filled up in black mastic—

here under lyeth Buried the bodie of
Thomas Holdiche one of the Sonnes of
Robert Holdiche of Randworthe Esquier
who died the - - daye of August 1579.³

On the chancel walls are three modern monuments, with these inscriptions:—

I.

SACRED

To the Memory of
JOHN KERRISON ESQ.
LORD of the MANOR,
And many years a considerable
And respected Inhabitant
of this Parish.
He was a Loyal Subject
and a Strenuous Supporter of
the King and Constitution
who departed this Life
April the 27th, 1804,
Aged 66 Years.

⁴ Also of
MATTHIAS KERRISON, ESQ.
His eldest Son,
who died on the 7th of Jan^y. 1844
Aged 76 Years.

MATTHIAS KERRISON,
His eldest Son erected this Monument
A just tribute of affection and gratitude
to an Indulgent Parent.

SACRED

To the Memory of
MARY the wife of
MATTHIAS KERRISON
And Daughter of EDW^d. HEATH
Late of Panxworth
who departed this Life
Feby the 9th 1802
Aged 32 Years.

⁴ Also of MARY the Second Wife of
MATTHIAS KERRISON
widow of HENRY HAWKE and daughter
of JOHN ALLURED
Late of Flegg Burgh
who departed this Life
Aug^t the 7th 1833,
Aged 63 Years.

³ Anno d'ni 1579. Thomas Holdych, gent., was buried the 12th of August.—
Parish Register.

⁴ These inscriptions have been added since the erection of the monument.



II.

To the Memory of Mary, the wife
of Mr. JOHN PRESTON of
Great Yarmouth,
and daughter of Mr. JN^o. KERRISON of *Panxworth,*
who died 12th August 1803,

Aged 32 Years

Of whom it may truly be said Here lies the lamented and rever'd
remains of an affectionate Mother, and
an amiable and virtuous wife.

Also two of their Childⁿ, who died in their Infancy.

III.

SACRED to the Memory of
SARAH, the wife of M^r. ROBERT HEATH, & Daughter of
JOHN KERRISON Esq. late of Panxworth
She died the 25th day of May, 1810, Aged 35 Years
Also of four of their Children who are
Buried in the Yard.

Thus in the prime of life died much lamented A good Wife and an affectionate
Mother whose happiness whilst on Earth may truly be said to have been chiefly
centred in an excessive love for her Children and in the practice of those duties
which will cause her loss to be deeply regretted and her Memory long rever'd.

But few monumental brasses remain, nor are there many
matrices, the whole church having been repaved. From a
slab in the chancel a chalice and inscription have been
reaved, and in the nave near the east end are matrices of
an inscription with two shields, an inscription and shield, a
demi-figure and inscription with evangelistic emblems at
the angles of the slab, and at the west end, two inscriptions.
A few of the old glazed paving tiles are left, but they are
quite plain. In the nave the following inscriptions on brass
may be read.

Orate p̄ aīā Rogeri Ervng⁵ q̄i obiit vlt^o die
decemb^o a^o d^oi M^oCCCClxxx^oiiij^o cui⁹ aīe pp̄ciat⁹ de⁹
amen.

⁵ The copy of his will is yet preserved in Reg. Fuller, fo. 55 (Cur. Archidiacon.
Norw.) It is dated on the day of St. Thomas the Apostle, 1484, and was proved



Orate p̄ aiab; Roberti Bone et Beatricis * * vñs
 sue ille obiit * * * q̄r aiab; ppiciet̄ de⁹ amē

The blanks shewn are as in the original. His will is dated 21st January, "anno dñi scdm̄ computacōnem ecclie anglicane," 1521; proved 5th February following.⁶ He was then *in extremis* and directed his body to be buried in the parish church of Ranworthe, under the marble stone of Beatrice, formerly his wife. It appears that his second wife's name was Katharine, and we should suppose, although it would

on the 29th March, 1485. We translate the following passages:—My body to be buried in the parish church of Randewurth aforesaid, to the high altar of which I bequeath for my defects (of tything) xxx. Item, I will that the light of blessed Mary shall be found of my goods for the space of seven years after my decease, in the same manner that I found it during my life. Item, I bequeath to the emendation of the same church five marks of my goods towards buying a pair of tunics for the best vestment. Item, I bequeath xls. of my goods towards buying a pair of candlesticks to stand before the altar of St. Ellen, in the chancel of Randewurth aforesaid. Item, I will have an able and secular priest to celebrate for my soul, and for the souls of my friends and parents, in the parish church of Randewurth aforesaid, for the space of two years, if my goods are able to bear it. Item, I bequeath to the high altar of Panxforth, iij^s. iiij^d. Item, I bequeath to the emendation of the said church, iij^s. iiij^d. Item, I bequeath to the reparation of the bell tower of St. Laurence, of South Walsham, vj^s. viij^d. Item, I bequeath to the high altar of St. Laurence, of the same place, ij^s. Item, I bequeath to the altar of blessed Mary, xij^d. Item, I bequeath to the reparation of the same church of blessed Mary, six bushels of malt. Item, I bequeath to the repair of the church of St. Margaret, of Upton, six bushels of malt. Item, I bequeath to the reparation of the church of Fyshele, two bushels of malt. Item, I bequeath to the emendation of the church of St. Edmund, King and Martyr, of Aele, five bushels of malt. Item, I bequeath to each other church within the hundred of Walsham, four bushels of malt. Item, I bequeath to the Lord Abbot of St. Benedict, of Hulm, x^s., to pray for my soul; and I bequeath to each monk, being a priest, xij^d. Item, I bequeath to each other monk, called le Novys, vj^d. Item, I bequeath to each gentleman servant in that house, vj^d.; to each yeoman servant, iiij^d.; to each groom servant there, ij^d.; and to each child in the same place, j^d. Item, I bequeath to each of the guilds of the Holy Trinity and St. Helen, of Randewurth aforesaid, four bushels of barley.

⁶ Reg^r. Albaster, fo. 152.



have involved a grammatical error, that the blank after Beatrice was left for her name.

Orate p aīa Rob'ti kyngē qī obijt iij^o die M̄sis
Julij A^o dñi M^ov^c xxj^o cur^o aīc p̄p̄icr̄ deus

Robert Kyngē's will is dated 25th April, 1519, and proved 8th March, 1523. He directs his body to be buried in the church of saint Elyne, of Ranworth, and bequeaths to the high altar xij^d, and for breaking the ground vj^s. viij^d.; he adds, "I will haue disposid in brede when I am buried xx^s. and ij Barel of bere."

Orate p aīa Rob'ti Milward qī obijt xviii die
Augustij A^o dñi M^ov^c vij^o cur^o aīc p̄p̄icr̄ de^o

This brass has been appropriated to Roger Gurney by the author of the *Ecclesiologist's Guide*, and in the *Norfolk Topographer's Manual* the name is left blank. The inscription is nearly illegible, but we do not doubt the above to be correct. His will is dated August, 1507, and proved 5th October following, in the chapel of the Bishop's Palace. We make the following extracts:—

. . . . my body to be beryed in the chirch of seynt Elyn of Ranworth Itm to the hey Aut^r in the same Chirch I bequeth iij^s iiij^d Itm to the lyte of owre lady in the same Chirch iij^{li} of wax It to the lyte of seynt Elynⁿ ij^{li} of wax It to the perk lyte ij^{li} of wax It to the lyte of owre lady of pety j^{li} of wax. It to the lyte of seynt . . . (sic) and seynt John baptyst ij^{li} of wax. It to the repaciō of the seyde Chirch xx^s It I bequeth to Iche of the iij orderē of ffyres in Norwech iiijb³ of whete led hom to them It I wyff haue an honest pryst to prey for my sovle in the chirch of Ranworth And for my ffryndes sovles yat I am bound to pray for by the space of half a yer and an other half yer yf yt may be borne Itm I beque to the hey Avter of the same chirch



half An Acre of lond lyging by the land of the vyker on the West and yt buttith vpon Minalgat toward the south vnder this condicion yat the vyker And his sccessours shall sey placeb & dryge & mes At myn obyte day euy yer for my Soule And all Cristen soyles If I geue to Syssaly (my) wyff iiij acr² & an half of lond, &c.

If I wyll yat my gooder pay for the poyntyng of seynt Elyn's tabernacul And to haue yt well done Itm I geve to Iche of my god children iiij bussell of barley If I bequeth to the making of the Stepyll in Wodebastwyk iijs iiij^d. Exceutors, Sissaly his wife and his "Maysteres Elizabeth flahmyngghm."—*Regr. Grantham, 14. Cur. Archid. Norff.*

In front of the entrance to the chancel lies a large slab, 10 ft. 9 in. by 3 ft. 10 in., from which the inscription together with a shield and heart of brass have been torn, but three rectangular plates of metal yet remain, inscribed—

1. 'q' redēptor me⁹ uiuit 2. de terra surrectur⁹ sū
 & in nouissimo die Et in carne mea
3. videbo deum
 saluatorē meū

Job, xix. 25, 26.

These were in July, 1865, loose in the chest, and are palimpsests thus inscribed—

1. * * ū anglie & francie 2. * * stu it q; i seruicio reg * *
3. * * e dnye Cuius Norwici
 * * ris A^o dñi M^o b^o x

⁷ *Credo* was on the heart. There are several varieties of heart-brasses remaining in the county, and they appear to have become common about the middle of the fifteenth century. The brass now under our notice belongs to the class most frequently met with, and being of a late date, c. 1540, is by no means a favourable example of this appropriate class of memorial. The word "*credo*" inscribed upon the heart was meant to symbolize the deceased's lively faith in the Resurrection, and to represent him as saying with holy Job, "this my hope is laid up in my bosom." xix. 27.



1 and 2 are both portions of the same marginal inscription. Robert Felmingham, who died in 1506, directed that his body should be buried before the choir door if the vicar pleased, but unless this brass were not laid down until long after his death it cannot be his. From the situation and large size of the stone it evidently covered the remains of a person of some importance in the parish, perhaps one of the Holdich family.

In the chancel on flat stones are these memorials:—

I.

Here resteth y^e body of
WILLIAM BARNHAM late of
y^e City of Norwich, Gent, who
died June y^e 19, 1718, Age^d 66 y^{rs}.

Also y^e body of MARY, y^e
belov'd wife of y^e Said W^m.
BARNHAM, who died y^e 17th
of Aug^t, 1720, Age^d 46 y^{rs}.

Above the inscription is this shield of two coats, a chev. erm. between three fleurs de lis, impaling a cross between four crescents.⁸

II.

Sacred | to y^e Memory | of BRIDGET, the | Youngest daughter of |
WILLIAM BARNHAM, | late of Beeston by Norwich, Gent., | who departed
this life the 15th day of | April in the year of our Lord | 1729, | Ætatis Sue |
27^o.

III.

To the Memory of | John Kerrison, Esq., | Youngest Son of | John Kerrison,
Esq., | Late of Panxworth, | Died October 31st, 1845, | Aged 68 Years. |
Elizabeth Kerrison, | His Wife, died July 16th, 1847, | Aged 66 Years. | Mathias
Kerrison, | His son, died September 5th, 1821, | Aged 19 years. | Eleanora
Kerrison, | His daughter, died Jan^y 30th, 1827, | aged 9 Years. | Edward
Kerrison, | His second Son, Drowned at Sea | December 10th, 1833, Aged 30.

⁸ A mistake has somehow been made here, for the husband's coat is on the sinister side of the shield. The dexter coat is probably Flowerdew, William Barnham having married for his fourth wife Mary, daughter of William Flowerdew, of Norwich, Merchant.



IV.

Beneath this Stone are
deposited the Remains of all the Children
of Matthias Kerrison and
Mary Kerrison his first wife.

Charles Kerrison died	9 May, 1793	} All died in their Infancy.
Robert Kerrison	15 April, 1795	
John Kerrison	28 March, 1798	
Jane Kerrison	— 1799	
Sarah Kerrison	17 Sep ^r , 1801	
Mary Kerrison	9 Feb ^r , 1813, Aged 24 Years.	
Roger Kerrison	14 Feb ^r , 1822, Aged 31 Years.	
Phoebe Saul	16 Aug ^t , 1828, Aged 28 Years.	
Elizabeth Heath	28 Dec ^r , 1832, Aged 35 Years.	

Also by Mary Kerrison his second Wife.

Ann Kerrison	died 6 Jan ^r , 1810, an Infant.
Matthias Kerrison	6 May, 1813, an Infant.
Jane Kerrison	18 Dec ^r , 1835, Aged 27 Years.
Kerrison Kerrison	26 June, 1837, Aged 27 Years.

Maria Kerrison, Daughter of
Roger and Anna Maria Kerrison,
Died 26 June, 1834, Aged 13 Years.

From the wills of former inhabitants we learn that there once existed in the parish three Guilds, viz., of St. Helen, the Holy Trinity, and St. John the Baptist. Of the latter but two notices occur, *i.e.*, in 1456,⁹ and 1478,¹⁰ and bequests are more frequent to St. Helen's Guild than to that of the Holy Trinity. These bequests were sometimes of money, occasionally of wax, but more frequently of grain.¹

Whether these Guilds were of sufficient substance to maintain a chaplain, or an altar in the parish church does not appear, but we learn that there was in 1479, in addition to

⁹ Brosyard, fo. 25.

¹⁰ Gelour, 191.

¹ Itm to the gilde of Seynt Helen y' xij^d.—*Will of John Ryssyng*, 1523, Rawls, 171. Item I bequeth to the gilde of Seynt Helen a pownde of wax.—*Will of Robert Torg*, 1505. Gloys, 69. Itm lego gilde ste Trinitate & See Helene de Randeworthe p'dea euilibt gilde iiiiij b^y ordij.—*Will of Roger Tryng*, 1481. Fuller, 55.



the high altar,² one dedicated to St. Mary.³ This was probably in the nave on the south side of the chancel arch. Of images and lights burning before images, we have numerous notices, and first of the patron saint of the church, St. Helen. In 1479, Robert Iryng directed that her image should be painted anew at his cost.⁴ The bequest to the painting of her tabernacle in 1507 has been already noticed at p. 192; and in 1523 John Rysynge bequeathed "to Seynt Helen, in the chirche of Ranworthe on heyve w^t bene."⁵

Legacies to the light of the B. V. Mary are more numerous than to any other, and the will of Margaret Bloker, dated 1483, directs that a tabernacle of Blessed Mary be made, also an image of St. Anne, and a pound of wax is given to the light of Blessed Mary and St. Anne her mother.⁶ In 1507, the lights "of owre lady" and "of owre lady of pety"⁷ are mentioned; in 1478, the light of St. Erasmus;⁸ in 1505, that of St. Nicholas;⁹ and in 1507, "the lyte of seynt and seynt John the Baptist."⁷

To the light of the Holy Cross,¹⁰ light before the Roode,¹¹ perk light,¹² or light of the Crosse on the perke,¹³ as it is variously termed, there are several bequests, and as late as 1535, James Kinge bequeathed "to the perke of the seid churche of Ranworthe, so many candlestickes as may be bought w^t a marce."¹⁴

John Cobbe, in 1451, willed that if his goods would bear it, his executors should make anew a painted cloth to serve at the high altar;² and Robert Iryng, in 1479, bequeathed ten

² The altar of St. Ellen in the chancel mentioned in the following extract was probably identical with the high altar. "Itm lego xl^s de bonis meis ad vnu' par candelabr' emend' stant' an' Altar' see' Elene in cancell' de Randewurth p'dea."—*Will of Roger Iryng*, 1484. Fuller, fo. 55.

³ Itm volo q^d quid pann' pendent' cora' altar' see marie in eadm' ecclia' crit pietat' de bonis meis p'prijs.—*Will of Robert Iryng*, 1479. Awbrye, 13.

⁴ Awbrye, 13. ⁵ Randes, 171. ⁶ Caston, 287.

⁷ Grantham, 14. ⁸ Gelour, 136. ⁹ Rixe, 330. ¹⁰ Awbrye, 186.

¹¹ Randes, 70. ¹² Grantham, 14. ¹³ Gloyes, 69. ¹⁴ Bakon, 340. ² Aleyn, 100.



mares to buy a new vestment.³ John Heylesdon Senior, in 1470, bequeathed ten mares, which John Heylesdon Jun. owed him, to buy a new Legend,⁴ and in 1478 William Cobbe bequeathed an Antiphoner, of the price of twelve mares.⁵ James Kinge, husbandman, gave by his will in 1535, 13s. 4d., "for a banner for the said church."⁶

From the preceding notes and what we now see of the furniture of the church, there is every reason to suppose that its interior presented no ordinary degree of splendour, but a period of spoliation and neglect, of indifference and decay, succeeded. The inventory of the church goods, taken in 1552, shews how low they were reduced at that period.

It is dated the last day of August, 6 Edward VI., and witnesseth that there remained in the custody of certain inhabitants the goods under-written.

In p̄mis j Chalys w th a paten gilte cont in weight xij owne et di at iiij ^s . iiij ^d . the on ^y	liij ^s . ij ^d .
Itm a paxxe of wode w ^t a cruceyfixe of silv ^y and gylt p̄ce	v ^s .
Itm iiij Bells cont in weight by estymacon xxxiiij ^{ti} C the first ix ^e y ^e ij ^{de} xj ^e & y ^e iiij ^{de} xiiij ^e at xv ^s the C	xxiiij ^{li} . xv ^s .
Itm iiij bell clapps cont in weight by esty- macon lxxix ^{li}	vj ^s . viij ^d .
Itm ij longe candellstycks of laten cont in weight lxxviiij ^{li}	v ^s . viij ^d .
Itm a vesteme ^t of purpulle cloothe of Tussie p̄ce	xx ^s .
Itm a coope of Redde vellett w ^t ij Tunacles braunched w ^t golde p̄ce	liij ^s . iiij ^d .
Itm a coope of whyte damaske p̄ce	xx ^s .
Itm ij Tunacles of whyte sylke p̄ce	v ^s .
Itm a crosse cloothe of sylke	iiij ^d .

³ Awbrye, 13.

⁴ Jekkys, 254.

⁵ Gelour, 191.

⁶ Bakon, 340.



Itm a Crosse of Copp and gylt vi^d.
 Itm a Coope and a vestem^t of blakke woosted pee . x^s.

Whereof assigned, &c. In Wyttnes, &c.

Itm ij spetys callyd guyld spetys valuyd at ij^s. viij^d.

In the margin is this memorandum—

“M^d that ther is cont^r in the olde inventories ij Challice^e
 and the inha^unt^e hath not certefyed in this inventory
 but one.”

Margaret Holditche of Ranworth, Widow of Robert Holditche, Esq., by her will dated 13th June, 1559, bequeathed to the parish church, “A Coape w^t great Castelle of goold.”—*Original Wills*, 1559.

By means of the Archdeacons' Visitation Books we trace, step by step, the decay of the fabric which followed; and we believe that a similar series of extracts has not yet appeared in type.

1587. Ranworth.

The Chauncell is to be paue^d in diuers places thereof.

Citar Ma^gr Johis Holdiche.

1590. The leade of the church is in decaie.

The churchyard walles are decaied.

vidua holdich	{	The glasse windowes of the chauncell are
		not glased.
		The chauncell to be whited.
		The chauncell to be paue ^d .

The place wheare the high altar stoode to be paue^d.

1597. It rayneth downe and rotteth the bawkes of the plancher of the porch there.

The glasse of the steple windowes decaied and broken so that the foules and vermyⁿ come into the church and defile the same verie vncomelic and noysomely.

The Church not sufficiently couered, for it raineth into the said church, and haue washed the wrighting on the walles. The sayd church to be comelic whited.

1598. The Stockes stand in the south church porch.



The seats of the said porch are broken, both porches wanteth whitening.

1604. The pavement of the chancell is decayed. The church yard fence wanteth repairs.

1609. The window of the steeple is decayed for want of glazing.

1614. The Chauncell want whiteing, the steeple wyndowes want Glazinge.

Their churchyard walles want reparation.

1616. Fenestre eccie ibm franguntur negligentia et incuria gard.

1619. The tymber in the rooffe of the church decayed.

Presentant that the Barfree of the church roof is greatlie decayed, and the tenure therof rotted awaie, and it doth hang dangerouslie for falling & hurting of men.

1620. The south porch is decayed for want of thatching.

1621. The church there is decayed in the rooffe so y^t it rayneth into the same in many places. cert^d. rep^d.

The pavement of the chauncell there is decayed.

The Chauncell there want whitening. p^sentant that the church porch is decayed in rooffe & thatche thereof, so y^t it doth raine into the same very much.

1622. The Chancel is decayed in the pavement, culpa Willmi Lewes firmat^r, fractuū ibm.

1630. The doves come into the church there and defile the same, to the annoyance of the prishners there.

The book of Erasmus paraphrases is rent and torne, the same to be new bounde.

The beere to carry the dead to buriall is decayed and not sufficient.

1631. The Churchyard walles are decayed.

The beere, &c.

1632. The north dore of the Chancell decayed.

The said Chancell to be comely whited.

There is a hole in the chauncell rooffe on the north side.



1633. The leades of the North side of the church are blowne vpp wth the wynd.

1634. The chauncell windowes want mending, with ye glasing therof, culpa Tho. Jelyons, firmarⁿ.

Ranworth. Mr. Benj. Young, vicar, non co.

Nicholas Tofts }
Antony Reynolds } gard. 1^o July,

1686 vis. fuit dñe Ecclia et compt ambo gard. et monit. ut sequit^r.

to raile in the Communion table.

to paue or plancher the Seats in the Church.

to repaire the church yard wall & fence.

to paue the South portch of the Church and to certifie under the Ministers hand at the next gen^l Court.

the ffeete of y^e spars of the Chancell decayed.

the Chancell doore defective

& wants paueing & glaseing

& whiteing: it belongs to old Mr. Houghton.

1697. The Chancell want glazeing & payeing The Church leads on the North side are defective, both the portches want thatching, & the North porch want planchering. The Church bible want mending, and the Church want payeing, the Church yard wall want repairing.

1709. To place a rail before the Com. table; a Butres on the S^o. and another on the N^o. side of the church want reping; the Reg^r book impfect, nothing being entered since 1702.

1719. Part of the Ch. w^t whiteing, a decent Rayl before the Com. table w^{ing}.^s To new paint the k^s arms and 10 Com^{ts}, to paue the seates, be^e like a styer or stable only strewn

^r On the inside of the cover is this memorandum:—"To send a letter to Anthony Reynolds, of Ranworth, about breaking into the Church to fright him on behalfe of Mr. Youngs to whome he owe tythes."

^s The Inventory exhibited in 1729 mentions "Rails about the Communion Table."



on wth straw, the pavem^t of the church very much sunk, to be raised.

1787. In the General book beginning with this year we find—

Three windows on South side and three on North side to be unstopp'd and glazed. Buttress on north side next porch and muntons of windows to be repaired. Thatch of North porch bad. Pins for Hatts to be removed.

Ranworth Chancel. A very bad window put in at east end. The two windows nearest the church to be repaired effectually.

5 Apl. 1790. Repairs to be certified at the next Easter Court, by order of the Archdeacon.

JNO. MORPHEW, Depy. Regt.

The two Windows nearest the Church are effectually repair'd and it is hop'd no further objection will be made to the East Window, it being in good Repair, and tho' somewhat reduc'd has remain'd so for eight years without any complaint till the year 1788, when I wrote to Mr. Archdeacon Young concerning it, and I beg that Letter may be refer'd to

1 May, 1790.

THO. BLAKE.

THE VICARAGE.

To the early history of the living, as given in *Blomefield*, vol. xi. pp. 114, 115, we have nothing to add. Of the following list of the vicars, Blomefield gives only the first half dozen names or so.

William de Westwyk exchanged this vicarage for the rectory of Rakheyth Parva on 24 March, 1342, with John de Fulford, who had only held Rackheath from 1340.—*Lib. Inst.* iii., fo. 69.⁹

⁹ Vicesimo quarto die Marcij anno domini Millesimo ccc^{mo} xliij^{to}, apud Thornegg, domnus Willelmus de Westwyk, presbiter, institutus fuit canonicus per dictum dominum Norwicensem Episcopum in ecclesia parochiali Sancte Trinitatis de Rakheyth parva, per liberam resignationem domni Johannis de Fulford ultimi Rectoris eiusdem ex causa permutationis per eundem dominum

8 July, 1349. Roger de Fakenham, on the presentation of the Abbot and Convent of Langley.—*Lib.* iv., fo. 92.

1 August, 1349. John Cobbe, collated by the Bishop, the Abbot and Convent of Langley refusing to present according to the Bishop's nomination.—*Lib.* iv., fo. 100.

23 Sept^r. 1391. Roger Asketil, presented by the Abbot on the nomination of the Bishop.—*Lib.* vi., fo. 160.

Bartholomew, son of John ffullere, of Acle, exchanged for the vicarage of Neatished, on 26 July, 1415, with William Laceby, who was collated by the Bishop.—*Lib.* vii., fo. 92.

6 August, 1430. John Cade, collated by the Bishop.—*Lib.* ix., fo. 41.

16 December, 1449. Thomas Rodeland,¹ do.—*Lib.* xi., fo. 23.

There is a gap here which we cannot fill up. Brother Ralph Heylesdon and Sir John Brother, Chaplain, are mentioned in wills about 1480, and one of them may have been the vicar.

Johannem de dicta ecclesia cum prefato Willelmo de vicaria ecclesie parochialis de Randesworth ejus perpetuus vicarius extiterat certis et legitimis ex causis per dictum patrem examinatis discussis et approbatis rite et legitime facte vacante ad presentationem domini Radulphi de Astelee militis veri eiusdem ecclesie patroni. Et juravit obedientiam canonicam et de soluendo primos fructus Episcopi Norwicensibus debitos.

Eisdem die mense anno domini et loco dominus Antonius Episcopus Norwicensis, contulit vicariam ecclesie parochialis de Randeworthe, per liberam resignationem domini Willelmi de Westwyk predicti ex causa permutationis prefate facte vacantem, et ad collationem suam pleno jure spectantem cum omnibus juribus et pertinencijs suis unversis, dicto domino Johanni de Fulford, presbytero, intuitu charitatis et recepto ab eodem juramento, ut est moris, de residendo in eadem juxta formam Constitutionum in hac parte editarum ipsum vicarium perpetuum instituit canonice in eadem juravit eciam obedientiam canonicam et pro primis fructibus, &c.

¹ It lego vnu' trentale vicario dec̄e ec̄ie de Ranworth vz dni' Thome Rodelond. — *Will of John Cobbe, of Lytylwell in Ranworth, 1451. Reg^r. Aleyn, fo. 100.* Itm lego Thome Rutlond vicario p'petuo ecclie p'och de Randeworth p'dea vna Certitudine' integra' ad celebrand p' Aia' mea. — *Will of Robert Otyr, of Ranworth. 1458. Reg^r. Brosgard, fo. 134.*



Thomas Sheffield is the next vicar we have found mentioned; by his will, dated 20 Sept., 1 Hen. VIII., he directs to be buried in the chancel.—*Reg. Spiltimbre*, fo. 205.

William Larke. On the 30 Nov., 1512, the Bishop remitted Sir W^m. Larke, late Vicar of Ranworth with Paunsford, the first fruits, because he had not remained Vicar there for a year, and had not received anything.—*Lib.* xiv., fo. 108.

William Sekker, in 1522, was a witness to the will of Roger Harman, of Randworth.—*Reg^r. Harman*, fo. 1.

John Bland, Canon, 21 June, 1526, on the resignation of W^m. Sekkar, nominated by the Bishop, and presented by the Abbot and Convent of Langley.—*Lib.* xvi., fo. 95.

John Dychyngham, Premonstratensian Canon, 16 July, 1528, collated by the Bishop on the death of Sir John Bland, the last Vicar.—*Lib.* xiv., fo. 222.

William Moore, 13 Oct., 1528. On the same day he had been instituted to the parish church of Panxforde, and on account of its poverty and nearness to Randworth the two livings were united.—*Lib.* xiv., fo. 225.

Richard Mablyc, 14 Dec., 1551. On the resignation of Sir W^m. Moore, presented by King Edward VI.—*Lib.* xviii., fo. 22. He is mentioned as "Curate" in John Tenny's will, dated 1555.—*Reg^r. Barnham.*

" f John Taylor, pyshe pest," is mentioned in the will of Anne Theny, of Randworth, dated 14 Feb., 1558.—*Regt. Hitchcock*, fo. 343.

Thomas Wrighte, 7 April, 1582. On the death of Sir John Taylor, clerk, last incumbent.—*Lib.* xx., fo. 76. He was ordained priest by the Bishop of Peterborough, 24 Sept., 1571.—*Liber Consignationum*, 1604. He was instituted to Panxworth on the 9th April, 1582.²

² Ranworth eu' } Con. Thoma' Wright, vic', he dothe not vsuallie saye service
Paxworth. } vppon wednesdaies and fridaies, he catechiseth but verie
seldome, and he doth goe to Norw^{ch} markett wth his Corne and
there sell the same openlie, and goethe wth a cart and fetch



Matthew Nowell, A.B., 2 February, 1627, on the death of Thomas Wright, collated by the Bishop.—*Lib.* xxii., fo. 28. He was ordained priest by the Bishop of Norwich, 21st December, 1617.—*Lib. Consig.* 1636. It also appears from the same book that he was then A.M. The parish register records his burial on the 10th May, 1641.

John Waterson.

Francis Morley, A.M., 26 July, 1661, on the cession of John Waterson, clerk, last incumbent, presented by the Bishop of Ely.—*Lib.* xxv. fo. 14 and 20.³

16 May, 1682, Benjamin Young, clk., A.M., on the resingation of Francis Morley. On the same day Ranworth was united to Wood Bastwick, which Mr. Young had held since 1679.—*Liber* xxvi. fo. 79. In the Consignation Book for 1686, he is described as Curate, and he is stated to hold this vicarage by sequestration; he was ordained priest by Anthony, Bishop of Norwich, in 1679.

Henry Nelson, A.M., 30 Nov., 1698, to Randworth and Upton. He signed the Terrier in 1723.—*Lib.* xxviii., fo. 157.

William Mackay, Vicar in 1725, as appears from the Terrier of that year.

George Kenrick, 24 Nov., 1752, by the death of William Mackay. At the same time the said vicarage was united to

his tythe himselfe and dryve the carte himselfe, and load the same himselfe. Comp^t et submisit se, &c., et dñs eu^m dimisit sub monitione &c.—*Lib. Visitat. Epi. Norw.* 1593.

Ranworth. Con. mru' Witt. Clicū. They have not monethly sermons. He appeared and was admonished "to provide two sermons every quart^r of a year, et sic dimiss^t est." He doeth not weare a tippet —dimisit pro eo quod nullū suscepit gradu in Aademia.—*Lib. Visitat.* 1606.

³ From this date all the vicars have been presented by the Bishops of Ely. The appropriate rectory and the patronage of the vicarage were probably obtained from the Crown by the See of Ely in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, either upon the exchange in Bishop Cox's episcopate in the 4th Eliz., or upon that in 1600, in Bishop Heton's time.—See Bentham's *Ely*, vol. i. pp. 19, 46.

the vicarage of Horning during his incumbency.—*Lib.* xxx., fo. 160. He was the author of "The Religious Man's Companion," set forth in two sermons preached in the parish church of Horning.⁴

John Gogill, on Aug. 5, 1762, the livings of Randworth and Brundall were united, and he was instituted to the former, vacant by the death of George Kenwrich.—*Lib.* xxxi., fo. 5.

Charles Gogill, 26 February, 1771, on the resignation of John Gogill.—*Lib.* xxxi., fo. 63.

On the resignation of John Dennison, Vicar of Upton, the vicarages of Randworth and Upton were consolidated on the 26 February, 1790. The instrument of Consolidation is of some length, but the substance will be found in the following extracts:—

WHEREAS it hath been represented unto Us by the Petition of the Honourable and right Reverend Father in God James by divine Permission Lord Bishop of Ely true and undoubted Patron by virtue of his said Bishoprick of Ely of the Vicarage and Parish Church of Ranworth, and the Vicarage and Parish Church of Upton respectively in the County of Norfolk and our Diocese of Norwich, and of the Reverend Charles Gogill Clerk Vicar of the Vicarage and Parish Church of Ranworth aforesaid That the said Vicarage and Parish Church of Upton is now Vacant by the resignation of the Reverend John Dennison Clerk, the last Incumbent thereof That the bounds of the said parishes of Ranworth and Upton are distant from each other one Mile and a Quarter or thereabouts, and the Churches one Mile and an half or thereabouts That the said Parishes are small and have but few Inhabitants That the said Vicarage of Ranworth is valued in the King's Books at four pounds discharged of first fruits and Tenths, and of the extended Yearly Value of Eighty pounds or thereabouts That the said Vicarage of Upton is valued in the King's Books at five Pounds discharged of first fruits and Tenths, and is of the extended yearly Value of fifty Pounds or thereabouts That the Revenues of the said two Vicarages will make together but a Moderate Provision to encourage and enable a Minister to reside and exercise hospitality there, and that a Perpetual Union and Consolidation of the said two Vicarages will be beneficial to the succeeding Incumbents thereof and no way detrimental to the Parishioners and Inhabitants of either parish as it will encourage and enable worthy Men in time coming to undertake the Cure and to reside and exercise Hospitality among them WHEREFORE the said

⁴ *Norfolk Tour*, p. 1288. Stacy, Norwich, 1829.



petitioners prayed that we would be pleased by virtue of our Office Ordinary and Episcopal to unite incorporate and Consolidate the said Vicarage of Upton to and with the said Vicarage of Ranworth and to decree and declare that the same may for ever after remain and continue as one Benefice and be held and enjoyed by the said Charles Gogill and his Successors and be presented to upon all future vacancies as one Benefice by the name of the Vicarage and parish Church of Ranworth with Upton annexed or in such other manner as to Us should seem meet.

It then goes on to recite that, on the receipt of the said petition, the Bishop issued forth a commission, dated 1st Feb., 1790, to divers persons to enquire into the truth of the several facts set forth, and that three of the said commissioners had testified to the truth thereof. It further recites that the churchwardens and inhabitants of Ranworth and Upton had been cited to appear before the Official Principal of the Consistorial Court, to shew cause why the said Vicarages should not be united, and that none of them appearing they were pronounced contumacious, and the said Vicarages were decreed to be united. Therefore the Bishop, weighing the premises, ratified all that had been done by his Official, and united, annexed, and incorporated the said Vicarages, so that they might be held and enjoyed "and on all future vacancies thereof presented to as one Benefice by the name and description of the Vicarage and Parish Church of Ranworth with Upton annexed."—*Lib. Fac.* vi., 190.

Francis Edward Say, M.A., 13 Dec., 1793, to the Vicarage of the parish church of Randworth, with the Vicarage and parish church of Upton annexed, vacant by the death of John Gogill.—*Lib.* xxxii., fo. 5.

John Oldershaw, B.D., 2 March, 1795, *Lib.* xxxii., fo. 14. Vicar of Ludham, Rector of Redenhall, and Archdeacon of Norfolk.

John William Greaves, 20 Apl., 1843. *Lib.* xxxiii., fo. 10.

There are twenty-six terriers preserved belonging to this parish. The earliest of these we print: it is undated, but as it mentions lands of Sir Edward Blenerhassett, Knt., who died in 1618,⁵ it might be supposed to have been made before that date. Matthew Nowell, who signs it as Vicar, was not however instituted until 1627. The other terriers are of the following dates, 1677, 1706, '09, '16, '23, '25, '29, '35, '40, '47, '53, '60, '63, '70, '77, '84, '91, '94, 1801, '06, '13, '20, '27, '34, and '45.

⁵ Blomefield, vol. iv., p. 370.



A True Terrier of such howses & other Edifises together with all the Landes belonging to the Vicaridge of Ranworth w^{ch} are in sūme twelue Acres.

Imprimis the Vicaridge howse Contayneth one parlor, one litle Buttery one lower chamber one upper chamber & one kitchen.

- 2 a. Item one Barne wth a Stable therunto adioyninge an oarchyard wth a close at the East end of the Oarchyard and contaynith by Estimation two acres.
- 1 a. Item one Acre of land Arable lyinge betwixt the lord of Ranworth west & Robert Benslin east & abutteth upon Whiteway South & William Cobb North.
- 1 rood Item one Roode of land Arable betwixt Samson Mitchell West & Willm Dearne east, & Abutt upon Whiteway North, & on the Priory South.
- 7 rood Item Seauen Roodē of land Arable betwixt the lord of Ranworth west & William Cobb east, & abutteth upon Cromesgap North, & whyteerosse South.
- 3 rood Item three Roodē of land Arable at Blackpitt betwixt William Cobb east & west, & abutteth upon the packway North & William Cobb South.
- 1 rood Item one Rood in Godwins craft, betwixt the lo: of Ranworth west, & Ed: Bleñhassett knight east & abutteth on Smalgate meare South & Ed: Bleñhassett K^t. North.
- 1 rood Item one Roode in the same craft betwixt Edward Bleñhassett K^t. west & the Lord of Ranworth east.
- 3 rood Item three Roodē of land Arable in Lindorne feild, betwixt the landē of Edw: Goodwins east & west, & abutteth on the sayd Edw: North & south.
- 2 rood Item halfe an acre of land Arable in the same feild betwixt the Lo: of Ranworth west & William Dearne East, & abutteth on Lindorne heath North.
- 3 roodē Item three Roodē of land Arable betwixt Samson



Mitchelle, North & South & abutteth on the Lord of Ranworth west & Otters yard east.

2 acres Item two Acres of land Arable, betwixt Samson Mitchells west & Robert Benslin east, & abutteth on the Lord of Ranworth north & Samson Mitchell south.

3 roode Item three Roode of land Arable, betwixt Thomas Hobert k^t north, & Ed : Bleñhassett k^t South & abutteth on the comōn caled Stackhuluer west.

3 roode Item three Roode of Marish grownd betwixt francis Dauke widow east & Richard Teeny west, & abutteth on old eye North.

1 rood Item one Roode of Marish, betwixt the Lord of Ranworth west, and Edward bleñhassett k^t east & abutteth on old eye North and the bottoms South.

Per me Matheum Nowell Vicari^u ibidem.

John Smith

&

Tho: Gillye

} gardians.

The terrier of 1716 gives many particulars not to be found in the earlier ones.

“Itm there has been formerly paid (as is Credibly Reported) by the Rectors of Panseworth to the Vicars of Ranworth the sum of fower pounds p annum as a Pension due from the s^d Recto^{rs} of Panseworth to the Vicars of Ranworth vpon account of the Inhabitants of Panseworth Coming to Ranworth Church. The Customes are as followeth. Inp^mis one penny half-penny for Cow and Calf Instead of Milk. And always half a penny p^d for harth Silver.⁶ And allsoe Twopence p^d for Portes. And three pence for euery foale. Wool and Lamb in kind. Hay in kind. Turnips in kind. Hops in kind.”

⁶ The following extract explains the meaning of harth silver: “Item for our woode which is felled in town it is tytheable, but if it be sold to be burnt in the town, there is no tythe due, for our harth silver doe acquit it.”—*Shelton Customs*, c. 1678.



A Terrier of the town houses, lands, &c., is also given.

That of 1723 says, "All the Tythes within the parish of Ranworth, except Corn, belong to the vicarage of Ranworth. ffor Pasture Ground five pence p Acre. ffor Marsh Ground three pence p Acre, and if they mow it, the Tythe in kind."

It appears that in 1729 "the Vicarage house, Barn, and Stable" were "dilapidated and fallen down."⁷

In 1788 the Governors of Queen Ann's Bounty purchased, with £400⁸ appropriated by them for the perpetual augmentation of the Vicarage, of William Taylor, Esq., of Yarmouth, a marsh, in the parish of Tunstall, which with the Rand adjoining contains about 19 acres, and abuts on the river Bure north.

The old glebe lands were "exchanged by Act of Parliament, The Award Dated Sep^r 21st, 1798," for

"1st one piece of Land, including Ranworth Church Yard and adjoining the same, bounded by Land of John Patteson, Esq^r. and John Kerrison South and East, by the Road leading from Ranworth Wet or Low Common to the Church of Ranworth South, and by the Road leading from the Church to the Stone House Farm West, cont^s. . . . 8 3 20

"2^d. One other piece of Land, laying about 60 yards South West of the Church Yard at Ranworth, abutt^s on the High way Leading from the Church to Stock Hulver North and West, and on Land of Mary Sibel East, upon Land of John Kerrison South, cont^s 2 3 0

Acres 11 2 20"

These pieces of land are stated in the Tithe Commutation Survey to contain respectively 7a. 1r. 11p. and 2a. 3r. 8p.

⁷ In the Archdeacon's Visitation Book for 1710 we find "a chamber in the Vicarage house want planchering, and the barn out of repair."

⁸ See also *Norfolk Tour*, p. 1364.



Total 10a. 0r. 19p. There were in 1845 no buildings, but the present incumbent in the autumn of that year erected the vicarage house.

The following is a transcript of the earliest Inventory we have met with after that of 6th Edw. VI.

Ranworth.

An Inventory of the Goods, Books & ornamente belonging to the parish Church of Ranworth in the County of Norff. Sept. 23^d. 1706.

Impr. one pewter fflagon.

It. one Silver Cup and plate and a pewter plate for the Communion. One purple Carpet one Table cloth and Napkin for y^e comunion Table, one large Surplice, one Hood, one large Bible, One Common prayer Book, Two Cushions for the Pulpit and Desk ffont and Cover standing in y^e antient place flive Bells hanging in the Steeple, one Chest with three Locks, Ten Comandante Queens Arms, Degrees of Marriage, Book of Homilies and Book of Cannons.

One Bier.

Henry Nelson Vic.

The mark of

Phil x Johnson, Churchward.

From the Inventory of 1845 we learn that the communion plate consists of "A small silver cup with inscription ✠ . THE . TOWNE . OF . RANWORTH . 1567 Small silver plate without inscription ✠ Pewter plate, inscription I. H. S."

The register is like most others, a transcript on parchment, made about 1597. It commences—

A Regester of Ranworth & Panxforth of Christeninge, Mariagis, and Burialle, beginning at the feast of St. John A baptist, Anno dñi 1559^o vt ptz.

Anno dñi 1559. Inprimis John ffene was christened the 2 daye of July.



The first entry of a marriage is—

Anno dñi 1559. Inprimis Peter Tovyte ⁊ Agnis fydel
were marryed 13th of July.

Of a burial—

Anno dñi 1559. Inprimis Mr Robert Holdych esquire,
was buryed 21^o Decēber, An^o xⁱ, 1558^o.

On the fly leaves are these memoranda—

Ⓜ that Robart Halocke thelder did make his open ⁊
publique submission ⁊ declaracion of his conformitie to his
M^{ties} Lawes ⁊ statutes the 9th of October, 1614, in the open
Church of Ranworth as he was inioyned by Mr. Chaunceler.

This Book was new bound by John Garwood Churchwarden
Anno 1729. Soli Deo Gloria In Sæcula Sæculorum.

Our Life's a Shadow, God's the Pole,
The Index pointing, is our Soul
Death is the Horizon where our Sun must set
Which will thro' Christ A Resurrection get.

Transivere Patres Simul hinc Transivimus omnes In Cælo
Patriam Qui bene transit habet.

W^m Mackay

Vicar of Ranworth.

There is the usual blank in the register from about 1643
to 1661, and there are scarcely any entries possessing more
than genealogical interest.

We cannot conclude these cursory notices without express-
ing our obligations to John Kitson, Esq., Secretary and
Registrar to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of
Norwich; Edward Steward, Esq., Registrar to the Venerable
the Archdeacon of Norwich; and to the Rev. J. W. Greaves,
Vicar of Randworth, for having allowed us to consult the
various documents to which we have had occasion to refer.

P.S.—Since the preceding pages have been printed off, we
find that we have omitted at page 183 the following note.



It is evident that the artist, in depicting the sons of St. Mary of Cleophas, *intended* to represent St. Simon Zelotes the Apostle, as we have stated, and not St. Simeon, or Simon, Bishop and Martyr. We have therefore described this group as "St. Mary of Cleophas with her *four sons*," although, according to the best modern authorities, Simon, who was brother of James and Joseph and Jude, was not Simon Zelotes the Apostle, but Simon the Bishop of Jerusalem, who succeeded his brother St. James. This error of the artist was not the result of inadvertence, but was the received opinion of the age in which he lived, for on the screen at Houghton in the Dale, where, as we learn from Dr. Husenbeth's *Emblems of Saints*, the same group appears, precisely the same mistake is made. And Peter de Natalibus, whose *Catalogus Sanctorum* was printed in the early part of the sixteenth century, says of SS. Simon and Jude, "Simon chananæus: ⁊ judas siue tadeus apli fratres germani fuerunt iacobi minoris ⁊ joseph iusti: filij marie cleophe ⁊ alpheo nupta fuit." Later writers also repeat the same error, but it is puzzling to find them, as well as Peter de Natalibus, agree in making St. Simon, Bishop of Jerusalem, brother of Joseph the Just. Those who may wish to investigate this somewhat perplexing subject, may consult Alphonso Villega's *Lives of the Saints*, as set forth by John Heigham, 1630; Alban Butler's *Lives of the Fathers*, 1757; Betham's *Genealogical Tables*, 1795, tab. xxii.; Brady's *Clavis Calendaria*, 1815; Mrs. Jameson's *Sacred and Legendary Art*; her *Legends of the Madonna*; and *The History of Our Lord*, by Mrs. Jameson and Lady Eastlake.



The Seal of the Deanery of Breccles.

COMMUNICATED BY

MR. HENRY FLOWRIGHT.

THE duties of a rural dean may be seen at considerable length in the *Horæ Decanice Rurales*, an exhaustive treatise by the Rev. W. C. Dansey, and it is not necessary on the present occasion to refer to them farther than to observe, that in the exercise of their jurisdiction in the probate of wills, the granting of letters of administration, &c., an official seal was necessary. We are acquainted with but few Norfolk Deanery Seals. Blomefield only engraves that of Norwich and describes that of Fincham, but the matrices of two others are known to be still in existence. This of Breccles Deanery, of which, by the kindness of Mr. Alfred Barnard, we are enabled to give an etching, is of brass, and has a ridge at the back with a hole for the suspending chain. It is a pointed oval, and the device is a rudely executed male head¹ with a wreath or torsel twisted round it, and a long and pointed beard. The legend, between two beaded lines, is in black letter, *Sigillum decanat de breccles*.

It has been in the possession of my family more than fifty years, and was found, I believe, in the neighbourhood of Swaffham. The date of the seal is probably the early part of the fifteenth century, the black letter determines that it cannot be much earlier. There is also a similarity in the lettering of the legend on this seal and that of the Common Seal of the city of Norwich, the date of which is well known to be 1403.

¹ Mr. Dansey supposes it to be that of St. John the Baptist, to whom he conjectures Breccles church was dedicated, but Breccles Magna is dedicated to St. Margaret. The church at Little Breccles has been long dilapidated, and its dedication is not known.





SEAY OF CHA DARNER BREDDER

AB



Harford Bridges.

A PAPER READ AT A QUARTERLY MEETING BY

THE REV. JAMES BULWER, M.A.

IN a letter still preserved of the late Miss Anna Gurney to Mr. Woodward, dated 1824, on the subject of the Norwich estuary, it is remarked that "she had no idea of the extent and importance of *ancient* Norwich until she read Mr. Woodward's observations." She then mentions that with regard to what he said about the width of the river, she had heard of an anchor being found on this side of the town, *i.e.*, the Keswick side. She then goes on to say that "Yare" means the "Ar," *i.e.*, the river *par eminence*, and that the name is traced in Harford Bridge, which she also says settles the name of the Keswick branch as the *Yare*, and not the *Wensum* as some have supposed. Mr. Woodward in his map has adopted Miss Gurney's etymology, and calls the site of Harford Bridge "Yare-ford."

The bridge existed in Queen Elizabeth's time, for here the mayor and corporation met Her Majesty, as at the city bounds, on her progress into the county. Blomefield gives *in extenso* many of the orations, but it seems they were somewhat curtailed by a shower of rain. I do not purpose to add now these rather lengthy effusions of congratulation, but would ask permission to read a few lines, not in print, shewing the tenure of the Manor of Earldham, which I met with in a volume of the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum.



"Wm. Downes, Lord of the Manoure of Erllham neere
Norwich, when Queen Eliz. came to Norwich, at Hartlet
Bridg, there delivered thes verses w't a payr of gold spurs.

"Resplendant Queen my Soveraing Lady deere
my hart would yeald to thee what is my own
but for because the case appears not cleer
my name is Downes I hold of thee by right
a manoure heer whose name is Earllham hight

"In seriantine¹ the tenure therof stand
and by the grant a Basilisco due
By petit seriantine likewise my land
must yeald, my leig, a payr of spurs to you
Therby in prooffe my homage to declare
so oft, as please you, hither to repayr.

"Likewise to me if old reports be true
is service signd w'n I, to doe, am prest
That is while time your maiestic is heer
I am to be pfer'd before the rest
Licutenant to Blanchlowes castle old
And high constable heere the place to hold.

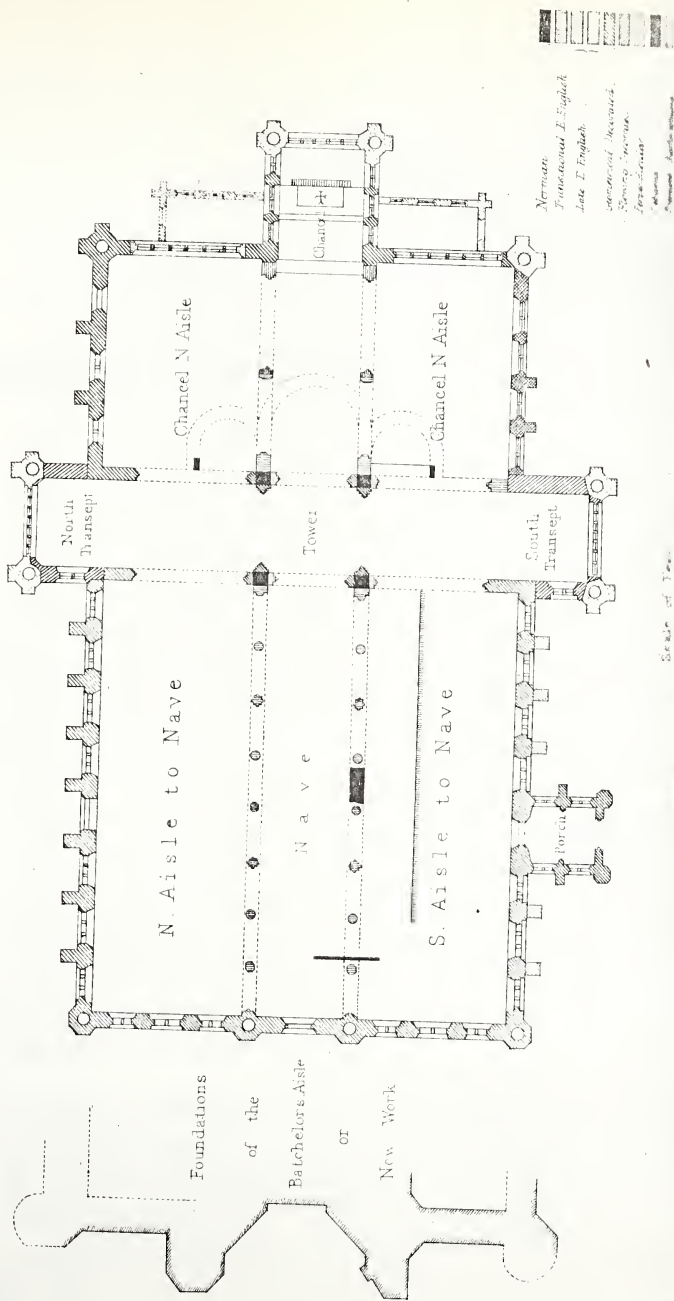
"In lieu therof there should redound to me
the palfrey w'h thy maiestic doe beare
my spurrs, O Queen, I render unto thee
and for the Crown I pay 3 pounds a year
lo, thus to thee his whole estate is known
whos hart and land and goods are all thy own."

Harl. 980, f. 282.

¹ Sergantine.



S. NICHOLAS CHURCH, GREAT YARMOUTH.



Norman
Transition E. English
late E. English
Decorated
Perpendicular
Modern

Scale of Feet



NOTICES OF THE

Church of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth.

COMMUNICATED BY

A. W. MORANT, ESQ., F.S.A., F.G.S., &c.

HAVING, formerly, been for some years local architect to the Church Restoration Committee at Great Yarmouth, and taking great interest in the work, not only professionally, but also as an antiquary, it affords me much pleasure to place before the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society a short paper on the architectural history and principal points of interest of the noble Church of St. Nicholas, which, until 1715, was the only place of worship of the Established Church in that town. Of most unusual dimensions, it has lately been proved to cover more ground than any other parish church in England, measuring in length 230 feet by 108 feet in breadth; its internal superficial area being 23,085 feet, whilst the areas of its rivals are as follows:—

	FEET.
St. Michael, Coventry	22,080
St. Botolph, Boston	20,270
St. Nicholas, Newcastle-on-Tyne . .	20,110
Holy Trinity, Hull	20,036
St. Saviour, Southwark	18,200

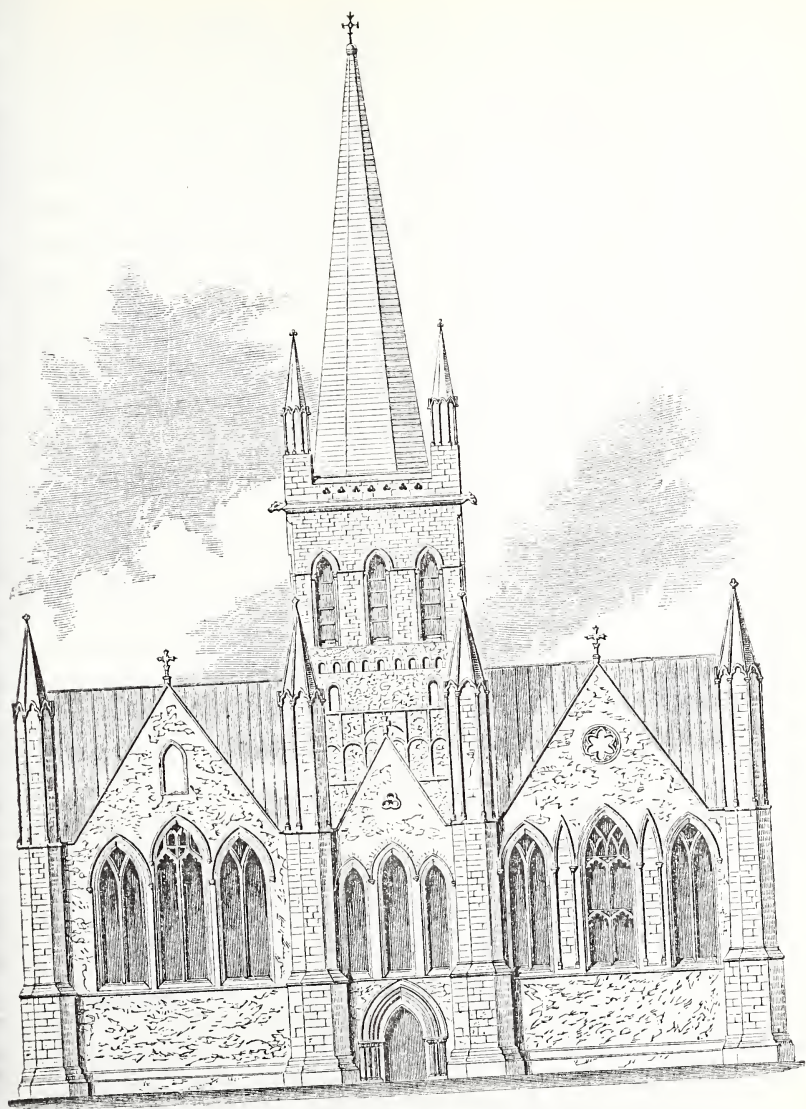


At the re-opening services, about three years since, 4,000 persons were accommodated on the floor. On looking at the ground plan of the church, and the elevation of the west front, which accompany this paper, one cannot fail to observe the great width of the aisles and the comparative narrowness of the nave: features so entirely at variance with the usual arrangement. But the cause of this is obvious: the original small nave and tower were preserved, and the increased accommodation required was obtained by greatly widening the aisles. The same peculiarity exists at the neighbouring church of St. Andrew, at Gorleston.

Founded and built by Herbert, Bishop of Norwich (1096—1119,¹) in connection with the adjacent Benedictine priory (a cell to that of Norwich,) and of which only the refectory now remains, it probably at first consisted of nave, central tower, transepts, and chancel; and the Rev. John Gunn believes that, when excavations were made during the alterations in 1847, he saw indications of two apsidal chapels opening from the eastern sides of the transepts as at Norwich Cathedral and Thetford Priory—buildings of Bishop Herbert's period. This church is said to have been completed in 1119; but all that can be seen of this date is a portion of the central tower below the bell chamber, the lower part of the tower having been cut away and cased to form the piers of the tower arches in the Decorated period.

The Norman portion of the tower is very rudely constructed of beach boulders, pieces of stone, and what look like large sun-dried bricks, but which are considered by the officers of the School of Mines, London, to be pieces of tufa or trass of the Rhine, from the vicinity of Andernach, probably brought to Yarmouth as ballast; and there are small quoins of free-stone. In the stages above the level of the apex of the original roof of the nave, as will be seen on reference to

¹ See Appendix 1.



ELEVATION.—WEST FRONT, ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, GREAT YARMOUTH.



the western elevation of the church which accompanies this paper, is an arcade of eight arches, with shafts, caps, and bases, the two arches in the centre surmounted by another arch with billet moulding; the space between this arch and the two beneath being partly filled with herring-bone-work. In the next stage, on each face, are two circular-headed windows perfectly plain, and above these are eleven small arched recesses, ranged in a row, cut out of the material supposed to be tufa; each measures nineteen inches in height, ten inches in width, and has a rabbet one inch in width and depth round the edge of the opening; they do not appear to have pierced the whole thickness of the wall, and I am not able to offer any conjecture as to the use for which they were intended.

About 1190 (transition into Early English) the present arcade was formed in the old walls of the nave, which was also lengthened one bay, and lean-to aisles about twelve feet in width added, the nave being twenty-three feet wide. The string-courses, which supported the plates of the roof, and the corbelled eaves-courses still remain to prove this assertion. The west gable end of the nave, the two arches of the chancel arcade adjoining the tower, and the large arch between the south transept and south chancel aisle are of this date. The upper stage of the tower was now added, and it is worthy of notice that the south and west sides were faced with ashlar, being seen from the town; and the other two sides, not being so seen, were only built of rubble. There are three lofty windows in each side, with shafts at external angles of the jambs. The angles of the tower also have shafts.

Early in the thirteenth century still further room was required, and the church was again considerably enlarged in the complete Early English style. The nave aisles were pulled down and rebuilt, and, instead of lean-to roofs, pitch roofs of most unusual span, viz., 39 feet wide, were erected. The west front of the aisles is of this date, and, according



to Mr. Seddon, the architect employed in the restoration, closely resembles that of Llandaff Cathedral. It appears that the south aisle was erected first, as its details are of earlier character than those of the north aisle. The chancel was soon after extended eastwards, and aisles added of the same width as those of the nave. The spacious south porch, the fine tower piers, and arches, and the arch between the north transept and the north chancel-aisle were then constructed, and are of the style usually known as Geometrical Decorated, which prevailed in the latter part of the thirteenth and the early part of the fourteenth centuries. Up to this time the transepts had remained of their original dimensions, as is clearly shown by the windows in the gables of both nave and chancel-aisles. These were opened out during the recent alterations, and found never to have been glazed, but only provided with shutters. The transepts were lengthened in the Flowing Decorated style, and later in the fourteenth century were raised to the same height as the aisles.

In 1330, the town being probably in a very flourishing state, it was determined to make a great addition to the church, and a new building was commenced at the west end, which is described by William of Worcester, in his *Itinerarium*, as being 107 feet long and 47 feet wide; this was intended to be called the "Bachelors' Aisle." It was slowly carried out; but in 1348, a fearful plague having devastated the town, the work was discontinued and never recommenced; it was allowed to fall into ruin, and the stones were used for many purposes at various times, such as building the fortifications in Queen Elizabeth's reign, filling in the pier at the harbour's mouth in 1650, and in building St. George's chapel in 1715. Little or nothing being known of the character of the intended building, the churchwardens allowed me in November 1860 to make excavations. Fortunately the foundations were tolerably perfect; and they shewed that the new work was intended to be a fine west front, with two



towers, and a magnificent entrance forty feet in width. It was also designed to be very lofty and massive, the walls being eight feet in thickness, and the dimensions given by William of Worcester proved to be correct. Before filling in the trenches stone posts were put down at all the principal angles of the building, and by this means its ground plan can easily be traced. About the year 1400, considerable works were executed, probably to the roofs. The ceiling of the south aisle was panelled and ornamented with bosses and shields of arms.¹ A wooden spire and four pinnacles covered with lead were also added; the height of the spire is said to have been 186 feet. This was pulled down in 1803, the tower boarded over, and a telegraph erected upon it. The present spire was built in 1807. No work of any importance was executed after the commencement of the fifteenth century, except that the tracery of most of the windows was replaced during the Perpendicular period, a parvise built over the porch, two arches formed in the chancel walls communicating with the east end of the chancel aisles, and a stone reredos erected.

After the dissolution of the monasteries the church was allowed to fall into comparative decay. In 1646 a stone-cutter was paid "for defacing some gravestones with crosses."² In 1649 the chancel and aisles were divided from the rest of the church by building up the arches communicating with the nave and transepts, and these remained so built up until 1865. The chancel was appropriated to the Independents, who broke a door through the Crowmer monument in the wall of the north aisle of the chancel; they were, however, ejected at the Restoration. The liability to repair the chancel became a matter of dispute, and in 1784 the east end fell down, and the east wall was rebuilt, so as to shorten

¹ For an account of which see a paper by T. W. King, Esq., *York Herald*, in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol ii, page 149.

² Churchwardens' Accounts.



the chancel about ten feet. In later times many mutilations were perpetrated, and a large sum of money, £14,000, was spent in building useless buttresses and hacking off nearly all the external mouldings of the buildings, destroying all the beauty and interest of the exterior, which was then covered with plaster, the mouldings being roughly copied.

Until 1845 the interior also had a most miserable appearance, some idea of which can be formed from the beautiful engravings of Le Keux, in Neale's *Views of Churches*, 1824, vol. i. For some years past works of restoration have been proceeding: the church has been reseated, the roof of the south aisle redecorated, and the south porch restored, under the direction of Mr. J. H. Hakewill. In 1862 Mr. J. P. Seddon was appointed architect, and he rebuilt the chancel proper, thoroughly restored the tower, erected a new parapet and pinnacles to it, and has prepared plans, which have been approved, for the complete restoration of the whole building.

Within the church are yet several objects of interest, although it has been almost despoiled of its antiquities. The sepulchral monuments in particular have been most miserably treated, for we are told by Mr. C. J. Palmer, in his *History of Great Yarmouth*, vol. ii. p. 124, that in 1551 the corporation ordered all the sepulchral brasses in the church to be torn from their stones and sent to London, there to be cast into weights for the use of the town; and in 1560 the churchwardens followed the example, and actually took gravestones out of the churchyard, and sent them to Newcastle to be converted into grindstones. It is to be hoped that these are solitary instances of monuments having been sacrificed for profit, although it was a common practice at certain periods to deface and destroy them.

In the chancel are remains of two wall paintings, one on the north side of early date representing some knights in chain armour, and the other, at the back of the sedilia in the south chancel aisle, the upper part of an angel. There were



formerly altars at the east end of each chancel aisle: the aumbries still remain.

The reredos of the high altar was richly carved out of clunch, and painted and gilt; and from numerous fragments found during the recent restorations, it is evident that it must have been exceedingly beautiful. Doorways, still remaining on either side of the altar, led to a space behind:³ whilst above were many niches in which had evidently been figures.

An altar stone, with its five crosses, was for a long time laid face uppermost on the floor of the north aisle of the chancel, but has lately been placed under the communion table.

In the north aisle of the nave, under a handsome crocketed canopy, is a tomb, with a cross on the slab, commonly called the "Prior's Tomb."

In the vestry, now parted off from the north transept, is a curious reading-desk, so constructed that whilst it revolves, its six shelves remain level.

The old churchyard is very large, being about eight acres in extent; it is said to contain about six thousand grave-stones, few of which however are above a century old. Copies of the greater part of the inscriptions were made by Mr. John F. Cooper, who was by turns lawyer's clerk, schoolmaster, and astrologer; in many instances he added anecdotes of the persons commemorated. The inscriptions fill several folio volumes, which are preserved in the Public Library at Yarmouth. The late Mr. Dawson Turner's *Sepulchral Reminiscences*⁴ also contains a record of the greater number of the burials, both in the church and churchyard.

In a populous town like Yarmouth, and in a church so capacious as this, it may readily be supposed we should find

³ In Tanner's extracts from the churchwardens' books, we find mentioned, "the Vestre behynd the high Altar."

⁴ 8vo. Yarmouth, 1848.



a number of chapels, altars, and lights; accordingly, the laborious Swinden has enumerated the following as being mentioned in wills, &c.

St. Mary de Arnburgh (This was at the east end.)	St. Lewis
St. Catherine	St. Eligius
St. Christopher	St. Thomas the Martyr ⁵
St. Lawrence	St. George ⁶
Holy Trinity	King Henry ⁷
St. Olave	St. Margaret
(In the north aisle.)	St. Edmund
Our Lady of the Porey's Chapel	St. Parnel
	Jesus
	St. Michael.

And we find in addition the chapel of St. John Baptist, which was built anew about 1484-5, as will be seen from the very interesting Computus of Brother Dionisius Hyn-dolvestone.

In 1529, James Londisdale bequeathed to St. Clare's Chapel, 3s. 4d.;⁸ and John Barton the elder, in 1536, willed to be buried under "Seynt Clare's Chapel in the church of Seynt Nicholas."⁹

Each of the above chapels, it is presumed, had its altar, and the will of Robert Nycolson, dated 1528, contains the

⁵ The churchwardens received in 1495 the fees for breaking the ground for graves in St. Thomas's chancel, and in Our Lady's chancel. These were probably the north and south aisles east of the transept, in fact, the aisles to the chancel proper.

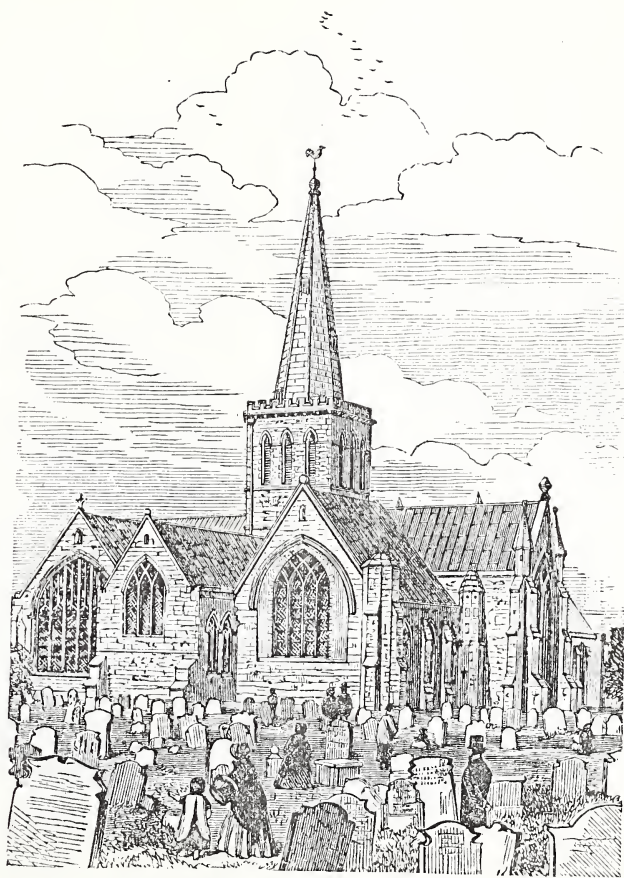
⁶ "A new east window made in St. George's isle." "The north window at the altar before St. George's image." From these notices, the east end of the north chancel aisle would seem to be signified.

⁷ 1506. 1st to thernmyte of K. Henry's chapel xvjs. 1507, to Fr William for kepyng K. Henry's chapel xiijs iiij^d.—*Churchwardens' Accounts*, Tanner's MS.

⁸ Maryett, 9.

⁹ *Ibid.* 35.





CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, GREAT YARMOUTH.

View of East End as it appeared in 1862.





CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, GREAT YARMOUTH.

View showing intended Restoration.



following. "If I wyll have an honest secular pryst to syng for my Sowle won holl yer⁹. The won halffe yer⁹ at the aut of Seynt Nycholas, the other at the aut of Seynt Crispyn & Chryspynyan in Yermouth Chyreh." The altar of St. Peter is also mentioned, 12 Rich. II. See Appendix II., No. 54.

I am not able to find any printed explanation of the meaning of "Our Lady of Arneburgh." Manship states that the chapel was built by Roger de Haddiscoe, prior of St. Olave's, about 1370, and in the will of Alice de Rokelond, dwelling in Heigham next Norwich, dated September 1377, is the following bequest. "If I lego capelle bte Marie de Arneburgh Jernemuth unū anulū cū peř vocat saffer.¹" Geoffrey Codde, cheeseman, of Yarmouth, gave by his will, dated 1418, "12^d nouo opi scēe Marie dicte ecclie."

There was a famous church of Our Lady at Ardenbourg in Flanders, to which in 1340 Edward III. went on a pilgrimage immediately after the battle of Sluys.² At this battle, "commonly called the Battle of Swine, the townsmen of Yarmouth," says Manship, "did him most worthy service." I offer as a suggestion that this chapel in the church of St. Nicholas was founded to commemorate the one in Flanders, which was probably attended by many of the Yarmouth merchants on that occasion and when trading in Flanders.

The Lights are thus described—

Before the great crucifix. (Will of Jeffry With, 31 Edw. I.)

St. Mary's Light.³ (Will of Beatrice Mount, 1280.)

Corpus Christi Light. (Agreement 26 Hen. VI.)

For eight candles burning on the perch in the chancel of

¹ Heydon, 144.

² Froissart, *Johnes's Translation*, edition 1805, i. 211.

³ In 1523 John Myght bequeathed sixpence to "our' ladyes lyght in basen of our' ladyes chancell" (Harman, 12); and Robert Stevynson in 1529 gave a similar sum, "to the lyght of our' ladyes Chammell ther' vjd."



St. Thomas of Canterbury, within the church of St. Nicholas. (Will of Margaret de Beverle, 43 Edw. III.)
Candle next before the crucifix hanging in the nave. (The same Margaret de Beverle, 1395.)

St. Thomas's Light. (Will of Stephen de Stalham, 1362.)

Further we find, in 1522, "the light of Jesus Messe";⁴ and in 1523, "ye lights of Jesus messe, seynt georgys messe, and seynt clares messe."⁵

GUILDS. Swinden enumerates no fewer than nineteen guilds in Yarmouth; they probably were not all held in the Church of St. Nicholas, and may not all have been in existence at once. The following list shows the names of such as have been preserved, with the dates at which they are mentioned in wills, &c.—

The Brown Rood Guild.

The Guild of St. Crispin and Crispiana. 1525.

St. Christopher in St. Nicholas Church. 7 Rich. II. and 1390.

St. Erasmus. 1479— . Dissolved 37 Hen. VIII.

St. George in St. Nicholas Church. 1382—1436.

Our Lord's Ascension. 1390.

The Holy Cross. 1430.

St. John. 1430.

The Lesser Guild of the Holy Trinity of St. Nicholas Church, St. Margaret.

St. Mary de le Père. 1462—1515.

St. Mary de West Town ultra pontem. 1479. Dissolved 37 Hen. VIII.

St. Mary in Ernesburgh (or Arneburgh.)

Our Lady of St. Nicholas Church.

The Holy Ghost. 15 Edw. IV. Dissolved 37 Hen. VIII.

St. Peter in St. Nicholas Church. 1388—1395.

⁴ Harman, 34.

⁵ Ibid. 44.



The Greater Guild of the Holy Trinity.⁶

St. Nicholas. 1479.

Further, we find St. Clare's Guild mentioned in 1529.⁷

These guilds, except the Merchants' Guild, were finally dissolved in the 37th Henry VIII., and the Commissioners authorised by Act of Parliament having, on the 1st of April in that year, viewed the chapels, chantries, &c., in Yarmouth, and heard evidence, empowered the corporation to apply the issues and profits arising from the sale of their goods and chattels to the use of St. Nicholas's Church, or to the haven and fortifications, as should be determined by them.

These notices, compiled originally to be read at the church to which they relate, on the Society's excursion to Yarmouth last summer, could be considerably extended, but I have from pressing business engagements been obliged to confine them to nearly their original limits. Some most interesting documents have however been placed at my disposal, and these will be found in an Appendix.

It remains for me to record my obligations, and those of the Society, to the Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich, by whose liberal permission the documents from the Cathedral Treasury are now first made public; to W. T. Bensly, Esq., LL.D., who kindly transcribed from the originals the *Compotus* of Brother Dionisius Hyndolvestone, and the extracts from the other Rolls; and to Walter Rye, Esq., for having obligingly supplied me with the Certificates of Guilds, or Brotherhoods, tempore Richard II. I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. G. Nall of Yarmouth for the use of the blocks showing the east end, &c., as it remained until recently, and also as proposed to be restored.

⁶ This was, says Swinden, the Merchants' Guild, granted and constituted by King John's charter.

⁷ Maryett 16.



In conclusion, I sincerely trust that the churchwardens and restoration committee may obtain sufficient funds to enable them to continue and complete the restoration of so fine and interesting a church; and as the amount required is very large, (£20,000) I venture to ask the assistance of the members of the society to aid so important an object.

APPENDIX.

I.

Foundation of Yarmouth Church, by Herbert, Bishop of Norwich.—Reg^r. 1. fo. 17 penes Dec. et Cap. Norw.

Erat autē tunc temporis in arena Maris apud Jernamudam qdā paruula Capella constructa in qua diuina nō celebrabant nisi tñ tempore piscatōnis Allecium eo qd non erant ibi nisi q^{tuor} vel q^{inq} domuneule ad recepōnem piscatoz pparate Sepedeus Epūs a Rege Henrico vt in eadem arena Eccliam construere posset licenciam impet^{uit} petita licencia et optenta Eccliam ibidem edificauit constituens in ea Capellanum ad diuina iugit^{er} celebranda et sibi necessaria de suo pp^{rio} adinuenit. Processu vō temporis illi de Portubz ibidem accedentes pdictum Capellanū inde vi et armis eiecerunt cogitantes de eadē ecclia suam facere voluntatem. Qd audiens antedictus Epūs sup iniuria sibi in hac pte p Portenses illata dño Regi tunc temporis in Normānia existenti, lit^{as} destinauit quo audito p^{re}fatus Rex lit^{as} suas dño Rogo Bigoto custodi Norfolc in pmissis direxit vt ipe assumptis secum viris de Comitatu, eccliam de Jernemuta, memorato Epō restituet et Portenses ab eadem si nō esset cum potencia remouet cui cū mandatum sibi a Rege directum exequi voluit Portenses vi armata restitunt, in quo quidem conflictu quibzdam de Portensibz gladio trucidatis, reliquis in fugam versis deus



Ep̃us ab eodem Rogo Bigoto in possessionem ecclie sepedēe
est denuo restitut⁹ qui exposit⁹ eccliaꝝ Jernemude antedēam
et eccliam s̃ci Leonardi cum Capella s̃ci Michis Monachis suis
Norwyce dedit p̃it⁹ et concessit.

And there was at that time on the sea shore at Yarmouth, a certain small Chapel built, in which divine service was only celebrated during the season of the herring fishery, for there were not there more than four or five small houses provided for the reception of the fishermen. The beforesaid Bishop (Herbert) besought King Henry (I) for a license that he might build a church on the same sands. The desired license being asked for and obtained, he built a church there, placing therein a Chaplain to celebrate divine service always, and found of his own goods the necessary things. But in the course of time, the men of the Ports happening to come there, put out from thence by force the aforesaid Chaplain, thinking to do with the same church as they pleased; which the aforesaid Bishop hearing, upon the injury done to him in this respect by the Portsmen, wrote to our lord the King, then being in Normandy: hearing which, the aforesaid King directed his letters in this matter to Lord Roger Bigot, Sheriff of Norfolk, that he, taking with him the men of the County, should restore the Church of Yarmouth to the said Bishop, and remove the Portsmen from thence with force if necessary. When he wished to carry out the command given him by the King, the Portsmen resisted him by armed force, in which conflict indeed, certain of the Portsmen being slain, and the rest driven to flight, the said Bishop, by the same Roger Bigot, was put once again in possession of the aforesaid church; who soon afterwards gave and granted the church of Yarmouth aforesaid, and the church of St. Leonard with St. Michael's chapel likewise, to his Monks at Norwich.

II.

Norfolk Guild Certificates, 12 Rich. II. Bundle 308.
Record Office, Rolls' Yard, London.

No. 43.

Hugo ffastolf et alie diuise p̃sone ville Magne Jernemuthe
ex deuocōe sua inueniunt unū cereū ad deferendū ante Presbiam
quotiens erit ad corpore xpi ad visitandū aliquā p̃sonā infirmā
infra villam p̃deam et in ista forma dēm cereū invenerunt p
quadraginta annos ultimo elapsos et hent in manib⁹ tre
centū solidos.



No. 44.

Societas S^ci Johis Baptist⁹ de Magⁿ Jernemuth non est gilda eo qd nullas h^ēnt constitucones ordinaciones aut pvisiones n^o aliquod jurament⁹ est in⁹ illos p^ostitū set p illoz cōem consensum inven⁹int p totum annū vnū cereū ardentem coram ymagine S^ci Johis p^odei in ead^m Jernemuth.—Redditus aut possessiones non h^ēnt n^o aliquod de catall in cōi.

No. 45.

Societas S^ci Xpofori de magna Jernemuth non est Gilda eo qd nullas in⁹ se h^ēnt constitucōes pvisiones aut ordinacōes nec aliquod juramentū est in⁹ eos p^ostitū set annuatim in festo gloriosi martiris p^odei conveniunt ⁊ quilibet illoz exponit xlⁱ in subsidm susteneacōem unig altaris cum ornamentis eidem altar⁹ p^oinentibz ⁊ unig capellani ad d^om altare de die in diem diurna celebrant et si quis die societatis isto anno ad sumptus p^odeos solvit anno sequent⁹ si voluerit potest se ret^oere ⁊ a d^oca societate recedere.—Redditus ⁊ possessiones non h^ēnt in bonis h^ēnt x^{li} videlt in pecunia nummata ad expendend in pios usibz p^odeis.

No. 49.

Societas Sutoz b^e marie de Arneburgh de Magna Jernemuth non est gilda eo qd nullas h^ēnt constituōes ordinacōes aut pvisiones nec aliquod iuramentu est in⁹ eos p^ofatū set p illoz coēm consensum inueni⁹ p totū annū unū cereū ardentē coram ymagine b^e marie anted^oce in eadem Jernemuth Redditus aut possessiones non h^ēnt nec aliquod de catall in cōi.

No. 51.

Societas Corpis x^pi de Magⁿ Jernemuth non est gilda eo qd non habent pvisiones ordinacōes aut constitucones n^o aliquod juramentū est in⁹ illos prestitu set p illoz consensum coēm inven⁹int ⁊ sustentāt honeste lumen circa corpus x^pi annuatim in die corpis x^pi Redditus ⁊ possessiones non h^ēnt n^o aliquod catall in cōi.



No. 54.

Johes de Halle de Magna Jernemuth ⁊ alii tres homines ⁊ quatuor mulieres conveniunt annuatim in ecclesia Sci Nichi dñe ville in festo Sci Petri in cathedra ⁊ ibidem in dñe ecclesia unam candellam cere in honore Sci Petri cotidie ardentem ad unam missam celebrat⁹ in ecclesia p̃dca ad altare Sci Petri ⁊ istam deuocionem continuaver⁹ p decem annos elaps⁹ ⁊ amplius ⁊ habent in denariis datis ex devocone p sustentacone candeles p̃dce iiiij^{li} que sunt in man⁹ p̃dci Johis de Halle ⁊ Willi yve Nullam aliam ordinaconem hñt nec nichil aliud faciunt q sup⁹dem est.

No. 55.

C⁹tificatio fca in Canc⁹ dni Regis apud Westm⁹ xxx die Januar⁹ a⁹ xij⁹ p psonas inferius script⁹.

Jernemuth.

Me⁹ qd Johes Elys Nich⁹ Drayton Hugo atte ffen ⁊ alie divse psona Burgenses ville Magne Jernemuth convenire solent in ecclesia s̃ci Nichi ville p̃dce in festo Sci Georgii Martiris annuatim ab anno Regis nunc primo usq; ad p̃sens Et ibidem dñe psonas dare solebant ex eoꝝ pia devocone c⁹tas sumas pecunie ad eoꝝ voluntatem ad sustentand⁹ mñ capellanū divina in Capella Sci Georgii ibidem p aia⁹b; dñi nri Regis ⁊ pgenitoꝝ suoꝝ ⁊ deaꝝ psonaꝝ oīm fideliumq; defunctoꝝ singulis dieb; celebrantē et etiā ad inveniend⁹ duos cereos ⁊ duas candelas arduentes in capella p̃dca tempore misse ibidem celebrand⁹ ⁊ ad alia ornamenta p altari Sce Georgii necessaria in honorem ⁊ laudē dei oīpotentis inveniend⁹ ⁊ de dñis pecuniaꝝ sumis sic dati Robtus atte Gappe Robtus Holyn Thomas Marche ⁊ Robtus Toppecroft hñt in manib; circa viginti libras salvo ⁊ secur⁹ custodiend⁹ quousq; p eoꝝ aiaꝝ salute potint securius pvidere.



III.

COMPOTUS FRATRIS DIONISI HYNDOLUESTON CUSTODIS
 CELLE MAGNE JERNEMUTH DE RECEPTIS ET EXPENSIS eiusdē
 celle A festo s̄ci Michis Archi anno regni Regē Ricē terci
 post cōquestū secūdo usq; ad idē festū ex tūc p̄d sequē
 Anno regni Regē Henrici Septimi post conquestū p̄mo. Et
 Dñi Johis Bonewell priorē anno sexto.

Reddē ⁊ firm̄—De Reddū et firma cū fir̄n̄ triū canl̄az infra
 p̄oratū de xxvij^s. j^d. ob. xxiiij^s. j^d. ob. ⁊ nō plus qz
 Johes Rus detinet p redditu gardini sui nup Jacobi
 Gase p trib; añis iijs. pcelle patent in dorso.
 Sm^{er} p;

pvent9 ecclie—De decimis psonalib; xx^{li}. xj^s. De oblaçōib;
 iiij^{or} p̄ncipaliū festiuitatū cū alijs in quib; solent
 pochiani offer̄ cū collecta paschali xj^{li}. x^s. v^d. De
 oib; missis p defūctis p ānū iiij^{li}. xij^s. j^d. De
 Reddū oblat⁹ p belle mannos in annūisarijs quozdā
 defūctoꝝ put patet p redditale viij^s. ij^d. ob. De
 oblaçōib; sponsaliū p ānū liij^s. vj^d. De oblaçōib;
 purificationū xxix^s. v^d. It lxxvij crismalia¹ de quib;
 xxx vendūt p v^s. reliqua sūt disposita ad suppellicia

¹ *Chrysom.* The Chrysom (chrismale) was the white cloth with which infants were invested immediately after their baptism, and before they were anointed with the chrism, or baptismal oil. When the mother was churched, or purified, she made an offering of the chrysom to the priest, and by a constitution of the English Church, made in 1236, it is directed, "Let the chrysoms be made use of for ornaments of the church only." Upon which Johnson (in Eng. Canon) remarks, that "chrysoms might be used for the making or mending surplices, amits, albes; or the wrapping up the chalices, covering the crosses, &c."—



III.

The account of Brother Dionysius Hyndolveston, keeper of the Cell at Great Yarmouth, of the receipts and disbursements of the same Cell, from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the second year of the reign of King Richard the Third after the conquest, to the same feast then next following in the first year of the reign of King Henry the Seventh since the conquest, and in the sixth year of Sir John Bonewell, Prior. (1484-5.)

Rents and Farms.—From the rents and farm, with the farm of three chambers within the priory, of 27s. 1½d., 24s. 1½d., and no more, because John Rus detains for the rent of his garden, late James Gase, for three years, 3s. The Parcels appear on the back.

The sum appears.

Revenue of } From personal tithes, £20. 11s. From offerings
the Church. } at the four principal feasts, with others on
which the parishioners are accustomed to offer, with
the Easter collection, £11. 10s. 5d. From all the
masses for the dead for the year, £4. 12s. 1d. From
the return of offerings by the bell-men on the
anniversaries of certain dead persons, as appears by
the rental, 8s. 2½d. From offerings at marriages
for the year, 54s. 6d. From offerings at churchings,
29s. 5d.; Also sixty-seven chrisms,¹ of which thirty
were sold for 5s.; the rest are disposed of for

Haines's *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, i. cexx. In the will of John Drewe, vicar of Walton St. Mary, Suffolk, dated 1449, is the following bequest: "Item lego omnes vestes voc' crysymmys dicte ecclesie pro superpellic' inde faciend'." John Everard, *alias* Skynner, Chaplain of St. George's Colegate, Norwich, by his will dated 1420, gave to the same church "xix Crysome clothes ad faciend' vnu' vel duo sup'pellic' ad deserviend' in eadem ecclesia."



¶ in donis date predicantibz confratribz ¶ aliis. De
Certis missarū lxxij^s. ij^d. ob.

Sm^u—xlv^{li}. ij^s. x^d.

Pquisita—De legatis mortuoz vij^s. vj^d. De mortuariis ven-
ditis xxx^s. De capella bte Marie de Arnburth vidlt
de pixide eiusd x^{li}. v^s. vij^d. q^u. De pixide bte Anne
iij^s. De Colūbari sup^u voltā eiusdē capelle cēit⁹ iij^s
pipiones expenf in familia. De trunco scti Nichi ¶
aliis trūce in ecclia ¶ pixidibz ij^s. viij^d. De pis-
cacoē et pte xpī² ix^{li}. iij^s. x^d. ob. De croco ¶ radicibz
croci vendite xiiij^s. iij^d. De lana vendita cēit⁹ x
peti ¶ di xxiij^s. j^d. ob. De octo vernetibz³ pinguibz
vendite xiiij^s. viij^d. De xvij^{ei} ouibz matricibz ¶ ij
Arietibz vendite xxvj^s. viij^d. Itē de xxx Agnellis
vendite xvj^s. iij^d. Itē de vj vernetibz pinguibz vj
Arietibz pinguibz ¶ uno Agnello nichil qz occisi ¶
expenf in familia. Itē de vij^{te} porcellis deciālibus
xiiij anserulis vij^{te} Anatibz iij^{xx} pullis gallinaz ¶
viij pullis colūbaz deciāliū nichil qz expēf in fāilia.
De cera vendita ls. De Johe Aston p firma manerij
de Thuruerton⁴ de vij^{li}. xiiij^s. iij^d. p ānū vij^{li}. vj^s. viij^d.

² "The practice of dividing the produce of a boat (in the Herring fishery) into
doles, which are then shared between the owners and the crew according to an
agreed scale, is of very ancient origin, and is still practised. The expenses of
the voyage agreed upon at a fixed sum, according to the size of the boat, are de-
ducted from the value of the catch, which is calculated upon the medium price
per last, and the balance is divided into doles, the number of which also depends
upon the size of the boat. Of these doles, one was set aside for the church and
town; the one-half, which was called 'Christ's half dole,' was paid in lieu of
the tithe of fish to which the minister was entitled, and the other half was called
the 'Towns half dole,' and was applied towards the support of the haven and pier
by a bye-law made in 1488, and confirmed in 1593."—*Palmer's Manship*, ii. 88.

³ *Vernets*. I am unable to find the meaning of this word in Du Cange, or any
dictionary, but from the context I venture to suggest that a vernet was either a
hoggett, or two year old sheep, or a wether. Dr. Bensly has kindly searched the
other Rolls, and informs me that no other instance of the word occurs.

manerij
de Thuruerton, rolls

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5408 S. UNIVERSITY AVE.
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

TO: DR. J. H. HARRIS
1000 N. MICHIGAN AVE.
ANN ARBOR, MICH. 48106

RE: YOUR LETTER OF APRIL 10, 1968
CONCERNING THE PURCHASE OF
A QUANTITY OF THE
SUBSTANCE KNOWN AS
"METHYL METHACRYLATE"
FOR YOUR RESEARCH.

YOUR REQUEST HAS BEEN
RECEIVED AND IS BEING
HANDLED BY THE
APPROPRIATE DEPARTMENT.
THE PURCHASE OF THE
SUBSTANCE WILL BE
MADE AT AN EARLY DATE.

THE PURCHASE OF THE
SUBSTANCE WILL BE
MADE AT AN EARLY DATE.

THE PURCHASE OF THE
SUBSTANCE WILL BE
MADE AT AN EARLY DATE.

surplices, and in presents given to preachers, our brethren, and others. For certain masses, 72s. 2½*d.*

Sum total, £45. 2s. 10*d.*

Perquisites. From legacies, 8s. 6*d.* From mortuaries sold, 30s. From the chapel of Blessed Mary of Arneburth, that is to say, from the box of the same, £10. 5s. 7¼*d.* From the box of blessed Anne, 3s. From the dove-cote above the vaulting of the same chapel, about three dozen pigeons used in the household. From the chest of Saint Nicholas and other chests in the church, and from the boxes, 2s. 8*d.* From the fishery and the part of Christ,² £9. 4s. 10½*d.* From saffron and saffron roots sold, 14s. 4*d.* From wool sold, about ten stones and a half, 22s. 1½*d.* From eight fat vernets³ sold, 14s. 8*d.* From eighteen ewes and two rams sold, 26s. 8*d.* Also from thirty lambs sold, 16s. 3*d.* Also from six fat vernets, six fat rams and one lamb, nothing, because they were killed and used in the household. Also from seven tithe pigs, fourteen goslings, seven ducks, eighty pullets, and eight young tithe doves, nothing, because they were used in the household. From wax sold, 50s. From John Aston, for the rent of the manor of Thurverton⁴ of £7. 13s. 4*d.* per annum,

⁴ Blomefield makes no mention of a manor of the prior and convent of Norwich at Thurlton in his account of that parish, vol. viii, p. 59; but he tells us, quoting from the Norwich "Domesday," that the temporalities of Norwich priory were 28s. 6½*d.*, and that Robert Thurgarton aliened to the priory of Norwich a cottage and six acres of land here and in Toft. There are in Reg. III. (penes Dec. and Cap. Norw.) several royal charters; the earliest, dated 8 Edw. II., the last, 1 Hen. V., relating to lands, marshes, and meadows in Thurverton. From Blomefield's account of the revenues of the prior and convent, vol. iv., p. 369, note 3, we learn, "the manor of Thurverton, valued at £10. 10s. and 4*d.* per Annum, was sold to Sir Nic. Hare, knt., by the King's Licence, being left out of King Edward's Charter for that purpose."



⁊ nō plus hoc año sexto indenture sue qz allocatū
eidē ppt^o inundaconē aque vj^s. viij^d. It^{em} de pellib;
ouiū vendit^{ur} xvj^d.

Sm^{ac}—xxxvj^{li}. vj^s. viij^d. q^{ac}

De Capella s^ci Johis Baptiste de nouo edificata in
orientali angulo cimiterij ecclie S^ci Nicholai Jern-
muth Magno p^{re}d^{ic}te De pixide S^ci Wandregisilij^s et
de trunco Regis Henrici xv^{li}. xij^s. ix^d. q^u. It^{em} de
Mⁱ Mⁱ ⁊ dⁱ ⁊ CCC allecib; oblat^{ur} ad beatā Mariā ⁊
p^{re}d^{ic}tū regē Henricū xvj^s. iij^d. It^{em} de Ramis di^usa^z
saliciū crescentiū in cimiterio ibm vj^s. viij^d. It^{em}
de CCC fagotte ⁊ aliis focalib; aridis vendit^{ur} ap^{ud}
Thur^ulton ix^s. viij^d. It^{em} p j planke vendit^{ur} ibm xj^d.
It p v petris de playster paryce vendit^{ur} xx^d.

Sm^{ac}—xviij^l. viij^s. q^{ac}

Sm^{ac}. to^l. recepti. C^{li}. xx^d.

Supexpens³—In Supexpens³ compoti p^{re}cedente—xvj^{li}. ij^s. xj^d.

Sm^{ac} p;

Expense.—In Stipendio unio sacerdot^{is} po^{re}chial vidlt Galfridi
Waryn ⁊ Rogeri English cū alijs diuf coadiuuatib;
tempe vaca^{ti}ois lxvj^s. In vino p ecclia ⁊ hospitib;
xlvij^s. vj^d. In seruisia empta cū xij ollis pet^{ri}nis
cū seruisia Johis fferro^{ac} viij^s. ob. In viij^{xx} et x
barellis ⁊ j fyrkyn berise xj^{li}. ix^s. iij^d. In xlj cūb;
iijb; ⁊ dⁱ frumenti empti ad di^usa p^{re}cia cū multura

^s St. Wandregesilius was abbot of Fontenelle, A.D. 666. The church of Bixley in Norfolk is dedicated in his honour.



£7. 6s. 8*d.*, and no more this year, the sixth of his lease, because 6s. 8*d.* is allowed to him on account of inundation of water. Also for sheepskins sold, 16*d.*

Sum total, £36. 6s. 8½*d.*

From the chapel of St. John the Baptist newly built in the east angle of the churchyard of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, aforesaid. From the box of St. Wandragesilius,⁵ and from the chest of King Henry, £15. 12s. 9½*d.* Also from two thousand and a half and three hundred herrings offered to blessed Mary and the aforesaid King Henry, 16s. 4*d.* Also from the branches of various willows growing in the churchyard there, 6s. 8*d.* Also from three hundred faggots and other dry fuel sold at Thurverton, 9s. 8*d.* Also for one plank sold there, 11*d.* Also for five stones of plaster of Paris sold, 20*d.*

Sum, £17. 8s. 0½*d.*

Sum total of receipts, £100. 1s. 8*d.*

Super Expenses.—Balance of preceding account,

£16. 2s. 11*d.*

The sum appears.

Expenses.—For the stipend of a parish priest, viz., Geoffrey Waryn and Roger English, with various others assisting in the time of the vacancy, 66s. In wine for the church and for guests, 48s. 6*d.* For beer bought with twelve stone jars with beer, of John Ferror, 8s. 0½*d.* For eight score and ten barrels and one firkin of beer, £11. 9s. 3*d.* For forty-one coombs three bushels and a half of wheat bought at different prices with the cost of grinding the same,



eusdē lxxvj^s. iij^d. It in pane empto cū M¹M¹M¹
M¹ Synggynbredē⁶ vij^s. ix^d. In repacōe vasoz pan-
doxatrie ⁊ pistrini iij^s. vij^d. In lardario et dietē
empte in foro cū sale farina ⁊ spēb⁷ xvij^{li}. xvj^s. iij^d.
In repacōe vasoz coquine et lardarii iij^s. x^d. In
Stipendiis famulorū cū liberatur⁹ eoz vj^{li}. xv^s. In
Regardis datis p̄dicātib⁷ cantorib⁷ clerice histrionib⁷
⁊ opariis pochianorū n̄roz xxiiij^s. In Elemosina
data fr̄ib⁷ mendicant⁷ Hospitalariis⁷ Indulgenciariis
lepis ⁊ aliis pauperib⁷ viij^s. In cirpis ad eccliam
⁊ hospiciū v^s. iij^d. In cordis ad campanas viij^d.
In empcone ⁊ repacōe utensiliū p̄mptuarij ⁊ hospicii
n¹ hoc aīo. It p cōpleto par armoz vidit Salett
body armys leggē fete ⁊ ganletts xxj^s. iij^d. It in
repacōe unig salsarii argentei fracti cū addicōe
argenti ad idē ij^s j^d. In aliis repacionib⁷ vidit
domoz ⁊ muroz xxxj^s. x^d. In repacōib⁷ factē apud
Thurverton vidit sup^{ra} longā domū in medio curie
ibm put p³ p billā firmarii cū aliis expens⁹ ibm
lxxiiij^s. iij^d. It lotrici barbitonsori ⁊ factori cere
xvj^s. vj^d. ob. It p ij^{li}. ⁊ di incensi siue thuniamatē
x^d. In candelis de cepo p ecclīā ⁊ hospicio vj^s. iij^d.
In viij lagenis olei ad lāpadē bte marie de viij^s.
nichil qz ex deuocōē dñi p̄oris. In p̄bende equoz
⁊ ferrurē iij^s. iij^d. In focalib⁷ qbuscūqz iij^{li}. xvij^s.
iij^d. In reddū solutē p terrē n̄ris in Thurūton ⁊
aliis villis cūiacentib⁷ xx^s. vj^d. q^{ra}. It p̄ori s̄ci

⁶ *Singing Breads.* The altar breads before consecration. These were of two kinds; the larger, called singing breads, used for the sacrifice; the smaller, called houseling breads, used for the communion of the people. See Myre's *Instructions for Parish Priests*, edited by Mr. Peacock, for Early English Text Society, p. 69.

⁷ Hospitallers were persons authorized to beg money for the building and maintenance of hospitals, churches, &c. There is some interesting information concerning indulgences in the *Journal of the Arch. Inst.*, xvii. 250. In Regt.



76s. 3*d.* Also in bread bought together with four thousand singing breads,⁶ 7s. 9*d.* For the repair of the utensils of the brewery and bakery, 3s. 7*d.* For provisions bought in the market, with salt, flour, and spices, £18. 16s. 2*d.* For the repair of utensils of the kitchen and larder, 3s. 10*d.* In wages of servants with their keep, £6. 15s. In presents given to preachers, singers, clerks, players, and workmen of our parishioners, 24s. In alms given to mendicant friars, hospitallers,⁷ indulgentiaries, lepers, and other poor persons, 8s. In rushes for the church and monastery, 5s. 3*d.* In ropes for the bells, 8*d.* In utensils bought and repaired of the store house and monastery, nothing this year. Also for a complete suit of armour, viz., salade, body armour, legs, feet, and gauntlets, 21s. 3*d.* Also in the reparation of one silver saltsellar broken, with additional silver to the same, 2s. 1*d.* In other repairs, viz., of the houses and walls, 31s. 10*d.* In repairs done at Thurverton, viz., to the long house in the middle of the yard there, as appears by the bill of the farmer, with other expenses there, 74s. 3*d.* Also to the washer, barber, and wax maker, 16s. 6½*d.* Also for two and a half pounds of incense, 10*d.* For tallow candles for the church and monastery, 6s. 4*d.* For eight flasks of oil for the lamp of blessed Mary, of 8s.; nothing, because out of the devotion of the Lord Prior. In provender for the horses and shoeing them, 4s. 3*d.* In certain fuel, £4. 17s. 3*d.* In rent paid for our lands at Thurverton, and other towns surrounding, 20s. 6¼*d.*

Rackhythe, fo. 133, is the following: "fiat licencia colligendi pro Incendio Roberti Portelonde de Aylesham cuius vniuersi substancia fere combusta fuit in festo Inuentionis sancte Crucis vltimi claps' cum diebus Indulgentiarum." Robert Portlond it is presumed was an Indulgentiary.



Olavi p Arreragiis reddit9 de v^d. q^u sibi debet9 p
 iiij ānis pcedentibz xxj^d. It p custodia 7 pastura
 ouū arietū 7 vernetū in fowleholme^s ix^s. vj^d. In
 nec^uiis p^oor liij^s. iiij^d.

Sm^u—lxvj^{li}. xij^s. q^s.

Pensiones—Dño priori lxxj^s. viij^d. Celerario xl^s. In obla-
 coibz cōvent9 in festo S̄cē Trinitatē cū aliis expens9
 ibñ xliij^s. x^d. In Roga S̄cī Ničhi vij^s. ij^d. In duabz
 pensionibz duoz scholarīū vidlt fratre Johis Helgey
 7 fr̄s Wiffi Gedney xxv^s. In medietate deciē solut9
 dño Regi Ricardo c^uea festū S̄cī Johis bapt^{te} xl^s. v^d.
 ob. In deducōe confrīm ad monasteriū 7 reducōe
 iiij^s. In expens meis vs9 mo^usteriū ad reddend
 cōpotū xij^d. Itē in expens9 cū conducōe equoz
 triplici vice vers9 dñm ep̄m contra fr̄s minores de
 iniusta tumulaōe triū occiso9 de navi dñi Rege
 vocat le Elizabeth x^s. v^d. In pargameno 7 scrip-
 tura cōpoti viij^d. In die cōpoti iij^s. iiij^d. It in
 pargameno ad inventaria et evidencias belle māno9
 vj^d.

Sm^u—xij^{li}. iij^s. ob.

fforinseca—Circa capellā S̄cī Johis baptiste in orientali angulo
 cimiterii. In cera cū duabz clauibz ad ostiū eiusdē
 capelle ij^s. In pictura 7 deauracoē ymaginū S̄cī
 Wandragesilii 7 Regē Henrici sexti v^s. ij^d. In ope
 ferreo in cera cū clavē 7 feūra trunci fixi in terra
 ibñ iij^s. x^d. In expenf Suffraganei dñi Ep̄i 7 suoz

^s The Foldholm and Skeetholme marshes in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth
 are at this day part of the estates of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.



Also to the prior of St. Olave, for the arrears of a rent of $5\frac{1}{4}d.$, owing to him for the four preceding years, $21d.$ Also for the keeping and feeding of sheep, rams, and vernetts, in Fowleholm,⁸ $9s. 6d.$ In necessaries of the prior, $53s. 4d.$

Sum, £66. 12s. $0\frac{1}{4}d.$

Pensions.—To the Lord Prior, $66s. 8d.$ To the Cellarer, $40s.$ In oblations of the convent in the feast of the Holy Trinity, with other expenses there, $43s. 10d.$ In Roga of St. Nicholas, $7s. 2d.$ In two pensions of two scholars, viz., brother John Helgay and brother William Gedney, $25s.$ For the half of a tenth paid to our lord King Richard, at the feast of St. John Baptist, $40s. 5\frac{1}{2}d.$ In the going and returning of our brethren to the monastery, $4s.$ In my expenses towards the monastery to render the account, $12d.$ Also for expenses with the hiring of horses three times to the Lord Bishop, against the friars minors, concerning the unlawful burying of three men killed of the ship of our Lord the King, called the Elizabeth, $10s. 5d.$ In parchment and writing the account, $8d.$ On the day of the account, $3s. 4d.$ Also in parchment for the inventory and evidences of the bell-men, $6d.$

Sum, £12. 3s. $0\frac{1}{2}d.$

Foreign Expenses.—About the chapel of St. John Baptist, in the east corner of the churchyard. For a lock and two keys to the door of the same chapel, $2s.$ For painting and gilding the images of St. Wandregesilius, and of King Henry VI., $5s. 2d.$ For ironwork for a lock and key, and making a box fixed in the ground there, $3s. 10d.$ For the expenses of the suffragan of the Lord Bishop and his atten-



cca dedicacionē eiusdē capelle xvij^s. iij^d. In dual³
lagenis olei ⁊ dī ad lampadē eiusdē ij^s. iij^d. It⁹ p
candelabro pendente supra altare ibm̄ xij^d. It⁹ ad
repaçõem portus ultra v baretlos berise ⁊ ij^sij panes
⁊ ult^a labores duoz hoim̄ p sex dies ibm̄ x^s. It p
ij baliste⁹ cū viij camere¹ ad easd p defensione
loci vij^s.

Sm^a—xlix^s. vij^d.

Sm^a oīm Expensaz

iiij^{xx}j^{li}. iij^s. vij^d. ob q^a.

Sm^a oīm expensaz

cū supexpenf

iiij^{xx}xvij^{li}. vij^s. vj^d. ob. q^a.

Receptū excedit expensas liiij^s. j^d. q^a
que sūma colligenda e⁹ de tenentib³
carnarii cū residuo sūme que sequit^r
in fine hui⁹.

Remanencia—iiiij cūb ⁊ j b³ frumenti. It⁹ xj barellys berise.
It⁹ iij good fatt wedderys. It⁹ in befe viij^d. It⁹ xvij
lenggys ⁊ dī. It⁹ xj saltfysshys ⁊ dī. It⁹ ij lagene
mellis. It⁹ half a barel half ful of vynegre. It⁹ a
rumlett halfful of good bereegre. It⁹ vij dokys and
j drake. It⁹ v hemys and j cok. Itē j Capon. It⁹
a doseyn chekonmys. Itē in focalib³ ij chald^a ⁊ dī
of sec coole. It C ⁊ dī wode fagott. It CCCC ⁊ dī
fyrr fagott⁹. It M¹ M¹ M¹ Turvys ⁊ eo vltra. It⁹
CCC red herynggys. Itē vltra ista no^ande qdē
tenentes carnarii debent iiij^{li}. xv^s. vj^d. ob quā sūmā
successor potest recupari⁹ ad coñodū si velit.

⁹ Part of town defence.

¹ *Chamber*. The cannons of this period were composed of two parts, the barrel, and the chamber which contained the powder and ball, and was dropped into a recess at the breech and secured to it. Each gun was provided with several chambers, so that as soon as one was discharged another was ready to be affixed.



dants, about the dedication of the same chapel, 18s. 4*d.* For two and a half jars of oil for the lamp there, 2s. 3*d.*; also for the candlabrum hanging above the altar there, 12*d.* Also for the repARATION of the harbour, besides five barrels of beer and two dozen loaves, and besides the labour of two men for six days there, 10s. Also for two cannons⁹ with eight chambers¹ to the same, for the defence of the place, 7s.

Sum, 49s. 7*d.*

Sum total of all expenses, £81. 4s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

Sum total of all expenses with the balance,

£97. 7s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

The receipts exceed the expenses, 54s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*, and the sum to be collected of the tenants of the charnel-house, with the residue of the sum which follows at the end of this.

Things Remaining.—Four coombs one bushel of wheat. Also eleven barrels of beer. Also three good fat wethers. Also in beef, 8*d.* Also eighteen and a half lings. Also eleven and a half saltfish. Also two jars of honey. Also half a barrel half full of vinegar. Also a runlet half full of good malt vinegar. Also seven ducks and one drake. Also five hens and one cock. Also one capon. Also a dozen chickens. Also in fuel, two and a half chaldrons of sea coal. Also one and a half hundred of wood faggots. Also four and a half hundreds of fir faggots. Also three thousand turves and more besides. Also three hundred red herrings. Also besides these things, let it be noted that the tenants of the charnel-house owe £4. 15s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, which sum the successor can recover to his use if he wishes.



(In dorso.)

Pelle Redditi in Jernemuth.

In Sowhtleta { Robt9 Swolle de xiiij^s. iiij^d. p ānū vj^s. viij^d. ⁊ nō
 pl9 hoc āno sexto. Cristiana Wydewell p
 tene^{to} nup Bartholomei Elyce vj^d.
 Johes Cowper alias Slabson p tene^{to} nup Johis
 pyle apd cap^d Saraceni viij^d.

Prior fratrū carmelitarū ij^s.

In Northleta { Thomas Eloyce p tene^{to} nup Johis Philyp Spyeer
 xvij^d.
 Johes Rus p orto siue gardino nup Jacobi Gase
 de xij^d. p ānū n^l hoc anno 1^ocio ⁊ s^c d3 iiij^s.
 Thomas Bement p tene^{to} suo ad capellā bte marie
 de Arnburth ob ante pedē pontē
 Robt9 Baret p tene^{to} nup Willi ffolsham Coke xij^d.
 Johes Caleyce ⁊ Johes Baxter p firma duoz gar-
 dinoz ibm in Barette rowe ij^s.
 Robt9 Rake p tene^{to} suo in le Conge iiij^d.
 Edmūd9 Seman p una pcella tene^{ti} nup Willi
 Pertryk capllani x^d.
 Johes fælde p alia pcella eiusdē tene^{ti} viij^d.
 Johes Trāme Wever p tene^{to} nup Petri Davy
 xij^d.
 Wilms ffysh p tene^{to} nup Johis Andrew tā-
 ner xvij^d.
 Johes Gardener p tene^{to} nup Willi Spyeer
 postea Emme uxore pdeci Willi j^d.



(On the Back.)

Parcels of the Rents in Yarmouth.

In the
South Lect. { Robert Swolle, of 13s. 4d. per year, 6s. 8d.,
and no more, this being the sixth year. Chris-
tiana Wydewell, for the tenement late of Bar-
tholomew Elyce, 6d.
John Cowper, alias Slabson, for a tenement
late John Pyle's, near the Saracen's Head, 8d.

The Prior of the Carmelite Friars, 2s.
Thomas Eloyce, for tenement late of John Philip,
Spicer, 18d.
John Rus, for a garden late James Gase's, of 12d.
per year, nothing this third year, and so he
owes, 3s.
Thomas Bemont, for his tenement before the
foot of the bridge to the chapel of blessed
Mary of Arneburgh, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Robert Barrett, for tenement late William Foul-
sham, Coke, 12d.
In the
North Lect. { John Caleyce and John Baxter, for rent of two
gardens there in Barrett's row, 2s.
Robert Rake, for his tenement in the Conge, 4d.
Edmond Seman, for one part of a tenement late
of William Pertryk, chaplain, 10d.
John Feld for the other part of the same tene-
ment, 8d.
John Trañie, wever, for tenement late Peter
Davy's, 12d.
William Fysh, for tenement late of John An-
drew, tanner, 18d.
John Gardiner, for tenement late William
Spicer's, afterwards of Emma wife of the
said William, 1d.



Johes Pennyng capllang p firma canle supior
jux^{ca} portas cimiterii ex pte occidte iij^s.

Withus Beyham capellang p firma canle info-
rior ibm xvj^d.

Robt⁹ pug capllang ⁊ Thomas Eleyne
forth capllang p fir^{ca} canle Secūdarij iij^s.

Sm^{ca}—xxvj^s. j^d. ob. vñ allocandi sūt ij^s. quos

Johes Rus detinet p duob³ ānis precedentib³

Et sic Sm^{ca}—tantū xxiiij^s. j^d. ob.

Sm^{ca} xxiiij^s. j^d. ob.

[Indorsed Cōpot⁹ p^ore Jernemuth A^o. D. J. Bonwath
p^ore 6^o. P^s. Supp^ooris.]

1354. Comput⁹ fr̄is Rogi de Wttertōn Prioris Celle Jerne-
muth [mutilated.]

Recept⁹ £212 2 6.

(inter alia.) De capella S̄ce Mar⁹ in occidentē xxxiiij^{li} v^s vj^d.

De ymāgie S̄ci Nichi et Alijs trunç in ecclia lxxxxiiij^s v^d.

Expen^s.—(inter alia.) In vino empto. et roga S̄ci Nichi. et
ij tabernaculis in ecclia f̄cis. et factur⁹ j S̄ce Mar⁹. et
stipend⁹ chicoz cū alijs nec^{ca} ijs in ecclia, xj^{li} ix^s ij^d.

1387. Comput⁹ fr̄is Joh̄is de Hoo Custodis celle magne
Jerñ.

Recept⁹ £205 6 1³.

Expense. (inter alia.) In exp̄sis f̄cis 2ca nouā Capella
viijlib. viijsō. iijd.

1405.

do.

do.

Recept⁹ £137 17 1.

(inter alia.) D Capella b̄ce Marie in Cimiterio xix^{li} xj^s iij^d.



John Pennyng, chaplain, for rent of an upper chamber near the churchyard gates on the west side, 3s.

William Beyham, chaplain, for rent of the lower chamber there, 16*d*.

Robert parvus chaplain, and Thomas Eleynsforth, chaplain, for rent of the "Secondary's" chamber, 3s.

Sum, 26s. 1½*d*., whereof are allowed 2s., which John Rus detains for the two preceding years.

And so the sum total is only 24s. 1½*d*.

Sum, 24s. 1½*d*.

Indorsed.—Account of the Prior of Yarmouth in the sixth year of Sir John Bonwell, Prior. The Sub-prior's part.

Ɖ magna cruce ad hostium Austrat, xvj^s.²

Ɖ trunco s̄ci Nichi et alijs trunç in Ecclia xj^s vj^d.

1413. do. ffris Willi de Sylton Custodis celle

Jerneñ, &c.

Recept^o £104 0 8½.

Pension. (inter alia.) Confrib^o ffris in fō S̄ci Nichi vj^s.

1442. do. Johis Molet Prioris Celle, &c.

Recept^o £82 16 1½.

(inter alia.) Ɖ Reliquijs, ix^s ij^d.

Expnf. (inter alia.)

In expnf facte in ecclia s. Cera Cirpis cordis ⁊ repacione magne fene^{str} in orientat pte cancelle cum regarde predicant^o, xliij^s x^d.

² Bartholomew Elys, burgess of Great Yarmouth, in his will dated 1424, directed his body to be interred in the churchyard of St. Nicholas, "juxta crucem ex parte aquilon' eiusdem ecclesie."—*Hyrning*, 133.



Iſm in factura celle in dormitorio cū alijs repacionib; fēis in codñ, Cxvj^s v^d.

In repacōe muroꝝ clauſtri cū factura clibani ⁊ j gurgitē cum arundine argift ⁊ ſtipendijs laborāt⁹ p repacōe j domoꝝ voč Malthous ⁊ i repacōe aliaꝝ domoꝝ in māf xxxiiij^s x^d.

1443. Same Prior. Recept⁹ £104 19 10.

1444. Compotus dñi Johis Heulond Prioris Eccleie Cath sēe Trinite Norwic⁹ post mortem ffris Johis Eglyngton nup P'oris Celle Magne Jernemuth, &c.

Recept⁹ £72 13 10½.

(inter alia.) De oblaçōib; iiij^{or} p'ncipaliū festoꝝ ⁊ alioꝝ q'ib; solent pochiani ex deuocōe offerr⁹ cū collect⁹ p Rowell ⁊ pascall xviiij^{li} iij^d.

Expenf. In repacōib; fēis videlt in j pelos in pintuario ⁊ alijs in pist'no brasino ⁊ circa Molendinū xvij^s x^d ob.

In mediet⁹ vnig x^e solut⁹ dño Regi ad fñi Annūc⁹ beate Marie, xl^s v^d ob.

In exequijs ffris Johis Eglyngton p Cista cariaꝝ eiusdñ ⁊ cleia dat⁹ Paupib; ⁊ alijs expens⁹ circa fennat⁹ eiusd⁹ xxix^s viij^d.

1445. Compotus ffris Johis flolshñ Prioris Celle magne Jernemut⁹, &c.

Recept⁹ £91 1 9.

Expens⁹. (inter alia.) In Repacoib; aule clauſtri ⁊ muroꝝ cū mltē alijs puis repacōib; v^{li} v^s ob.

In vitriacoč camere p'ore sup dormitorio cū ferrura eiusd⁹, xxvij^s viij^d.

In scriptura libri Thome Alquini sup Marcū, xxij^s.

1446. Same Prior.

Recept⁹ £96 19 4.

Expenf. (inter alia.) Iſm dat⁹ ad picturā cuiꝝdā ptice i ecclesia ⁊ collectorib; coīs pontē i villa vij^s iij^d.

Iſm Johi Grygg in grosso p plawcheryng xiiij^s vj^d.

Iſm eidñ p repacōe domoꝝ fonte aqueducto in coꝝna ac multē alijs repacōib; fēis in stabulo et pistrino, xij^s viij^d.

THE HISTORY OF THE

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It Robto Dvn ⁊ Johi Welman p repaçoẽ fonte aqueducto
clibani in pist'no ac muroz in gardino juxta cimiteriũ,
xviij^s j^d ob.

1451. Same Prior. Recep^t £86 11 7½.

Expenf. (inter alia.) In stipendio Clici Capelle bte Marie
viij^s.

In expenf facte in ecclia s. cirpis ⁊ corde cū regarde
p̃dicanciũ xviij^s iij^d.

In castigaçoẽ ⁊ refo^rcoẽ impugnanciũ citaçoẽm dñi
Epi ⁊ pupplice rebellanciũ in ecclia Jernemuth, viiiij^s xj^d.

Penf. (inter alia.) Itm confratribz in fest^o s̃ci Nichi, vj^s.

In roga S̃ci Nichi xx^s.

1453. Same Prior. Recep^t £84 18 5½.

Expenf. (inter alia.) Itm dat^o ad reparaçoẽm portus
xij^s x^d.

Penf. (inter alia.) In expenf dñi Regis v^s viij^d. In
pensione scolariũ xviij^s ix^d.

1470. Compotus ffratris Johnis Bonewell P'oris celle
Jernemuth.

Recep^t £49 5 2¼.

1484-5 printed at length, pp. 230—245.

1490. Compotus ffratris Thome Hoo Custodis C̃elle Magne
Jernemuth.

Recep^t £37 4 8¼.

1502. Compotus ffr̃is Johis Attleburgh Custodis Celle
Magne Jernemuth, &c.

Recep^t £71 17 1½.

(inter alia.) De decimis psonalibz xix^{li} iiiij^s j^d ob. De
xxxviij^s vj^d. xlij^s vij^d.
oblaçoibz in q̃uicqz festis viz die oĩm scōz. Die S̃ci Nicholai.
xlix^s viij^d. v^s ij^d ob.

Die natiuitatis Dñi. Die purificaçois be marie.

iiij^{li} iiiij^s v^d.

Die pasche xli xxjd ob. (sic in orig.)

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De alijs festis in quibz solent offerre ex deuocōe ljs ix^d ob.
De sex gild eiusd ville xxj^s vij^d ob.

De obacōibz in nauibz vj^s vj^d ob. De capella bē Marie
v^{li} viij^s iiij^d ob. De Cera vendit⁹ in ead capella ⁊ in eccia
x^{li} vj^s iij^d. De capella boni Henrici xxxij^s vij^d. De reddit⁹
oblat⁹ p Belmaños iiij^s xj^d.

De tribz cadis allec⁹ oblat⁹ p Westyrmē ad imaginem bē
Marie de Arnburgh nichil qz expen⁹ in demo.

Expen⁹. (inter alia.)

In donis histrionibz ⁊ nautis in nauibz viij^s ij^d.

Iū vitriat⁹ p repacōe fenestre orientā cancellē v^s viij^d.

Iū p repacōe fenestraz in aula plur⁹ dormitor⁹ iij^s vij^d.

Iū plūbatoribz opantibz sup Cācellā ⁊ aulam, iij^s ix^d.

1504. Same Custodian.

Recept⁹ £77 2 3.

(inter alia.) D septem gildis eiusdem ville xxj^s ij^d ob.

Expen⁹ £82 2 9^l.

(inter alia.) In repacō fenestraz in aula ⁊ in Capella S^ce
Marie, vj^s. Iū plūbatoribz opant⁹ sup Cancellam ⁊ aulam
viij^s iiij^d.

In repacōe Organoz in Capella bē Marie, iij^s iiij^d.

In repacōe Cancellē xxxj^s. Iū laborantibz in Cimitio ⁊
in gardinis iij^s vj^d.

1528. Compotus fl^ris Willi Reppis custodis, &c.

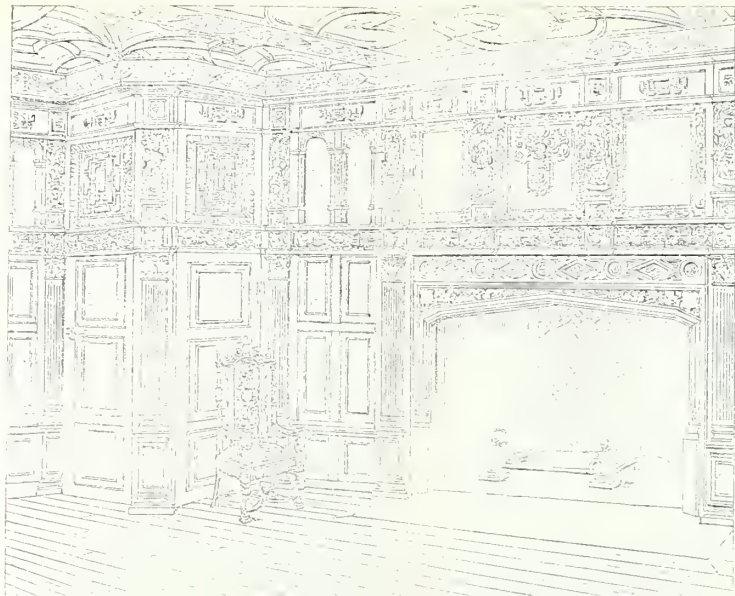
Recept⁹ £69 12 2.

Supexpen⁹. In supexpen⁹ compotoz pceden⁹ ut patet in
pede Compi pceden⁹ xxxv^{li} xj^s iiij^d.











The Star Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

COMMUNICATED BY

C. J. PALMER, ESQ., F.S.A.

THE Star Hotel, situate on the Quay at Great Yarmouth, bears abundant evidence of having been erected in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and affords us a good specimen of the residence of a wealthy burgess at that period.

The exterior, fronting the Quay, built of smoothed squared flints, with stone dressings, has undergone little alteration. There is a balcony to the first floor supported on pillars. The entrance and the rooms on either side on the ground floor are low. It was a common practice at the period when this house was erected, to appropriate this part of the building for the reception of goods and merchandise; the principal rooms for the family being on the first floor, and at the back where there was usually a garden.

The oaken staircase is broad and fleet, with a heavy balustrade.

The principal room on the first floor, looking upon the Quay, is called "The Nelson Room," because it contains a portrait of that great Captain painted from the life, by *Keymer*, a native artist.

This room is in excellent preservation, and presents an admirable specimen of interior decoration prevalent at the period of its erection. The walls are lined throughout with



wainscot, now black with age. They are panelled to the height of five feet, divided at regular intervals by fluted pilasters which support pedestals with terminal figures, alternately male and female, between which there is a series of ornamental panels with flat arches richly carved. Between the panelling and the ceiling there is a fine moulded border or cornice. The ceiling is divided by flat bands like the cornice into six compartments, which are adorned with ribbed mouldings and pendant fruit and flowers. The door at the north-east corner opens from a small lobby cut out of the room.¹

Over the fire-place are carved upon a panel in high relief, the arms of the Company of Merchant Adventurers of England, which was incorporated early in the sixteenth century, and designed to supersede the Silyard Company of Foreign Merchants, whose exclusive privileges were subsequently withdrawn.

These arms are, *az.* in base a sea with a dolphin's head appearing in the water; all *prop.* On the sea a ship with three masts in full sail *or*, the sails and rigging *ar.* on each sail a cross *gu.* in the dexter chief point the luce in splendour, and in the sinister chief point an etoile *or.* On a chief *ar.* a cross *gu.* charged with the lion of England. For a crest, on a wreath two arms embowed issuing out of clouds, all *prop.* holding a globe *or.* For supporters, two sea horses *ar.* fumed *or.* The arms in this house are not emblazoned, the globe has been taken from the crest, and the supporters, if they ever were there, are gone.²

¹ There is a similar arrangement in an Elizabethan room at Thame Court, Oxfordshire; also in the gallery at Rockingham Castle.

² The same coat is carved in a room at No. 4, South Quay, Great Yarmouth; and it is met with in houses of the same class and period at other sea-ports. The form of oath taken on admission to "The Freedom of the Fellowship of Merchant Adventurers of England" is given in "A Booke of the Foundation and Antiquitye of the Towne of Greate Yermurthe," edited by Mr. C. J. Palmer, in 1847 (p. 138.)



The open fire-place in this room had been filled up and boarded over (except a small space in which a modern stove had been inserted) until very recently, when, upon removing the modern wood-work, the original stone chimney-piece was discovered. The Dutch tiles with which the open fire-place is now lined were taken from an old house in Row No. 83. On the south side of this room there is another apartment into which there is a small door through the wainscot, not easily perceived. There is a pendant ceiling in this room; and there are also similar ceilings in the front chambers on the second floor.

Another apartment, at the back of the house, raised above the ground floor, but not on a level with the first floor, although divided and much mutilated, presents some remarkable features of its former magnificence. An original window still remains entire; its oaken frame elaborately carved externally. It has fourteen lights in two tiers, the three centre lights both above and below being larger than the others. What remains of the ceiling is very fine; the pendants being of unusual size and beauty: it is profusely adorned with fruits and flowers.³

Beyond this room, to the east, was another apartment; and again, beyond the latter, was what was called the Banqueting House, a name frequently applied to an apartment opening into a garden; and here probably there was a small garden extending to Middle or Blind Middle Street, now called Howard Street. Of this Banqueting House nothing now remains. It was entirely destroyed in 1740, and a malt-house erected on the site. When this house ceased to be a private residence and became a tavern, the malt-house was converted into stables and coach-houses. These, with

³ This apartment was for many years used as a kitchen to the hotel. The stone chimney-piece now in this room was found in fragments in an upper chamber, and has since been inserted by the present proprietor. Over this room there is a chamber in which a many-lighted original window still remains



the adjoining apartment to the west, were all pulled down by the present proprietor, and a spacious dining-room and a billiard-room erected on the site. When this demolition took place some curious discoveries were made.

Next the apartment with the beautiful ceiling already mentioned, were found the jambs of a stone mantle-piece, seven feet wide; and imbedded in some of the adjacent walls were found several corbel heads, and fragments of string courses, mouldings, and other ornaments, all of an ecclesiastical character.⁴ There may still be seen in an external wall adjoining the South Row, a small fragment of an elegant stone screen; and in the wall next the North Row there are the remains of an ancient window arched and faced with stone; and the adjoining wall is partly constructed of stone rubble evidently obtained from some other building.

It is probable that all these fragments were brought from the possessions of the Augustine Friars, who had a cell or branch establishment at Yarmouth, belonging to the Great Priory at Gorleston; suppressed and demolished at the Reformation.

Almost immediately opposite the Hotel yard, on the east side of Howard Street, a large building which once belonged to the Augustine Friars still remains. Below it are extensive vaults, now used as a porter store, approached from the street by a low arched door-way; and the upper part is occupied as a place of meeting for the Society of Friends. It is much to be regretted that the cut-flint front of this building next Howard Street has been white-washed.

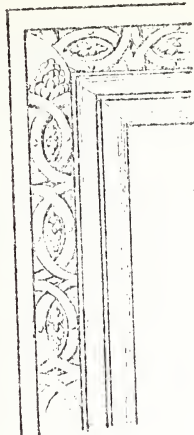
There is a popular belief that the Star Hotel was the property or residence of Bradshaw, the President of the Commission by which Charles I. was condemned and sent to the scaffold; but it has no foundation in fact.

Early in the sixteenth century there was in the county

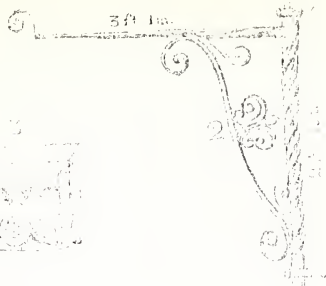
⁴ Some of these fragments are preserved in the garden of the Assembly-rooms, South Beach.



1.



3 ft. 1 in.



1.



2.



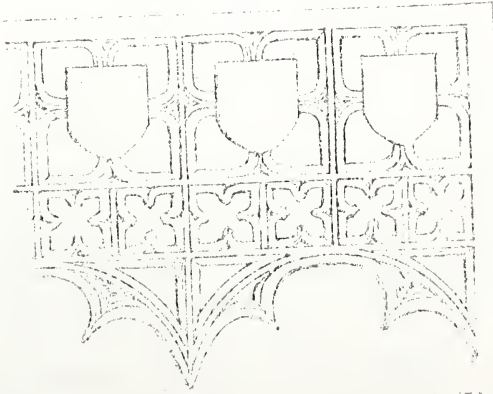
2.



7.



8.





of Suffolk a country house called Crowe's Hall. John Crowe, of Crowe's Hall, married Alice daughter and coheir of Thomas Parker, of Norwich, who bore the same arms as Archbishop Parker. Of Parker Crowe, their eldest son, nothing is known; but John Crowe, another son, settled at Norwich; Eleanor their daughter married, in 1601, Anthony Loveday, of Chediston, in Suffolk; and William Crowe, a younger son, settled in Yarmouth, where he acquired a considerable fortune as a merchant, and served the office of bailiff in 1594, and again in 1606. He it was who erected the house, now known as the Star Hotel, for his own private residence; and being one of the Merchant Adventurers of England he placed the arms of that company in the principal apartment. William Crowe, his son, was born in 1617, and went to London, where he established himself as an upholsterer in Smithfield, then not only one of the principal places of business in London but also a fashionable quarter. Pepys, in his *Diary*, speaks of calling upon "Crowe the Upholsterer on St. Bartholemews."⁵ He appears to have acquired a considerable fortune, and to have added to his business that of a money lender. Among others who sought his assistance was Sir William Paston, of Caister Castle, who appears to have borrowed considerable sums of Crowe, probably for the purpose of building his new and splendid seat at Oxnead.

In 1659 Sir William Paston, having determined to abandon Caister Castle as a residence, sold it to William Crowe, who, having retired from business, passed the rest of his life at Caister Castle when in the country, having for his town residence the house built by his father on Yarmouth Quay. By his will he desired to be buried in Caister church, and to have there a monument erected to his memory. His wishes were complied with: there is in the chancel a mural monu-

⁵ There appears to have been some connection between the two families.



ment, having a long inscription in Latin, recording that he had lived many years in London; above this inscription there is a handsome marble bust of Crowe. The arms of Crowe are carved in white marble—*gu.* a chevron between three cocks *crowing, arg.* He married Jane, daughter of Thomas Bransby, of Great Yarmouth, by Mary his wife, a daughter of Christopher Edmond Crowe, of East Bilney, and appointed his brothers-in-law, Thomas Bransby and Robert Bransby, executors of his will.

Thomas Bransby, whose daughter Crowe married as above stated, was the son of Robert Bransby, of Shottesham, in Norfolk; he died in 1641. Thomas Bransby, his eldest son, was High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1681, and resided in the Yarmouth house till his death in 1682. He had an only child, Elizabeth, who inherited this house with other very considerable property, and married Sir Philip Astley, of Melton Constable, Bart.⁶

Lady Astley died in 1738, and Sir Philip in the year following. This house descended to their son Sir Jacob Astley, Bart., who in 1740 sold it to Thomas Dawson, of Great Yarmouth, maltster, to whom we are indebted for the demolition of the Banqueting House. In 1749, Dawson conveyed the property to Robert Wilson, Esq., a wealthy corn merchant in London, who died in 1765, leaving all his estates to his two daughters and coheirs, (*viz.*) Dorothy, who married Anthony Channier, Esq., and died without issue; and Elizabeth, who married Thomas Bradshaw, Esq., by whom she had four sons, (1) Robert Haldane Bradshaw, Esq.

⁶ She likewise inherited considerable wealth under the will of her uncle Robert Bransby, who died without issue in 1692, including ten messuages in St. Anne's Blackfriars, London, then lately rebuilt by the testator after the great fire of 1666. He appointed his nephew-in-law, Sir Philip Astley, sole executor of his will. A hatchment still remains in the chancel of Yarmouth Church charged with the arms of Bransby: *Ar.* on a bend cotised *sa.* betw. two fleurs de lys *gu.* a lion passant *or.*



of Worsley Hall, Lancashire, and of Runcorn, in Cheshire,⁷ sometime M.P., for Brackley in Northamptonshire, (a borough disfranchised by the first Reform Act.) (2) Barrington Bradshaw, Esq., who died in the East Indies in 1804. (3) Lawrence Bradshaw, Esq., a Lieut.-Col. in the Life Guards; and (4) Augustus Hill Bradshaw, Esq., of Lower Seymour Street, upon whom the Yarmouth property devolved; and by him in 1806, the Star Hotel was conveyed to Mr. William Woolverton, who in 1824 sold it to Mr. George Bennett, at that time a favourite comic actor attached to the Norwich company of comedians. By him this property was sold to Mr. W. H. Diver, who a few years since conveyed it to Mr. Shales, the present spirited proprietor.⁸

⁷ The Bradshaws of Runcorn claim to be descended from the Bradshaws of Maple Hall, in Leicestershire, of which family "Broad-Brimmed Bradshaw" was a member.

⁸ It may not be uninteresting to record here the descent of Caister Castle. William Crowe devised the Castle to his nephew, Roger Crowe, on whose death without issue it passed to his nephew, Roger Crowe, who was High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1703. On his death in 1725, without issue, Caister Castle devolved upon his nephew, John Bedingfeld, Esq., of Beeston S. Andrew, High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1728, who died in 1787, aged 85, and was buried at Caister. He was the son of William Bedingfeld, Esq., (by Elizabeth his wife, sister of the last-mentioned Roger Crowe,) who was the son of Henry Bedingfeld, Esq., of Sturston, (grandson of Henry Bedingfeld, Esq., fifth son of Sir Henry Bedingfeld of Oxburgh, Knt.) by Anne his wife, daughter of William Crowe, and sister and heir of John Crowe. Judith, the only child and sole heir of the above-named John Bedingfeld, married, in 1749, Sir John Rous, of Henham, Bart., grandfather of the present Earl of Stradbroke, taking with her Caister Castle as part of her dower. By Sir John Rous the Castle was sold to Mr. Lyon, of Gray's Inn, who resold it to Mr. Burton, a timber merchant of Great Yarmouth, by whose descendants it was sold a few years since to the late John Gurney, Esq., (son of the late Samuel Gurney, Esq.,) and it is now the property of his son.



Mural Paintings

AT

WEST SOMERTON CHURCH.

COMMUNICATED BY

MR. JOHN L'ESTRANGE.¹

It is but seldom that we have on our excursions an opportunity of inspecting Mural Paintings, and until last year, when we found some preserved at Fritton and Hardwick, we had not seen one in any of the churches visited since that at South Burlingham Church in 1858.

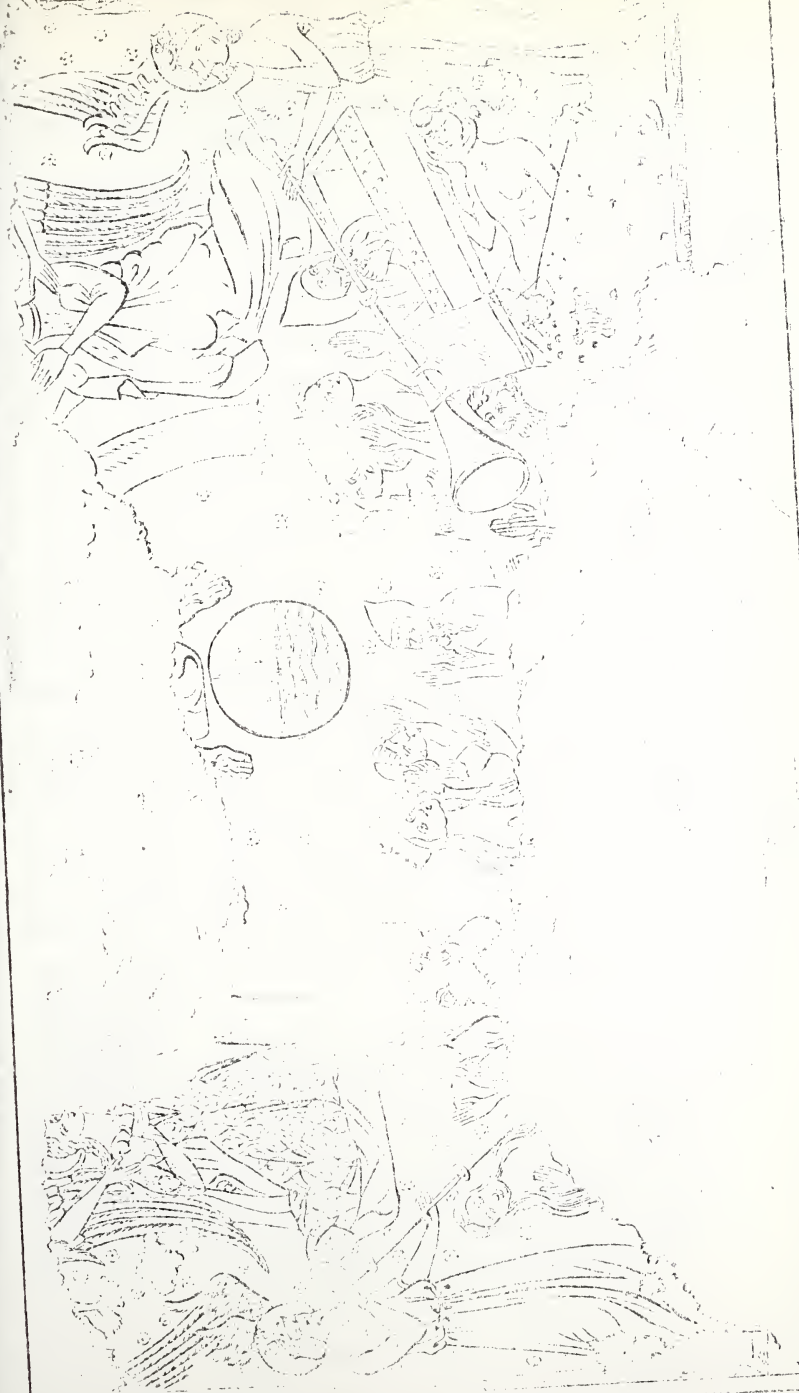
It is generally during church restoration—I use the word in its conventional sense—that mural paintings are found, and almost as surely are they within a fortnight or three weeks obliterated, either by being scraped off or by being re-whitewashed, in which latter case, although not lost for ever, they cannot fail to be seriously damaged.² An excuse for such Vandalism is never wanting: either the paintings are too fragmentary to be of any value, or, if more perfect, the execution is coarse or the subject apocryphal; whilst

¹ Read in the Church at the Meeting in August, 1867.

² Since the above was written, I have seen in the Prospectus of “A Catalogue of the principal Exemplars of Mediaeval Painting in England,” by Mr. E. L. Blackburne, some remarks which I cannot refrain from quoting here.

“Spared to a considerable extent by time and by the ruder hand of bygone fanaticism, it has remained for modern interference, in the shape of the cruelly misapplied term of ‘restoration,’ to remove from us irrecoverably, features of the highest value in an historical sense, objects of the greatest antiquarian







with those paintings which illustrate incidents of Holy Scripture, it is usually alleged that funds are wanting to restore them, and therefore they are swept away, and the uniformity of the plastered wall "restored" in their stead. Thus we lose paintings valuable alike to the artist and the antiquary, and which, as Mr. Gunn very justly observes, had they been found in Westminster Abbey, would have been deemed priceless and preserved most scrupulously. It is but a small comfort to know that of many of them drawings are preserved, for how very much less in value than the original is the best copy that can be made, and in too many cases we are without even this satisfaction. Occasionally we find exceptions to the rule of immediate destruction, and fortunately we have met with one to-day.

Some months since, Mr. J. T. Bottle, of Great Yarmouth, architect, having heard that in making a ventilator in the south wall of the nave of this church traces of colour had been detected, at once obtained permission from the churchwardens to clear off the numerous coats of whitewash. His exertions were rewarded by finding the whole space between two of the windows, in length about twelve feet, occupied by a very fine large and early painting, representing the "Son of Man coming in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory." Unfortunately the central portion of the upper part of the painting is irretrievably lost, the wall there having been interest, and of an artistic kind, remains of the utmost importance, viewed in connection with the question of the state and progress of English Art during the period referred to.

"Affecting all in a degree, there are none of these however to which this rule of demolition has more largely perhaps applied, and continues to apply, than to the painted decorations once so conspicuously, and with the limitations of greater or less extent, so commonly exhibited in all our ancient Churches. These seem fated, particularly as regards wall painting, to receive but a very small amount of consideration and preservative care. In the latter cases, as from time to time they are brought to light, *discovery* leads, for the most part, but to a *recovery*—not in the conservative sense, but in the contrary signification of the word,—if not to a more permanent and thorough destruction."



rebuilt some considerable time since, and the plaster at the lower right-hand corner is in a decayed state. The excellence of what remains makes us regret these mutilations all the more. Our Lord was represented with the world beneath His feet, seated upon a rainbow, the lower part of which is still left, but of the figure of our Lord nothing but the bare feet, marked with the print of the nails, remain. On either side of our Lord is depicted a seraphim, presenting to Him a kneeling female. The one on His right hand, perhaps His virgin mother, bares her bosom, and holds her right breast in her hand, as if pleading her maternity. The other figure has her hands joined in prayer. Lower down are two angels, habited in albes and wearing the usual type of angelic crowns, summoning, "with a great sound of a trumpet," the dead to judgment. The angel on the right-hand side of the painting is more perfect than his fellow, and his trumpet with its cross-ensigned banner is very distinct. Below are eleven nude figures, rising in various attitudes, and with varied expression of countenance, from the grave. Amongst them are represented a king and queen, nitred and tonsured ecclesiastics, and two knights, whose acutely-pointed bascinets, together with the broad bold style of drawing, indicate the reign of Edward III. as the date of the execution of the painting. The treatment of the subject corresponds with that of other mediæval representations of our Lord's second coming, but the kneeling female figures presented to our Lord do not, as far as I am aware, occur elsewhere.

On the north wall of the nave, opposite the painting just noticed, enclosed within a border of Decorated character, is a smaller painting of our Lord's Resurrection. This is considerably faded, but the figure of our Lord, habited in a green vesture, stepping out of the sepulchre, holding in His left hand the cross banner of the resurrection, and with His right hand giving His benediction, is tolerably distinct. One of the soldiers' bills lies on the ground.



There are indications that the whole of the walls were originally covered with paintings, and, although for the present operations are suspended, it is to be hoped that these paintings also may be uncovered, and, with those we now see, carefully preserved. Indeed, where there is any intention of obliterating mural paintings, it is a thousand pities that they should be uncovered at all; it seems to me like a fraud upon posterity which it will assuredly not forget to resent. We should regard these, and all other objects of ancient art, as precious heirlooms, preserved to us, it is true, by happy accident, but still not the less heirlooms, which we are bound in equity to hand down intact to succeeding generations.

Very little need be said about the church, no part of which appears to be earlier than the thirteenth century. The chancel desks are Late Perpendicular; the octagonal pulpit (with a modern door), and the screen, also Perpendicular, will, although mutilated, repay examination, the details being good. The font is a curious mixture, Perpendicular work on a much earlier base, bearing traces of a central and four other columns. In the octagonal upper story of the round tower is a bell, probably of the fourteenth century, from the Lynn foundry, inscribed in capitals—JOHANNES DE LENNE ME FECIT. There are but few of this type remaining. The gable springers of nave and chancel are worthy of notice.

In conclusion, I must again refer to the wall paintings, to hope that the Society will not leave Somerton without deciding to have at least the larger of these paintings drawn by a competent artist, and illustrated in the Society's *Original Papers*. It is rarely that examples of so much beauty are brought to light, and the Society cannot better fulfil the object for which it was established, *i.e.*, "The Encouragement and Prosecution of Research into the Early Arts and Monuments of the County," than by circulating such illustrations among its members.



Crantwich Church Tower.

COMMUNICATED BY

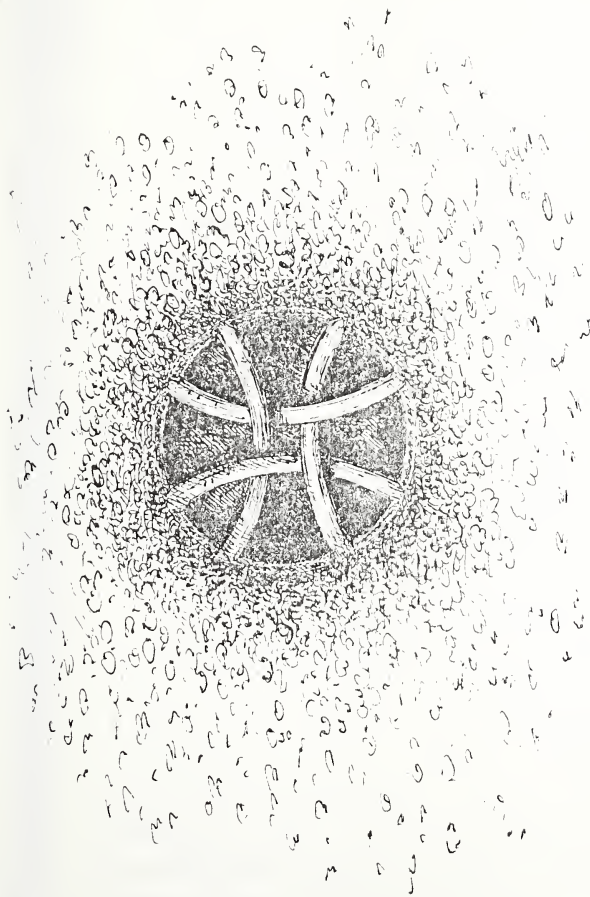
THE REV. A. SUTTON, M.A.

HAVING been requested to say a few words on the curious and ancient tower of this church,¹ I do so with a feeling that I am quite unfit to address so learned an assembly, and may trust to your kind consideration in anything I may advance as regards my opinion of its great and venerable antiquity.

I am well aware there are many archæologists who smile at the notion of any existing churches, or portions of them, being of a period much before the Norman Conquest, and consequently would regard Blomefield as mistaken in giving this tower a date so far back as Harold, from the mere fact of his being possessed of property in the parish, and consequently likely to build a church; but when, arguing from the same premises, I attribute it to a much earlier period, I fear their smile would be converted into downright laughter; but for my own part, as we have several Roman buildings still in existence in England, some in a very perfect state—as the Roman gate at Lincoln,—coupled with the fact that Christianity was introduced into East Anglia long before Harold's time, viz., in the early part of the seventh century, as Bede informs us, when churches must necessarily have been built for the celebration of divine service, I think it

¹ Read at the Excursion Meeting of July, 1868.





WINDOW,
ROUND TOWER, GRANWICH, NORFOLK.



therefore unreasonable to argue that no parts of them can be existing at present, when we consider the solidity of such towers as this, and the imperishable materials of which it is formed.

Round towers appear to have been built at all periods of architecture, but generally are of an early character, and no doubt their origin arose from the ease with which they could be constructed without the expense of freestone for angles; and under the impression that the tower of this church is among the earliest specimens of ecclesiastical architecture we have existing in England, I will draw your attention to a few points connected with it in succession, and, with a view of making them plainer, will place before you a rough diagram of the building.

The main features to be observed are—

1st.—The rudeness of construction, and gradual tapering of the walls to the top, without any indication of stages.

2nd.—The almost total absence of freestone throughout its construction.

3rd.—Its completeness as an original building of very remote date, the only addition to it being that of the battlement, which is probably of the Perpendicular period of Gothic architecture.

As regards the rudeness of its construction, it is impossible for any one, in a casual manner, to look at it externally without seeing that the skilled workman of the early *Norman* period had no hand in it, and by close inspection I think there is evidence to show that it was raised in courses of about eighteen inches in thickness, not by hand, but by pouring rubble material into a frame in a liquid state, and allowing it to stand till sufficiently consolidated before another layer was placed upon it; the arches being formed on rough centres of wood upon which the rubble was poured, which is evident from the impressions of the pieces of wood being most distinct at the present day, these centres not being



(as was the custom in the Norman period) of the same size as the opening: but about four inches larger, so as, when removed, to leave the arches set in on each side two inches from the jambs.

The tapering of the walls should also be noticed, two-thirds of which is external, the following being the thickness of the walls:—at the base 4 ft. 4 in., and at the top 2 ft. 4 in., giving a diminution of two feet in the whole height, which is 47 feet exclusive of the battlement, of this 1 foot 4 inches is external, and 8 inches internal. Thus the diameter at the base is 15 ft. 4 in., and at the top 12 ft. 8 in., the height being (a trifle under) three diameters of the base.

2nd.—The next point is the almost total absence of freestone; and this is very noticeable, even the jambs of the arches being constructed of flints and rubble, without any attempt at angles, the arches, as I observed, being formed of the same material, the only pieces of freestone being the small round window in the lower stage, and the three very remarkable ones in the form of a Runie cross in the middle stage, all of which are cut out of single flat stones, the walls being externally slightly splayed to form a kind of frame for them.

3rd.—As to its completeness as an original building, it is well worthy of observation. In a general way, we find the upper story of round towers of early date has been removed and an octangular top substituted at various periods of architecture,—some very elaborate and elegant, as that at the neighbouring church of Stanford; here, however, nothing has been done but to add a simple battlement, which is no doubt a great improvement to the general effect, though perhaps if it had terminated in a conical form like the Irish round towers, which it very much resembles in general outline, we should have a better idea of what the ancient landlords and builders considered perfection of a village church steeple.



Extracts from the Assize and Plea Rolls

OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY,

ABOUT

NORWICH THIEVES, &c.

COMMUNICATED BY

HENRY HARROD, ESQ., F.S.A.

IN the course of a recent search through the early Assize and Plea Rolls at the Record Office, I found my attention not unfrequently withdrawn from the matter in hand by lighting upon names and events with which in my early archaeological investigations I was familiar. The result was the accumulation of a number of notes of matters recorded in these Rolls, a good many of which relate to Norfolk and Norwich.

Among the earliest, I find full details of the abduction of the son of Benedict, the physician, by the Jews, in the 18th Henry III., and how he became "Jurnepin."¹

Numerous particulars of the disputes between the Priory and City, anterior to the burning of the Cathedral and Priory in 1272, which give a clearer insight into the causes of that catastrophe than elsewhere appear, are also to be found on these Rolls.

But some entries on the Assize Rolls, of special interest to

¹ Blomefield, vol. iii. p. 44.



me, related to the events recorded in the Norwich Coroner's Roll, from which I published a number of extracts in the second volume of the *Norfolk Archaeology* (p. 253), and I have thus learned the termination of cases of which the Coroner's Roll only furnished the commencement.

For instance, there was on the Coroner's Roll (p. 257) the case of Katherine Justice, in whose house a burglary had been committed, and the dead body of her husband, lying in the hall of it, burnt. The facts then ascertained are there recorded, and eight persons are named as the culprits. The Assize Roll of the 52nd Henry III. gives the conclusion: three were found guilty; one of them named Ralph, the son of Robert, being a clerk, was handed over to the Bishop to be dealt with; the two named Nicholas were hung, and the rest acquitted.

The case to which I particularly wish to direct attention, is that of the man resuscitated after being hung, (p. 275). Recorded instances of such recovery are extremely rare; but I was not aware when I extracted this case from the Coroner's Roll that it had been of such importance to the city as it appears from the Assize Rolls it was. The Record states that—

On Monday, in the first week of Lent, 13 Edward I., Roger de Wylby, Adam le Clerk, James Nade, and William de Burwode, being bailiffs, one Walter Eghe was taken for stealing cloth from the house of Richard de la Ho, and for other thefts, and on the Wednesday following was taken before the bailiffs and whole community of the city in the Tolbooth, and was there required to put himself upon the country. And the bailiffs and community caused inquisition to be made if he were guilty or not, by which inquisition it was found that he was. Wherefore, they adjudged him to be hung, and he was hung accordingly. And he was taken down from the gallows, and carried to St. George's church to be buried, when he was found to be living.



And the jury, at the following assizes, being required to say by whom he was taken from the gallows, said that William, son of Thomas Stanhard, came and acknowledged it, and he was committed to gaol; and they found that four marks, the chattels of the felon, were in the hands of the sheriff.

And they further found that he remained in that church for fifteen days, and was there watched by the parishes of St. Peter of Hundegate, St. Mary the Less, St. Simon and Jude, and St. George before the gates of the church of the Holy Trinity, and that after fifteen days he escaped from their custody; and there was judgment against the four parishes for allowing the escape.

They further found that he then placed himself in the Church of the Holy Trinity, and there remained until the King at his suit pardoned him.

And at this assize, he came before the court and exhibited the charter of the King, which is dated at Burgh the 24th of March, 13th year, and this charter is set out in full upon the Roll.

And thereupon the bailiffs and community were required to say by what authority they adjudged him to be hung, and hung him, without suit of any one, or having taken him in the fact. They say that the King came at Easter into these parts, and was informed how it happened, upon which he sent John de Lovetot into the city to inquire further, and who, for the same matter, seized the liberties of the city into the King's hands, and the same liberties remained in the King's hands until the succeeding parliament. And that afterwards, at such parliament, the King restored them by his charter, which is also given verbatim on the Roll.²

This charter does not, as Blomefield states,³ recite and confirm all previous charters: it recites that on account of

² Assize Roll, City of Norwich, 14 Edward I.

³ Blomefield, vol. iii. p. 63.



the burning of the Church of the Holy Trinity, King Henry, his father, had seized the city liberties into his hands, and that after his death he had restored them to hold at his will; and that they had now again been seized by reason of a certain transgression by them committed in taking thieves and other malefactors in the city, for crimes committed out of it, and doing execution upon them; but he now entirely relieved the citizens and restored their liberties, they paying annually the old rent of £108, and 40s. increased rent to the Exchequer. And this is dated at Westminster, the 27th May, 13th year, (and not the 7th as Blomefield states.)

This Record has several claims for special notice; first, as being one of the very few authentic records of a return to life after execution, and as containing a charter of pardon on account of the same, and also on account of the severe penalty upon the city in consequence of it.

It also brings prominently to notice what is frequently forgotten in discussing the right of Sanctuary—the enormous cost it must have been upon a town;—people constantly flying to the churches for all sorts of offences, immediately casting the burden of a strict watch on the four adjoining parishes while they remained there.

Another “Sanctuary” record will be, I think, of interest. It is on the Assize Roll for Norwich, of the 14th Edward I.

“The jury present that William de Lodne (Loddon) clerk, and Hugh Maydenelove, (of whom it appears by the Humilyard Roll that he abjured the realm⁴) were taken for stealing sheep, and other thefts, and imprisoned in the Tolhouse of the city,

⁴ *Abjuring the realm.* The following oath is from the Red Book of Colchester, p. 49. “This hear ye, Sir Coroner of our Lord the King, that I, N. S. of B, in the shire of E, am a felon, and feloniously hath robbed or slain, (after his confession hath been to the coroner afore), wherefore I forswear the King's land of England, and I shall haste me to the port I am assigned to which ye have given me, and I shall not go out of the highway, and if I do I will that I be taken again as a felon of our Lord the King, and to the same place I shall diligently take my way, and that I shall not abide there but an ebb and a flood



(now the Guildhall) in the custody of Roger de Tudenham, Paul de Paggrave, William de Refham, and Walter Knotte, bailiffs of the city, and which same Hugh broke prison, and carried the said William with him upon his back to the Church of St. John of Ber Street, whose foot had rotted from his long imprisonment; and there having left the same William, himself immediately fled, (as appears by the before-mentioned Humilyard Roll) and on the morrow when the bailiffs found the same William, he went out of sanctuary and rendered himself to the King's peace. And he was afterwards led before the bailiffs and community; and there came one Christiana Startup of Lodne, who accused him of stealing the twenty-two sheep found with him when first taken, and which sheep were in the charge of William de Refham, the bailiff. And when the same William was asked how he wished to be tried, he said he was a clerk and unable to answer them, whereupon he was remitted to gaol. And afterwards on a certain other day, in the absence of the prosecutrix, he was again brought before them, and, placing himself on the country, was acquitted. And at the assizes, the bailiffs had judgment against them, for permitting his acquittal and allowing the escape."

The terrible condition of the prisons of those days is forcibly presented to us in the preceding extract. The loss of a limb from the state of the prison would probably not have been remarked on at all if it had not been necessary to explain the circumstances of the escape; and the negligent

if I may have my passage in so short a time; I shall go every day into sea up to my knees assaying for to pass. And if it be so I may not have passage within the time of 40 days, I shall yield me again to church, so help me God and holy Doom."—*Report on Colchester Records*, 1865, p. 32. What happened if the undertaking was not carried out may be seen by the following extract. "Roger Tril, who abjured the realm before the coroner of the city of Norwich, being arrested, acknowledged his abjuration, &c.; and the coroner produced the Record. Therefore hung; chattels none."—*Gaol Delivery, Norwich Castle*, 23 *Edward I.*



watch kept on a prison in the middle of the city, when a man could break it, and (though doubtless cumbered with fetters) could carry another man on his back half across the city, is also remarkable.

Another of my extracts has reference to the "Trial by Duel," of which Selden says in his "*De Duello*" that "the least plural number doubled comprehended all the recorded cases." But that is contrary to my experience: the Assize Rolls of this date afford numerous instances. I have a note of a case at Exeter,⁵ where a prisoner charged no less than seven different persons with being his associates in various murders and robberies. In five of these cases, duel was struck, in one of which he withdrew his charge upon the field, in two others he was the conquerer, and his opponents were forthwith hung. In two the result is not given, and in the other cases the accused preferred a trial by jury, and were convicted and hung.

In the Norfolk case, which is on the Gaol Delivery Roll for Norwich of the 23rd Edward I., it is stated that John, son of Alexander Sparrow of West Winch, a prisoner, accused Nicholas de Belton as well of being his companion in robberies at Erlham, as of being concerned with him in divers burglaries there. And this he offered to prove by his body. And Belton defended himself, denying every charge, and offered to support his denial by his body; therefore duel was ordered. Afterwards they came arrayed to the place of duel, and duel was therefore struck between them, and Nicholas de Belton, the accused, acknowledged his guilt, and was forthwith hung, and the accuser was remitted to gaol.

There is a case on the Rolls of Henry III's time, which Madox quotes in his "*History of the Exchequer*," and he gives an engraving from the drawing at the head of the original Roll. In this case Walter Blewberne, a prisoner,

⁵ Haverberg's Case, *Assize Roll, Ipswich*. 9 Henry III.



was accuser, and Hamon le Stare, defendant. The duel was struck, and Hamon vanquished and hung: the accuser returned to prison. In the picture, the combat is shown to the right, the names of the parties being written above. In the centre is a distant view of the gallows, the name Hamon le Stare again appearing above the suspended body.

I found an entry in the Red Book of Colchester of a duel there at a much later period, (49 Edward III.) which is more minute in the details. It states that the sheriff prepared clothing and arms for the combatants, and brought them on the day appointed before the justices, to the place of duel on the north side of Colchester Castle. They were clothed in leather coats, and had staves piked with horn, and targets in their hands, and license being given and silence proclaimed they fought, and the accused being vanquished was hung, and the approver led back to prison.⁶

There was also the fight between the armourer and his man in the 24th Henry VI., in Smithfield, at which the armourer's friends, fearing his courage might fail him, so plied him with drink before he entered the lists, that when he did he was instantly overcome.

The duel, however, was not confined to criminal cases. I have a note of a trial in the 44th Henry III., from the Plea Roll, where in a Hampshire case, one Adam de Spineto sued William Fitzbald for a knight's fee at Cnyvington, whereof Robert his father was seized in the time of King Richard, to whom he succeeded as his heir, and he offered proof by the body of his freeman Roger Bene. And William came and defended his right and that of his father, and offered proof by the body of his freeman Florence de Chilton. And thereupon duel was accorded them. Afterwards the duel was placed before the King at Westminster, the Monday after Michaelmas, in his 44th year, by the King's order.

⁶ *Report on the Records of the Corporation of Colchester*, 1865, p. 30.



And being on the field, Adam gave half a mark for a license to arrange the dispute; the arrangement being that William was to retain the land till Adam paid him one hundred marks, for which payment two terms named, a moiety being payable on each.

Several curious cases are recorded in the *Placitorum Abbrevatio*: "Duellum."

Many of us have done suit and service at the Court Baron of a Norfolk Manor, and have formed perhaps no very exalted notion of such a court; few of us are prepared for the view of the powers and responsibilities of the steward and suitors shown on the Assize Roll for the 14th Edward I.

"Robert Gavel and Richard Fitzwilliam, both of Bukenhām, fighting in the town of New Bukenhām, the latter was struck by the former on the head with a staff, from which he died the day after. Thereupon, Robert Gavel was taken to the court of Robert de Tateshal, who was Lord of Bukenhām, and delivered to Nigel Fitzwilliam, bailiff of the Lord, who detained him in custody at the toll-house of New Bukenhām.

"And the jury at assizes say that Robert Gavel wounded one Simon de Spalding, in that town, and immediately fled to his own house, and there remained; and when this was known the said Nigel, together with his brother the aforesaid Richard Fitzwilliam, Richard Brun, and Roger de Bukenhām went to the house of the same Robert Gavel to take him into custody, which he would not allow them to do, but struck the same Richard, who died from the said blow as aforesaid.

"And they say that the said Nigel immediately after that act took the same Robert, and on the morrow caused the suitors of the court of Bukenhām to assemble before him the said Nigel, charging him, the said Robert, with having stolen a cloak, and caused a certain woman to appear against



him concerning the same cloak, and there by the judgment of the same court he was adjudged to be hung. and he hung him at the gallows of the aforesaid Robert de Tateshal.

“And it being asked of the said jury if the aforesaid Robert had stolen the said cloak, they say he did not, but they say the said Nigel, out of malice to the said Robert, because he had killed his brother, caused him to be charged with that theft, to hang him by means of his Lord’s Court.

“And because it appeared to the jury that the aforesaid Nigel through malice, together with the suitors of the court, without suit, or being taken in the fact, adjudged the said Robert in that court to be hung, and hung him at the lord’s gallows, when they ought to have sent the same Robert to the gaol of the Lord the King; the sheriff is ordered to cause the same Robert de Tateshal, Nigel, and the suitors to come before this court.

“And afterwards Nigel and the suitors appeared; and Nigel said that Robert Gavel was brought before him in full court on the suit of a certain woman, who charged him with stealing a cloak, and Robert endeavoured to prove that it belonged to him, and because he failed to do so, he was adjudged to be hung on the suit of the said woman.

“And because they proceeded to judgment when they ought to have sent the prisoner to the King’s gaol, as the enquiry into the death of the same Richard was out of the power of the aforesaid court, as well the said Nigel as the suitors of the court are remanded to prison. Afterwards the suitors came and were fined as appears below.”

The entry to which the last paragraph appears to refer, occurs shortly after, but it is singular that the Robert Gavel named in it does not appear to be the man named above, and I find nothing relating to Nigel Fitzwilliam.

“The jury present that one Nicholas, a thief unknown, was taken at New Buckenhan with five ells of russet cloth of the value of 4s. 6d. And Geoffrey le Botyller, bailiff of



Robert de Tateshal, assembled a court of the same Robert for the manor of New Buckenham, and in full court, without suit of any one, adjudged the same Nicholas to be hung, and hung him at the gallows of the said Robert de Tateshal. And also one Gilbert de Crostweyt went to the same town of New Buckenham, carrying two carpets and two towels, and was taken by the same Geoffrey, and acknowledged in the same court that he had stolen them, and on his confession they hung him. And in like manner, William Miller was taken with ten ells of blue cloth, and led before the court, and on confession was hung without suit of any one. And Robert Gavel also was taken for stealing corn in autumn, and by the same Geoffrey and the suitors, without suit of any one, or without being taken in the fact, was hung.

"Therefore the sheriff is ordered to cause the aforesaid Geoffrey and the suitors of the same court and the aforesaid Robert de Tateshal to come before this court.

"And afterwards Robert de Tateshal and Geoffrey and the suitors came.

"And Robert de Tateshal said that he had the town of New Buckenham, and held the town and court aforesaid at fee farm, and that he had bailiffs of his own election. And that if any trespass had been committed in that behalf, he was not bound to answer it, as it was altogether the act of others.

"And Geoffrey and the court suitors are present, and are unable to say why they hung the said thieves without suit of any one as aforesaid; therefore they are remanded to gaol.

"Afterwards Geoffrey and the suitors were find 10s. each for such trespass, and found pledges: Adam de Modelound, Richard de Walsingham, Nicholas de Cressingham, and Goseclin de Depham."

Although New Buckenham was a large manor, there were hundreds of others of equal and greater importance where



the lord had right of gallows; and if this may be taken as a specimen of what was going on in other places, the sacrifice of life must have been appalling.

The efforts of the Superior Courts to restrict the jurisdiction of these Courts Baron do not seem to have been very effective.

Another case in the same Roll is remarkable for another reason.

Assize Roll, Norwich, 14 Edward I.

"Jury of the Hundred of Smethedon present, that Christiana Gamot, and Nicholas, the son of Mariota Bagge, of Hunstanton, were taken on the indictment of the country, at the sheriff's turn, and carried in custody to the town of Hunstanton, where they escaped from custody. Therefore judgment against that town for allowing the escape. And the said Christiana immediately placed herself in the church of Hunstanton, and acknowledged herself a thief, and abjured the realm before the coroner. Had no chattels. And the said Nicholas fled, and afterwards placed himself in the same church, and acknowledged himself a thief, and abjured the realm before the coroner. He had no chattels, nor was he in the lect. And after abjuring the realm, he returned into the country and broke into the house of John Norman of Hunstanton, and took and carried away goods and chattels of the same John to the value of 26 marks; and flying when hue and cry raised, he was beheaded, on the suit of the said John and of the country. He had no chattels."

I do not remember to have seen another instance of a sentence of decapitation for anything but treason.

My concluding extract relates to a man whose depredations appear to have been of great magnitude.⁷ It affords too an example of the frequent habit of offenders in those times of

⁷ It was only a few years after that the King's Treasury at Westminster Abbey was broken into and robbed of treasure to the value of £2,000,000.



accusing their companions and others, with no hope of saving themselves, no apparent motive, unless a desire to see them in the same peril as themselves can be so regarded.

Gaol Delivery, Norwich Castle, 23rd Edward I.

“Roger Wynde, prisoner, accused Ralph Tubbing, of Felmingham, of receiving cloth stolen by him at Refham, and Hugh Peeham was taken on his accusation for receiving cloth and malt stolen by him. William Morgrim, of South Walsham, he accused of being his associate in killing and slaying William, a servant at Lessingham Hall, when they carried away goods from thence to the value of £200, and also with being his associate in robbing the house of Roger Herman, and stealing there £400 in silver. And he accused John de Mileham of being with him at the death of William Here, killed between Hensted and Eccles, and of stealing 25 shillings from him. He further accused William Lawrence, of Eccles, of assisting in the robbing and slaying of William Here; and one Nicholas de Lund he charged with procuring the death of Here; and, lastly, Robert Crispin, of Lessingham, for procuring and assisting in killing the servant at Lessingham, and at the robbery at the Hall.” Of all these persons, Lawrence alone was found guilty and hung, the rest were acquitted. Wynde himself most justly closing his career upon the gallows.

I have little doubt, a more careful and systematic examination of these Rolls would produce results of greater interest. Mine have been mere desultory extracts, made in the course of other investigations; and abundance of material will be found remaining for those who will trouble themselves to go over these valuable Records.



In the preceding pages an extract has been given from the Assize Rolls, of a case of resuscitation after execution, and attention drawn to the great rarity of such cases upon the Records.

I have within the last few days met with another case of the same kind upon the Patent Rolls, of which I add a note; but as the Assize Roll for Kent for the year in which it occurred is lost, I can add nothing to the information contained in the Letters Patent.

Patents, 23 Edward I. Whereas Robert, son of Hamon Prat of Wyngnam, [Kent] lately hung for robbery, was afterwards taken down from the gallows, and placed upon the ground as dead, and was thence carried to the church of St. Martin at Canterbury, and there was found to be still living. The King, for the honour of God and devotion to the aforesaid saint, has pardoned him and granted him his peace. At Wyngnam, 21st of September.

On the *Patent Rolls, 4 Hen. III.*, a double duel is recorded in Staffordshire between Hobbe the Werewode, approver, and Walter in the Grene, defeated, and Thomas wi' the Gold, victor, and the said Hobbe the approver vanquished, in a charge of robbery.



NOTES

ON THE

Port and Trade of Cromer alias Shipden.

COMMUNICATED BY

WALTER RYE, ESQ.

THE first time we hear of Shipden in connection with trade is in 1285, when Edward the First, by Charter¹ dated at Westminster, 12th May, 13 Edward I., granted to Nicholas de Weylond, then lord of the manor, a weekly market to be held on Fridays, and a yearly fair to last for eight days, beginning with the Vigils of the Feast of the Translation of St. Edward.²

By 1337, the sea had made great inroads on the coast by Shipden, the greater part of the churchyard had been for twenty years wasted by the sea, and the church threatened to fall into ruin from the same cause.³ This however could not have injured the trade of the place much, for the Subsidy Roll taken for Norfolk in 1333,⁴ shows that Shipden was then inhabited by no inconsiderable number of men rich in personal estate, the total rating being 49s. 11d., of which Alan fil' Galfridi paid 6s., Isabel Tebald 3s., Clement Hervey 3s., Robert Mosse 2s. 6d., John Waryn 2s. 6d.,

¹ Vide Charter Roll, 13 Ed. I., No. 102, and Patent Roll, 4 H. VI., (2nd part) m 13 *printed in Appendix.*

² The only fair now held is a pleasure fair on Whit Monday.

³ Inq. ad quod damn. 10 Ed. III., No. 29, (2nd number) and Patent Roll, 10 Ed. III., (1st part) m 26.

⁴ Subsidy Roll, Norfolk, 6 Ed. III., ¹³³₉ *printed in Appendix.*



Thomas Draper 2*s.* 2*d.*, Alan Reymund 2*s.* 2*d.*, William Smith 2*s.*, William Leman 2*s.*, and twenty-seven others lesser sums.

A few years later, (1358) the merchants of Cromer were considered of sufficient importance to be mentioned with those of Snyterle,⁵ Wyveton, Clay, Salthouse, and Shiringham, in a Patent of Edward I.,⁶ directed to the bailiffs of Blakeney, then apparently the head quarters of the fishery on the north coast of Norfolk; which gives the merchants of these six towns who traded in fish but did not own ships, free license to buy fish (apparently at Blakeney,) provided that the other (Blakeney?) merchants should not be disturbed or the price of fish raised.

These Letters Patent recite some ordinances formerly made by the King and the Council about the fish trade, and are altogether so curious that I perhaps may be pardoned for my digression if I refer to their purport, though they do not directly relate to Shipden, or Cromer.

It seems it had formerly been ordained that no fish should be delivered or carried out of ships to any house, &c., until the masters of the ships had settled its price with the merchants, and that no master of a ship, mariner, &c., should keep any fish in their houses for sale, by wholesale or retail; the object of these provisions being, as it is said, that the fish should be sold at a reasonable price within the bounds and at the fairs mentioned therein. But it seems afterwards to have struck the legislators that though they had provided for the protection of the merchants against the fishermen, the latter were unprotected against any combination of the former, who, "by conniving among themselves, might seek

⁵ Snitterley is said to have been the old name for Blakeney. I fancy it bore the same relation to it as Shipden did to Cromer, and was probably lost in the sea.

⁶ Pat. Roll, 31 Edw. III., recited at length in Pat. Roll, 11 Hy. IV., (1st part) in 5, printed in *Appendix*.



to drive the fish to too low a price which the fishermen could agree to take without too great a loss," and who might, by simply refusing to treat for purchase, have kept the mariners riding at anchor till their cargoes rotted under them, and they were driven to take inadequate prices. Another blunder of the previous regulation seems to have been, that if the fishermen had any surplus stock left after "the King's Purveyors, Noblemen's Purveyors, and the Merchants of Cities and other good Towns had made their great purchases," they were restrained from retailing it by parcels to the people, and it often remained so long on their hands that it putrified.

To remedy these defects these Letters Patent give the fishermen license—if they could not agree on a price within six days after the ship came into port—to bring their fish ashore and sell it as best they might, and after the King's purveyors, &c., had made their great purchases, to carry the rest about to fairs and markets, and sell it there.

In 1363, the Blakeney merchants certainly seem by their conduct to have proved that this alteration was needed for the protection of the fishermen, for I find that in the 37th Edward III., William de Witchingham and John de Berney were assigned⁷ to see the ordinance as to the sale of salt (?) fish duly kept at Blakeney, and by commission to enquire as to who had broken it, as it was alleged on petition that "*jademeins les Marchantz Hostillers Reqraters Forstallers ⁊ autre tielx si bien en Portz come en Villes marchandes ⁊ aillours parmi la Terre engrossent toutes maneres de Marchandises ⁊ Vitailles si bien stokfish saltfish vins cire ⁊ spicerie come autres*"—and sell them for such price as they like to put, and what they buy for 12*d.* they sell for 3*s.* or half a mark, &c.⁸

⁷ Parliament Rolls, 17 Edw. I., Petitions No. 15.

⁸ For further particulars of Fishing Statutes see Palmer's *Manship*, vol. ii. p. 81, &c.



About 1380, it seems the fishermen of Blakeney and other adjacent towns and places in Norfolk, were often taken and arrested with their boats by the King's commissioners assigned to provide ships for voyages, (I presume for warlike purposes) and they petitioned to Parliament, on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Hilary, 3 Ric. 2, alleging the great injury it did to them, and indirectly to the country, by spoiling the fisheries, and praying to be allowed to pursue their business quietly, especially as they knew nothing of navigation, but only lived by the art of fishing.

A favourable answer was given, which the King confirmed by his Letters Patent⁹ dated at Westminster, 23 Feb., 3 Ric. 2.

In the following February, the King further protected them against this serious oppression by other Letters Patent,¹ dated at Westminster 12 Feb., whereby he directs that the fishermen of the Ports of Blakeney, Cleye, and *Croumere*, and other villages and places adjoining, as their vessels and ships were fit for their business only, and not in any way for transporting horses or warlike stores, &c., should not be interfered with unless on urgent occasion or necessity.

Shortly before 1391, the inroads of the sea, which had fifty years before swallowed up the church and churchyard, rendered the navigation so dangerous that a pier was commenced for the safety and defence of ships and (fishing) boats in the market or port called *Crowmere*, as we are told in the preamble to certain Letters Patent dated at Westminster 2nd Dec., 14 Ric. 2,¹⁰ whereby the King granted to the men of Shipden the right of levying for five years certain duties on all merchandize coming to their port, in aid of making such pier. The list of articles, which is a curious one, will be found in the Appendix; the chief imports apparently being

⁹ Pat. Roll, 3 Ric. 2., 2nd part m 18.

¹ Pat. Roll, 4 Ric. 2., 2nd part m 22.

¹⁰ Pat. R. 14 Ric. 2., (2nd part) m 14, printed in *Appendix*.



herrings, salt, rygolds, (? Riga boards), waynscot, and tunhot, (all by the hundred), pitch and turpentine (in barrel,) oil (in barrel), fir spars (by the hundred), dascells (by the thousand), ferri (nails? by the thousand), corn and malt, sea coal, (by the chaldron,) fish called "orgoys," lob, ling, and cod. Everything worth five shillings was liable to this duty, except wool, leather, skins covered with wool, lead, tin, and wine.

This pier was long a sore expense to the men of Shipden and Cromer, and for a series of years it would be hard to find a will made by an inhabitant of either place that does not contain a bequest to it.¹ I do not know when it was finally destroyed.

¹ Among others are the wills of *John Bound*, of Crowmer, dated 1453, leaving to the "sustentaco'i fretisfragii als' voe' le per' viijs."

Richard Chyldc, of Shypdenne, 1459, leaving to the fabric of the pier, 13s. 4d.

John Couper, of Crowmer, 1462, leaving to "emend' le pere," 3s. 4d.

Robert Jakkyson, of Shipden, 1467, leaving to "sustent le pere," 3s. 4d.

William Rome, of Shypden, 1469, leaving to "fabrice le pere," 6s. 8d.

Roger Reed, of Shipden, al's Crowm', 1470, leaving to "rep'aco'i le pere," 3s. 4d.

Richard Arnold, of Shypden, 1472, leaving to "fabrice le pere," 5 marks.

Nicholas Hemynng, of Crowmer, 1482, leaving to "emendaco'i le peer," 12d.

John Aldwen, of Shypden, 1483, "le per," 12d.

Matilda Coxe, of Cromer, 1483, leaving to "rep'ac' le per'," 3s. 4d.

Wm. Brynyngge, of Crowmer, 1486, "reparation of pier," 12d.

John Mason, of Cromer, 1487, "rep'aco'i le pere ea condicione q' p'visores ejusdem michi remittant o'ia debit' que a me petunt p' dict le pere," 6s. 8d.

Richard Fenne, of Crowmer, 1487, leaving to "emend' le peer," 3s. 4d.

Rich. Fulstowe, of Cromer, 1487, leaving to the "fabrice le pere," 8d.

William Atffen, of Crowmer, 1487, leaving to "le peer," 20d.

Rob. Chestange, of Crowmer, 1491, "the reparation of the peer,"

Rob. Draper, of Crowmere, 1491, "sustent le pere," 20d.

Robert Stronge, of Crowmer, 1498, leaving "to the pere," 3s. 4d.

John Martyn, of Crom', 1499, leaving to "the peer," 12d.

Nich. Browne, of Cromer, 1505, leaving to "the rep'acion of the pere," 3s. 4d.

John Anderson, of Cromer, 1514, leaving to "rep'aco'n of the pere," 6d.

Henry Shelle, of Cromer, 1514, leaving "to the pere," 20d.



On the 30th March, 1405, Robert Bacon, a mariner of Cromer, is said to have captured² James, the younger son of King Robert of Scotland, who, while on a voyage from Scotland to France, was driven ashore near here by stress of weather and sent to London, where he remained a prisoner for nearly twenty years, becoming on his release James the First of Scotland.

This Robert Bacon must have been a mariner of mark, for to him is ascribed the discovery of Iceland.

In 1410, the merchants of Cromer and the five other towns before named, obtained fresh Letters Patent³ from Henry IV., dated at Westminster 12th February 11 Hen. 4, setting out and confirming the former Letters of 1358, granting them certain privileges.

William Crowmere, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1423, though said to have been of Kentish family (see *Norf. Arch.*, vol. ii. p. 35) must have been of this town, as there is no other place of the name in England, as was probably Robert Crowmer, bailiff of Yarmouth seven times between 1470 and 1497.

On the 2nd July, 1426, Sir William Paston, the Lord of the Manor of Shippedene, and Thomas Poye, (his trustee?) obtained a confirmation by Letters Patent of that date⁴ of the market and fair granted in 1285 to Nicholas de Weyland.

It has generally been stated that Cromer "was a chartered town, but that for a very long time the charter has been lost;" and although I can find no trace of such a charter, it is noteworthy that, in 1443, circular letters,⁵ directing certain vessels to hasten to Portsmouth, were sent by the

² The honour of the capture is said by the men of Cley to belong to them.

³ Pat. Roll, 11 H. 4, (1st pt.) m 5, printed in *Appendix*.

⁴ Pat. Roll, 4 Hen. 6, (2nd pt.) m 13, printed in *Appendix*.

⁵ Proceedings and Orders of the Privy Council, (Nicolas) vol. v. p. 279, 21 Hy. 6.



Privy Council to "the maire and bailliffs of Lynne, Yermouth and Crowne," but this is the only corroborative evidence of the fact I can find.

Of the individual histories of the Cromer merchants, not much can now be found out. Stray glimpses of their lives we may pick up from their wills; in fact, hardly any other source is open to us. Two or three of these wills will serve as samples.

Richard Chylde, of Shypdenne, by his will⁶ dated 17th Aug., 1459, directes his body to be buried in the Church of the Apostles Peter and Paul at Shipden, before the image of the Holy Trinity, and leaves, among other bequests: To the High Altar for tithes forgotten, 30^s.; To the emendation of the Church, 20^s.; To St. Peter's light, 40^d.; To the Plough light, 2^s.; To the fabric of the pier, 13^s. 4^d.; For the stipends of two chaplains to celebrate daily for a year, for his soul and the souls of his relations and benefactors, 16 marks; For a trental of St. Gregory, 10^s.; To his son Thomas in money, 40^s.; To the Guild of the Holy Trinity, 3^s. 4^d.; To the light of the Blessed Mary, 2^s.; To the light of Salvator, 12^d.; To each of his sons and daughters, 20^d.; and, To the poor in the almshouse at Shypden, 6^s. 8^d., to be distributed during four years.

He also directes that his wife Katherine should have his half-share of a ship called "The Margaret," with all the apparatus belonging thereto. She was also to have all his nets, with their cords, floats, and other necessities.

If his ships well and prosperously return from sea, by the Divine grace, he will have a chaplain to make a pilgrimage for the good of his soul to Rome, in Lent.

Roger Reed, of Shipden alias Crowmer, the father of that Bartholomew Reed, the celebrated goldsmith, who was Lord

⁶ Reg. Betyngs fo 51 b.



Mayor of London in 1502, made his will the 18th Nov., 1470.

He too will be buried in the church, to the reparation and the high altar of which he leaves 20^d. and 2^s. respectively. To the reparation of the pier he gives 3^s. 4^d., and, like Chylde, will have a trental of St. Gregory, and a priest to celebrate for the good of his soul. After a few bequests to his wife Katherine, his daughter Agnes the wife of John Carre, and his five sons, Richard, William, *Bartholomew*, John, and Simon, he leaves the whole of his residue to pious uses.

Robert Stronge, of Crowmer, whose will is dated 17th July, 1498, is more retiring than his two predecessors, desiring to be buried in the south porch, to the reparation of which he leaves 6^s. 8^d., and half as much to the reparation of the church. The guild of St. George and the Plough light get 12^d. each, and the pier 3^s. 4^d. The following directions are curious.

"Also I will y^t if William Rugge wol by the on halfe of my Shyppe called the marye w^t all ye apperell perts longyng he (is) to have yt for xv^{li} to be payd to myne Exceut's w^{thin} ij yere or ell^e to be sold to as good a pryce as y^t may be brought to Also I wolle y^t Richard Stronge my brodyr and Wat^r Stronge myn sonne have my boote namyd the fortune w^t all y^e apperell p^r to longyng be a lefull pryce made be Robt Warde my supvisor Also I woll that my lytyll boote named y^e Jorge be solde for as good a pryce as it may be brought to by myne execut's."



APPENDIX.

*Subsidy Roll for Norfolk, relating to the collection of a 11th
and 12th in the 6th Edw. III.* (11¹²)

D. villa⁷ de Shipeden.

D. Johno Waryn ij^s vj^d

Thom Draper ij^s ij^d

Alano Reymūd ij^s ij^d

Nicho Munk⁷ x^d

Cristia Mosse viij^d

Barth Grune (?) viij^d

Johne Told xij^d

Johne Colman xij^d

Robto Mosse ij^s vj^d

Nicho fil Barthi xx^d

Willmo Smijth ij^s

Robto Le Moyne xv^d

Wills Rust viij^d

Alano fil Galf⁷ vj^s

Isabell Tebald iij^s

D. Johno Aliot (?) xij^d

Ida Atlebur⁷ viij^d

Wills Maran (?) ij^s

Ricō Le Monye viij^d

Wills Passhelen x^d

Stepho Le Clerk xx^d

Cleñto Hüy iij^s

Robto de Egemere iij^s

Ricō Lom^s viij^d

Wills Leman ij^s

Ricō Wataille xvij^d

Wal⁷o' Ka⁷ine ij^s

Hu⁷ fil Hu⁷ ix^d

Thom Hüy xij^d

Hu⁷ Le Clark xij^d

Patent Roll, 14 Ric. II., 2nd pt., mem. 44.

p hoibz } R. dilcis sibi pbis hoibz ville de Shipden in
Shipden in } com Norff. saltm Sciatis qd de gra nra spali t
com Norff. } de avisamente consilij nri in p⁷senti pliameto
nro,—concessim⁷ vob, in auxiliu construccois
eujusdam pere p vos jam novit⁷ p salvacoe t defensioe
naviu t battelloz in comcio vocato Crowmere applicanciu
incepte t inchoate, consuetudines subscriptas de rebz

⁷ Vide Feet of Fines, Norf., 21 Ed. 3, No. 23.

^s Vide Feet of Fines, Norf., 25 Ed. 3, No. 117.



venalibz ad p̄deā villam ⁊ cōsum venientibz levand ⁊ colligend p manus illoz quos ad hoc deputavitis a data p̄sentīū usqz ad finem quinqz annoz px sequē plenā⁹ completoz, vidēlt, de quālt lasta allecis venalis octō denarios, de quālt vaga salis venalis duos denarios, de quālt centena de Rygoldē venal tres denarios, de quālt centena de Waynscot venat unū denariū, de quālt centena de Tunholt venat unū obolū, de quōlt barello picis ⁊ terebinti venat unū obolū, de quōlt barello olei venat duos denarios, de quōlt centena sparroz de fyr venat unū denariū, de quōlt millenari dascett venat unū denariū, de quōt millenā ferri venat quatuor denarios, de quōt quārto ejuscunqz genis bladi ⁊ brasei venat unū obolū, de quāt chaldra carbonū maritimoz venat unū denariū, de quāt centena piscis vocati Orgeys⁹ venat computat p decies viginti duodecim denarios, de quāt centena de lob¹⁰ linge ⁊ cod venat sex denā⁹ de quāt carcata rebz venalibz carcata unū denariū, de quōlt equo rebz venalibz carcato unū obolū, de quāt navis m̄candisis infra cōsum p̄dem applicante quatuor denā⁹, de quōlt batelle vocato fissher carcato mercandisis ibidem applicante unū denariū ⁊ quāt re alia venali supius non specificata ad p̄deā villam ⁊ cōsū venientē valoris quinqz solidoz, exceptis lanis coriis ⁊ pellibz lanutis plumbo stanno ⁊ vino unū quadrantem; Ita qd denarij inde pvenientes circa constructōem pere p̄dce ⁊ non in alios usus ponant: ⁊ fidelit⁹ expendant: Et ideo vob mandam⁹ qd consuetudines p̄deas p c̄tos p̄bos ⁊ leg

⁹ "And in case that no Orgeys, that is to say, fish greater than Lob, be found in a ship called a *Lode-ship*, in the hundred of Lob, Ling, and Cod, the masters and mariners shall have of every hundred of Lob, Ling, and Cod (the hundred accounted to six score) twenty Orgeys, if there be so many, and if there be less, the masters and mariners shall have all the Orgeys."—*Stat. at Large*, 31 Ed. 3. *Stat.* 3 Cap. 2.

¹⁰ Lobbe, a large North sea fish.—*Bailey*.



hoies p vos ad hoc deputand ⁊ assignand de hijs rebz
venalibz honestiori ⁊ quietiori modo quo possitis p dcm
quinquenniū in forma p̄dea capiatis, et sup peram p̄d̄cam
bene ⁊ fidelit̄ expendi ⁊ apponi fac⁹ completo autem
dco imino quinqz annoz decē consuetudines penite cessent
⁊ deleant: In euj⁹ ⁊c p dcm quinquenniū duratur.
T R apud westm̄ sc̄do diē Decemb̄.

p peticoēm in plamento

Patent Roll, 11th Henry IV., 1st part, mem. 5.

D.) R omibz ad quos te saltm̄ Inspeximus irrotu-
exemplificacōe) lamentum ejusdam b̄ris patentis Ee nup
Regis Angl avi n̄ri in rotulis Cancellar⁹ sue
in hec v̄ba.

Edward p la grace de dieu Roi dengleterre ⁊ de France
⁊ seignr dirlande au Bailifs de n̄re ville de Blakeneye
saluz Coment qz nadgaus sr la vente de pesson sale
eussicus p nous ⁊ n̄re conseil entre autres choses ordine
qz nul pesson ne serroit livē ne porte hors de niefz a nulli
maison naillors avant qz le seignr du nief en quele le dit
pesson feust charge ⁊ le marchant qz le pesson achatoit
serroient du pris dicel et qz nul fr̄ de nief marinier nautre
ne herbgiroit neve ferront herbgier en leur maisons en
prive neu apt pesson en la modde ne pesson sek p̄
revendre autre fortz a retaill emz serroit tout tien pesson
vendu resonablement deinz leo bound ⁊ ad fevr ⁊ pris
contenuz en la dite ordinance Nous iadumenis con-
siderantz les meschiefs qz purroient avenir en celle partie
cest assovoir si les marchantz p cōive entre eux
vorroient mettre le pesson a trop petit pris a quel les
pescheurs ne purroient accorder sanz trop gant pte v̄
auxiut si les fr̄s ne niefz mariners ⁊ pescheure aps le
gros acatz faitz p noz p̄veours ⁊ acators ⁊ les p̄veous
⁊ acato's des fr̄s ⁊ p marchants des cites ⁊ autres bones



villes ſeroient reſtreintz de herberger en maiſon et de
 vendre p peelles a ſinguliers pſones du peoſle le peſſon
 q demorroit nient vendu, le peſſon p cas ſeroit ſovent
 p celle cauſe ſi longement en mains de peſcheurs q
 devendroient purri et iſſuit ſeroit le peſſon et la ſeconde
 ſeiſon de peſcherie a celle fortz p auz quen choſe ſeroit
 mlt damageuſe as frs de niefs marins et peſcheurs et a
 tout le poeple. Si volons et ordinons qen cas q les
 peſcheurs vendeurs et les acato's ne purront sr les pris
 de peſſon accorder deinz ſis jours aps ce q la nief en
 quele la peſſon eſt, ſoit venue aut port q bien liſe ap
 frs du niefs marins et peſcheurs aps le ſiſure jor enſi
 paſſe de treer hors de niefs et herberger en maiſons et del
 vendre a reſonable pris ſelonc ce q les acatour et vendours
 purroit accorder. Et en cas q les ditz peſcheurs
 vendours et les acatours accordent sr le pris de peſſon
 iſſiut q la vente ſe face deinz niefs q lors aps ceo q noz
 acato's et p'veours et les acato's et p'veours de frs et les
 marchantz des cites et autres bones villes avont faitz
 leur gros acatz et p'voiances bien liſe au frs de niefs
 mariners et peſcheurs de herberger en maiſons le peſſon
 qi demorra nient vendu aps les ditz acatz et p'voiances a
 vendre au poeple en gros ou p peelles et de le carier a
 feires et marchees p' faire ent leur pfit ſelonc ce qils
 verront meltz exploiter. Et q les marchantz des villes
 de Snyterle Wyveton Claye Salthous Shiryngſham et
 Crowemere qi uſent tiele marchandise de peſſon qi ne
 ſont frs de niefs mariners ne peſcheurs puiſſent franche-
 ment entre autres marchantz et acato's achater peſſon
 ſelonc ce q leur estat demande en man'e et as feor et prio
 avant ditz. iſſiut toute foitz q pmy leur acatz les autres
 marchantz acato's et p'veo's ne ſoient reſtreintz ne
 deſtourbez de faire leur marchandises et p'voiances
 ſelore le p'port de l'ordinance avant dite ne les pris
 de peſſon encreu en nulle man'e. Et p' ce vous mandons



q toutes les choses dessuscites facez publier en la dite ville de Blakeneye ⁊ aillours ou mestier serra ⁊ fermement tenir ⁊ garder en la maine avant dite et ce ne lessez en nulle maine. Don a Westm̃ le sisme jour doctobre de nr̃e regne dengleterre trent primer et de France disoytisme.

Nos autem tenorem irrotulamenti p̃dicti ad requisicoem piscatoꝝ ⁊ marinatoꝝ naviū villaz de Snyterle Wyveton Clay Salthous Shiryngham ⁊ Crowemere tenore p̃sencium duximus exemplificand: In cui⁹ ⁊c T R apud Westm̃ xiiij die Februarij.

Patent Roll 4 Henry VI., 2nd part. mem. 13.

De confirmacōe } R om̃ibz ad quos ⁊c Saltm̃ Inspecim⁹ cartam
Paston } dñi Eḡ quondam Regis Angl̃ pgenitoris nr̃i
fc̃am in hec ṽba.

Edwardus dei gra⁹ Reg Angl̃ Dñs Hibū ⁊ Dux Aquitani Archeḡpis Ep̃is Abbibz Prioribz Comitibz Baronibz Justic⁹ Vicecomitibz Prepositis Ministris ⁊ om̃ibz Ballivis ⁊ fidelibz suis Saltm̃ Sciatis nos concessisse ⁊ hac carta nr̃a confirmasse dilcō ⁊ fideli nr̃o Nicho de Weylond qd̃ ip̃e ⁊ heredes sui imppm̃ heānt unū m̃eatum singulis septimanis p̃ diem Veñis apud mañm suū de Sheppedene in com̃ Norff ⁊ unam feriam ibidem singulis annis p̃ octo dies annuatim videlt in vigilia ⁊ in die ⁊ in crastino festi t̃nslacōis S̃ci Edwardi ⁊ p̃ quinque dies sequentes Et unam aliam feriam singulis annis p̃ duos dies duratu⁹ videlt in vigilia ⁊ in die festi Assump̃cois b̃e Marie apud mañium suū de Oxeburgh in com̃ p̃dco Et unam aliam feriam simili⁹ ibidem singulis annis p̃ octo duratura videlt in vigilia ⁊ in die ⁊ in crastino festi Annunciacois b̃e Marie ⁊ p̃ quinque dies sequentes Nisi m̃eatum illud ⁊ ferie ille sint ad nocumentum vicinorū m̃eatoꝝ ⁊ vicinaz feriaz. Concessim⁹



etiam p̄fato Nichō qđ ip̄e ⁊ hēdes sui imp̄pm hēant libām
 warennam in om̄ibz dñcis ⁊ suis man̄ioz p̄deoz ⁊ om̄ibz
 dñcis ūris suis de Charssend ⁊ Westersend in com̄
 Suff: dumtamen ūre ille non sint infra metas foreste
 mē. Ita qđ nullus intret ūras illas ad fugand in eis
 vel ad aliquod capieud quod ad warrenam p̄tineat sine
 licencia ⁊ voluntate ip̄ius Nichi vel heredum suoz sup
 forissecuram n̄ram decem libraz Quare volum⁹ ⁊ firmit⁹
 p̄cipim⁹ p nob ⁊ heredibz n̄ris qđ p̄deus Nichūs ⁊
 heredes sui imp̄pm hēant p̄dea m̄catum ⁊ ferias apud
 man̄ia sua p̄dea de Sheppedene ⁊ Oxeburgh cum om̄ibz
 lib⁹tatibz ⁊ libis consuetudinibz ad hujusmodi m̄catum
 ⁊ ferias p̄tinentibz nisi m̄catum illud ⁊ ferie ille sint
 ad nocumentum ⁊ vicinaz m̄catoz ⁊ vicinaz feriaz Et
 qđ imp̄pm hēant libām warennam om̄ibz dñcis ūris suis
 p̄deis dumtamen ūre ille non sint infra metas foreste
 n̄re Ita qđ nullus intret ūras illas ad fugand in eis
 vel ad aliquod capieud qđ ad warennam p̄tineat sine
 licencia ⁊ voluntate ip̄ius Nichi vel heredum suoz sup
 forissecuram n̄ram decem libraz sicut p̄dcm est Hijs
 testibz ven̄abilis p̄ribz R. Bathōn ⁊ Welleñ ⁊ A. Dunelm
 Epi⁹s Edmundo fr̄e n̄ro Edmundo comite Cornub Gilbto
 de Clare Comite Glouc⁹ ⁊ Hereford Rogo Bigod Comite
 Norff ⁊ Marescallo Angl Henr⁹ de Lacy comite Lincoln
 Johē de Warrena comite Surr⁹ Johē de Vesci Reginaldo
 de Grei Robto fil Johis ⁊ alijs Dat⁹ p manū n̄ram
 apud Westm⁹ duodecimo die Maij anno regni n̄ri ūcio
 decimo.

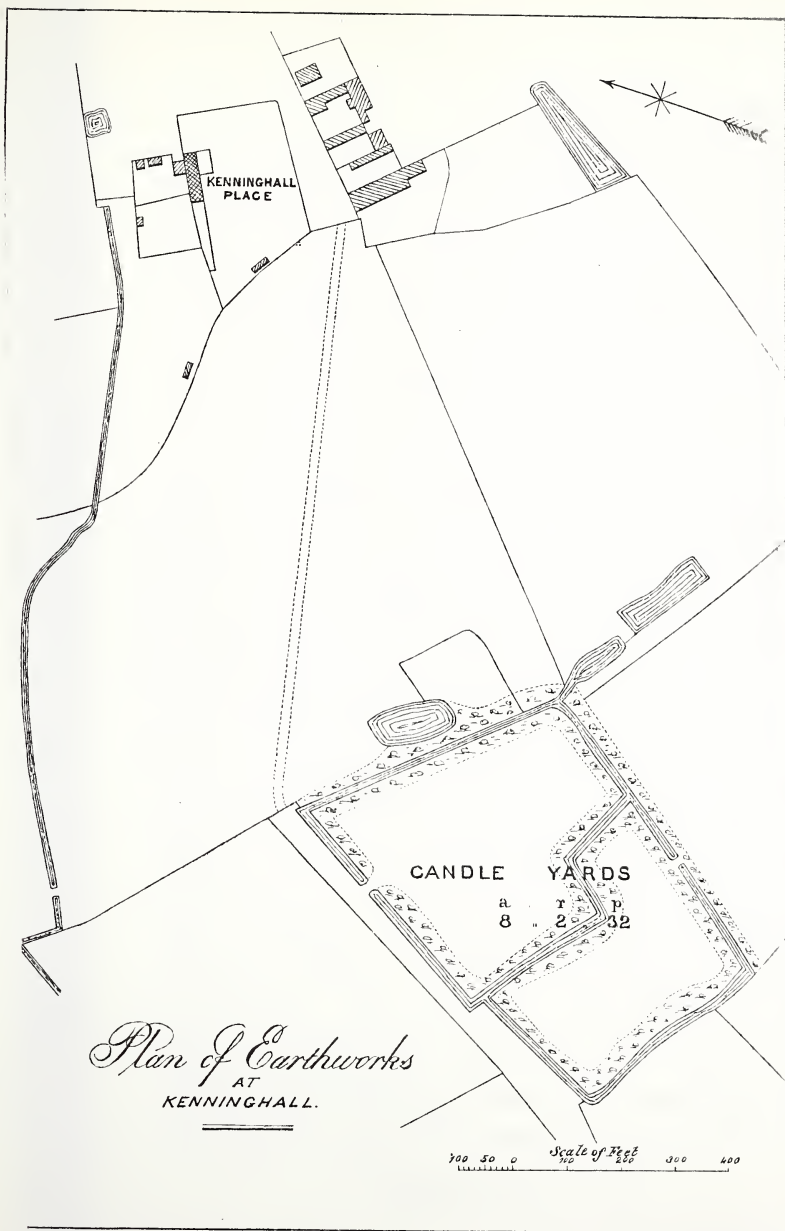
Nos autem concessionem confirmacōem voluntatem ⁊ p̄cep-
 tum ip̄ius p̄genitoris n̄ri p̄dea quo ad deā m̄catum ⁊ feriam
 apud p̄deum man̄m de Sheppedene ac hui⁹ warennam in
 om̄ibz ūris dñcis ejusdem man̄ij hend rata hēntes, ⁊ grā ea
 p nob ⁊ heredibz n̄ris quantū in nob est acceptam⁹ approbam⁹
 ⁊ ea dilectis nob Willō Paston ⁊ Thome Poye clico nunc
 tenentibz ejusdem man̄ij de Shippedene ut dicit⁹ tenore



psentiū confirmame put carta p̄dea rōnabilit̄ testat^{ur} et put
iidem Will̄s ⁊ Thomas ea hēre debent ipiq; ac alij nup
tenentes dēi manij de Sheppedene ⁊ antecessores sui huius
m̄catum feriam ⁊ warennam ibidem a tempore confecōis
carte p̄dee semp ha . . . s rōnabilit̄ hēre consueverunt In
cujus te T. R apud Westm̄ sēdo die Julij.

p dimid̄ marca soluta in hanapio.







KENNINGHALL.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. C. R. MANNING, M.A.,

HONORARY SECRETARY.

THE Parish of Kenninghall, in which we are now assembled,¹ is one that has received more or less notice from all who have written on the history and antiquities of Norfolk. Indeed, from certain conjectures and assumptions of the older topographers, continually repeated in modern compilations, it might be supposed that its associations are with a very early period of habitation in this part of Britain; and that, if properly investigated, matters of much historical interest might be brought out respecting it. For instance, we usually see it stated in the Directories, that "Boadicea held her court here," and that "the Royal Castle" was inhabited by "the East Anglian Kings." Whoever first committed these statements to writing, would seem to be rather unconscious of the four hundred years that intervened between the death of Boadicea and the conquest of Britain by the Saxons. Were there any foundation for either of them, what a field for investigation should we have here for a Norfolk Archæological Society! how much light ought to be thrown upon our early history by an examination of the site of such an important stronghold! A very long search,

¹ This paper was read on the spot.



however, into documentary evidence, and into the local topography would fail, I fear, to produce any result whatever, as far, that is, as relates to Boadicea and the British times; or as regards the residence here of East Anglian *Kings*: for that it was inhabited as a settled residence by the Saxons, there is good evidence, as I shall presently show; and the reason for this barren result, I fully believe, is that there is nothing of the sort to find out. Neither Spelman, nor Camden, nor Blomefield, make any reference to Boadicea; indeed, the scene of her chief residence would, in any case, be but a matter of conjecture; and Kenninghall was never known by any British name. Were it true, we should have expected to find here one of those lofty circular mounds which are usually believed to be camps of the British period, although that is not altogether a settled question; and British antiquities of all sorts would be abundant, whereas I am not aware that anything of importance, of this kind, has been found here.²

I think, however, I can point out from what quarter the idea has arisen. It is all owing to that most valuable but most abused branch of antiquarian pursuits, *local etymology*. Out of this prolific source of misapprehensions, Camden (or rather others who jumped to conclusions which he did not draw himself) has conjured up the figure of Boadicea holding her court here; and Blomefield, or perhaps some theorist before him, has added to the scene a line of Saxon kings, dwelling here in a palace or castle of which no stone remains. Camden says (I quote from the English edition, by Gibson,) that Kenninghall "*seems to have had the name left it by the Icenî.*"³ He imagined the first syllable 'Ken' to have something to do with the British word Iken or Icenî; and this, as far as I can discover, constitutes the

² Blomefield mentions some urns near the earthworks, but of what period is unknown.

³ Gibson's Camden, second edit. i. 458.



only ground for attributing a British occupation to the locality. But not a word is said here about kings or queens or courts. Then Blomefield observes that "Kenning" in Saxon signifies a King; "so that Cyning or Kenninghall signifies the King's House, and, *according to the etymology*, it hath been a seat of the East Anglian kings, who are said to have had a castle here;"⁴ and this, he says, indeed seems true; and then proceeds to mention the earth-work at Kenninghall Place, which he thinks was the site of it. Thus we have the two ideas broached,—that of British occupation, and the Hall of the Kings; and this, I believe, is the origin of the unsubstantial notions respecting Boadicea and the East Anglian castle.

I need hardly tell the members of our Society that the name of Kenninghall is one of very common formation, and means the "hall" or stone dwelling of the Kennings, a Saxon family of that name. When our forefathers came over from Germany, and took possession of this land, they were not without patronymics; and according as different families settled in different places, the land was called after their own names. There were probably many of the Kenning family who came, or they soon increased: as we have Kenningham in Mulbarton parish, Kennington in Surrey, Kent, and Berkshire. No doubt the word Cyning in Saxon is the same with our word King; but this would no more imply that all the family so called were kings than that every person nowadays of the name of King belonged to the Royal Family.

So much, therefore, for the name of the place and its imaginary association with royalty, British or Saxon. Having, I hope, cleared away a little of the obscurity which has hung over the origin of this place, I would now turn to matters of real history, and which we judge of for ourselves. Although we find no support in the name of

⁴ Blomefield, i. 215.



Kenninghall for the residence of kings, yet the etymology does imply that in Saxon times there was a substantial dwelling here, as in other Saxon places terminating in "hall." That Saxons lived here in considerable numbers has been recently proved by the discovery of their burying place. The site is a sandy field, sloping to the east and overlooking the present village, about half a mile west from the church. In digging for gravel during the past year, the workmen came upon several graves about two feet from the surface, and various antiquities were found in them. In those of males were the usual iron bosses of shields, swords, and spearheads, and bronze fibulae; in those of females, amber and glass beads, fibulae, buckles, &c., generally of well-known Saxon types. No urns have been found, so that cremation does not appear to have been the practise of the tribe of Saxons who settled here. Most of the articles obtained were disposed of before the spot was visited by archæologists, and some are now in the possession of Mr. Prigg, of Bury, and others of Mr. A. Marsh, of Diss. It was owing to this discovery that it was thought desirable that our Society should make an excursion in this direction to-day; and by the permission of the occupier of the land, we shall have an opportunity of making some further investigation this afternoon.⁵

I have already mentioned the earth-works at Kenninghall Place in this parish. They are situated at about a mile and half to the east of the village, and consist of double banks of considerable height, with a ditch between them, and inclosing a space nearly rectangular in shape, of upwards of eight acres.⁶ What is very unusual and difficult to account for is, that this space is divided down the middle by another

⁵ Nothing more was found on this occasion. Several good examples of fibulae, &c., have been since obtained from the place, and are in Mr. Fitch's collection.

⁶ Blomefield says four acres. He seems to have overlooked the portion outside the cross line of banks. The contents in the Tithe Map are 8a. 2r. 32p.



line of banks, with a ditch, not straight, but in the form of a wavy line. Blomefield says there is a mount at each corner, that at the south-east being much the largest. This appears to be a mistake, as there is nothing of the kind to be seen: on the contrary, there is a large pit or pond at the south-east corner, and some enlargement of the ditch at other corners. I am inclined to think that Blomefield must have looked at a map of the place, and, seeing lines representing hollows, took them for mounts; but it is strange that he should not have known this, as his own residence at Fersfield is only about two miles off. There seems to me to be nothing here like the usual British earth-works: it more resembles Roman work in shape. We know, however, that the old manor-house of Kenninghall manor stood within it, and was called "East Hall," from its position to the east of the church and village. The manor, which was in the hands of the Crown in the time of Edward the Confessor and till after the Norman conquest, was granted by the Conqueror to William de Albini, together with the lordship of Buckenham, to be held by the service of being chief butler to the Kings of England on the day of their coronation; and East Hall remained the manor-house "through all its changes," as Blomefield says, until it was pulled down by Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk, when he built a much larger house, afterwards called the Palace, about a quarter of a mile to the north-east; and the old site has ever since been called "The Candle Yard," because the candles for the Duke's household were made there. I am therefore inclined to think that these earth-works are no older than the Norman or post-Norman period; and that they were the defences of a fortified manor-house of that time. The easternmost half, within the cross line of banks, may have enclosed the keep and principal dwelling rooms; while the other half may have served to protect the outhouses and cattle.

The manor remained in the Albini family about two hun-



dred years, and to this time, no doubt, we may attribute the erection of the Norman church, of which a remnant is still to be seen in the south doorway. The rectory was given to Old Buckenham Priory by William, second Earl of Arundel, who died in 1176, his father having founded that house. The manor came to the Montalt family, by marriage with the heiress of Albini, from about 1260 to 1330; and after reverting to the Crown, and passing through several other changes, recorded in Blomefield, it came through Elizabeth Fitzalan, wife of Thomas, Lord Mowbray, to the Dukes of Norfolk. Thomas Howard, third duke, "the Great Duke" as Blomefield calls him, so celebrated as a statesman in the reign of Henry VIII., and who married the Princess Anne daughter of Edward IV., was the one who pulled down the old hall, at the original site already mentioned as East Hall, and built, about the year 1525, a magnificent house a little to the north-east, afterwards known as Kenninghall Palace or Place, because, on his attainder in 1546, the estate was seized by the King and settled on the Princess Mary, afterwards Queen, who occasionally resided here. It was a very extensive and ornamental building, in the form of the letter H, surrounded by a park of seven hundred acres. When Mary succeeded to the throne, she restored the attainted Duke to his honours and estates, and he came and died here in 1554;⁷ and the manor has since passed with that of Fersfield, the Duke of Norfolk being still the owner. It is rather remarkable that there has been no print or drawing preserved, that I can learn, of this the chief seat of the Dukes of Norfolk in the county; and very little reference to it occurs in any contemporary writings. Yet it must have been the meeting-place of many historical characters in the stirring times of Mary, Elizabeth, and James I. Mary came here when her brother Edward VI. died, July 6th, 1553, and on the 9th of July,

⁷ Misprinted in Blomefield 1547.

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she wrote a letter⁸ to the Lords of the Council, dated "at our manor of Kenninghall," in which she asserts her title to the Crown, and states that she had learned from an advertisement that the King, her brother, had died on Thursday at night, last past. In the Chronicle of Queen Jane, printed by the Camden Society from the Harleian MSS., the writer says, after recording the death of Edward VI., "The 12th of July, word was brought to the Councell, being then at the Tower with the Lady Jane, that the Lady Mary was at Kenninghall Castle in Norfolk, and with her the Earle of Bath, Sir Thomas Warton sonne to the Lord Warton, Sir John Mordaunt sonne to the Lord Mordaunt, Sir William Drury, Sir John Shelton, Sir Henry Bedingfield, Master Henry Jerningham, Master John Sulierde, Master Richard Freston, Master Sergeant Morgan, Master Clement Higham of Lincolnes Inne, and divers others; and also that the Earle of Sussex, and Master Henry Ratcliffe his sonne, were comming towards her: whereupon by speedy counsell it was there concluded that the Duke of Suffolk, with certain other noblemen, should goe towards the Lady Mary, to fetch her up to London."⁹ Blomefield says, in a vague way, that Queen Elizabeth was "often here," and makes out that the Palace belonged to her. This could hardly be, if Queen Mary restored it to the Howards. Blomefield also says that Elizabeth ordered "her tenant Chapman, who then lived in Fersfield Lodge, to lay out the way now called Chapman's Entry, out of her own ground, the old way being so strait that the Queen could not conveniently pass through it, it is now (he says) disused, and is called Queen Bess's Lane, from her being scratched with the brambles in riding through it, as tradition tells us." It seems pretty evident that Elizabeth came here on her progress into Norfolk in 1578: a long contemporary account of this progress, by B. Goldingham

⁸ Printed by Foxe, Holinshed, and Heylyn.

⁹ Chronicle of Queen Jane, p. 3.



and Thomas Churchyard, is printed by Blomefield, iii. 317, from Stow's Holinshed. She visited Suffolk in great state, and on leaving Bury the Queen came here, when "the Earl of Surrey did show most sumptuous chear, in whose park at Kenninghall were speeches well set out, and a special devise much commended; and the rest, as a number of jolly gentlemen, were no whit behind to the uttermost of their abilities, in all that might be done and devised." From hence she went on to Lady Stile's at Bracon Ash, and then to Norwich.

Dr. Nott, in his *Life of the Poet Earl of Surrey*, says, "some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the house at Kenninghall, when we find¹ that besides a suit of apartments for the duke and another for the duchess, there were separate apartments also for the Earl of Surrey, for the Countess of Surrey, for the children, for the master of the children, for the Duchess of Richmond, for the Lord Thomas Howard, for Mrs. Holland, for Mr. Holland, the Duke's secretary, and Mr. Adryan (Adrian Junius) the physician of the household. We meet also with Sir John Colborne's chambers, the chambers of the children of the chapel, those for the almoners, the auditor, the master of the horse, the treasurer, hunter, and the comptroller. There were, besides these, apartments in the tennis court, and in the offices." The Palace was completely taken down in the year 1650, and the materials sold. The numerous remains of ornamental brickwork in the walls and houses of the neighbouring villages are believed to be part of the spoils of this mansion. I myself possess a three-quarter portrait, perhaps by Zuccherò, of Thomas, fourth duke, beheaded in 1572, which is said to have come from the palace here. The only remains on the spot consist of a small farm house, with some pointed windows in brick, of the time of Henry VIII.

¹ Dr. Nott has printed some Inventories, &c., from papers in the Land Revenue Office.



The claim of the Duke of Norfolk to be chief butler on the coronation day, in right of the manor of Kenninghall, was allowed at the coronation of James II., with the fee of a gold cup and ewer.²

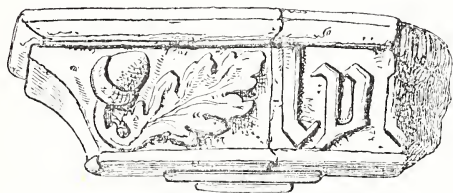
Kenninghall church does not present so many objects of interest as we might have expected from the long residence here of a great family. The south doorway, already mentioned, is the only remaining part of the Norman church, and is a good specimen of the style. It is remarkable for having a sculpture of a horse half-way down the jamb, supposed to be a representation of the white horse of Hengist. This door has been engraved in the *Excursions through Norfolk*, but the horse is omitted. The next earliest parts of the church are the chancel and the single row of nave pillars, for there is only a north aisle. These are of early Decorated work, about 1270. Blomefield's statement that the chancel was built by John Millgate, Prior of Buckenham, is evidently wrong, for he was the last prior at the Dissolution, 270 years too late. He took his information from Weever, who speaks of the prior's tomb in the chancel as showing that he built it; but he calls him Shildgate, Prior of Wymondham. A recessed tomb, which seems to have taken the place of the old sedilia, may be the tomb of Prior Millgate of Buckenham, for it is very late. There is another interesting tomb on the north side of the chancel detached from the wall. It is of diminutive size, and the sides are panelled with tracery and shields, and the Purbeck marble slab has a small indent of a brass of a man in armour. Blomefield says that one of the shields had the arms of Audley quartering Touchet painted on it, and supposes it to be the one mentioned by Weever in memory of "George Lord Audley and his wife, daughter of the Earl of Bath." The date is about 1500.

² Blount's *Ancient Tenures*.



In the nave the only Decorated work, besides the pillars, is one of the clerestory windows which is a quatrefoil, and shows what the rest were. The church appears to have had considerable alterations made at the beginning of the sixteenth century. The windows are mostly of that date, and also the tower, which Blomefield says "was designed to be carried to a greater height, but was never finished, its head being shortened by the misfortunes of its founder, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, whose crest remains on the buttresses."

The oak seats of the church are of this date, and have been very fine. Blomefield records some inscriptions which were formerly to be seen on them. The last two bays of the nave roof towards the east are also very good; and there are some fine bosses in the roof of the aisle. A small



bracket on the jamb of the chancel arch has a carving of an oak-leaf and acorn, with the letters *W B*, for some benefactor named Oakley, who is thought by Blomefield to have erected the rood-screen³ and the font cover, which has been a lofty late Perpendicular one. Some remains of the lower panels of a parclose are in the aisle, with painting of a late and rough character. At the end of the aisle is a chapel, opening by an arch into the chancel; an outer doorway has the initials *W. B.* in the spandrels, thought to be for William Blenerhasset.

³ The Rood-screen was existing when Blomefield wrote.



Other persons buried here without memorials were, Jane, wife of Charles Nevile, Earl of Westmoreland, daughter of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, and sister of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk; also Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk, 1567, wife of Thomas, fourth duke, and daughter of Sir Francis Leybourne, and widow of Thomas, Lord D'Acre.



Notes on Starston Church,

AND

A MURAL PAINTING LATELY DISCOVERED THERE.

COMMUNICATED BY

R. MAKILWAINE PHIPSON, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

STARSTON is very pleasantly situated on the banks of a rivulet running into the Waveney. On the rising ground on the north side of the stream stands the church, which until this year consisted of a nave and chancel, south porch, and west tower.

Its erection, as in the case with most churches, is of various dates. The walls of the nave, from certain indications of deeply-splayed narrow window openings with semi-circular heads, now filled up, appear to be of late Norman work, and to have had Decorated windows afterwards inserted in them. The roof of this part, figured in Brandon's *Open Timber Roofs*, is of the Perpendicular style, and is a very good specimen of the period. It is of a plain arch-braced construction, without hammer or collar beams. Traces of white stars painted on a portion of it still remain.

The chancel and chancel arch are of Perpendicular work, the east window being of three lights. On the north wall is an elaborate monument in marble of various colours, to the memory of Bartholomew Cotton, who held the manor of Bressingham, and died in 1613. He is represented kneeling and in the costume of the period.



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Starston Church,

Worfolk.





The west tower and south porch are also of Perpendicular date. The roof of the latter springs from four stone corbels, on which are carved the emblems of the four Evangelists. The tower has five bells, and a fine and lofty arch opening into the nave.

During the present year the church has been enlarged by the addition of a north aisle and organ chamber. In pulling down the north wall of the nave for this purpose, an arched recess was discovered about the middle of the wall and within two feet of the ground. It was about four feet wide and the same in height, measuring to the top of the arch, and had evidently been bricked up for some centuries, probably from the time of the Reformation. On the wall at the back of the niche, the depth of which was about a foot, was painted the subject figured in the accompanying illustration. When first opened the colours were exceedingly bright and perfect, but had become so pulverised by age that the slightest touch destroyed them, and I found it quite impossible to secure the smallest portion, as the removal of the plaster shook the colour off like dust. It was at first supposed to represent the death of some local celebrity, but I am inclined to believe with Dr. Husenbeth, to whom I have shewn the drawing, that it was never customary to represent on church walls any family subject, or anything unconnected with saints or sacred history. Dr. Husenbeth says it represents the death of the Blessed Virgin, and tells me he has an old wood-cut much in the same style.

In that case the figures at the head of the bed would be S. Peter wearing a cope, S. Paul holding a scroll, and S. John standing behind and represented as a younger man. An old legend mentions these three Apostles as present alone at first, while the other Apostles, who had all been summoned, stood without. The principal mourners are no doubt intended for holy women in attendance upon Mary, and the rest for various friends and acquaintances in Jerusalem.

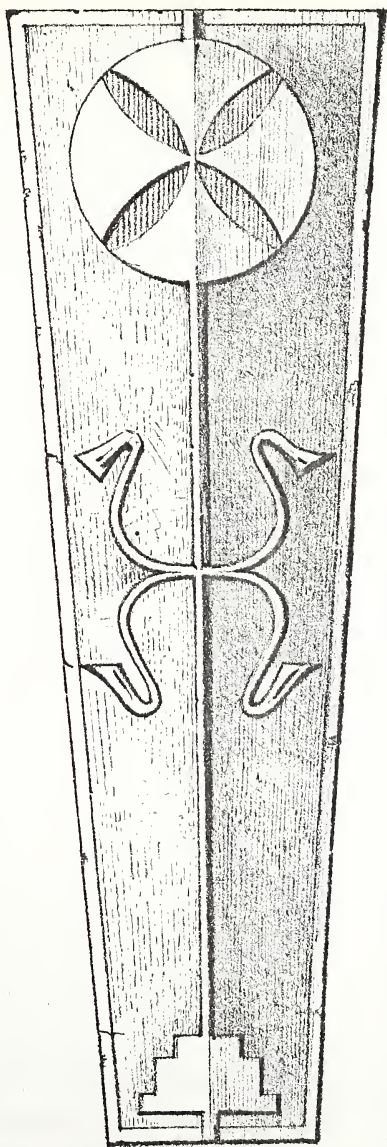


The soul is carried up to heaven in the usual conventional winding sheet.

The legend on the scroll is probably *Precor Te Maria*, but Archdeacon Hopper, the rector of the parish, thinks it was *Pro Te R̄nā Maria*, *R̄nā* being a contraction of *Regina*. The date of the execution of the fresco is, I imagine, either late in the thirteenth or early in the fourteenth century. The painting of parts of it was very beautiful—especially the shield with the crucifixion, a portion of which was unfortunately destroyed before the drawing could be taken. It was a perfect miniature, and would bear looking into with a magnifying glass.

Near this niche, but not immediately under it, was found the sepulchral slab shewn in the illustration. On it is a cross standing on a calvary of three steps, with a circle round the head, intended for a nimbus or glory. The meaning of the ornament in the middle of the cross, if meaning it has, has not been satisfactorily settled. Slabs of this design are not uncommon. One precisely similar is to be found at Buckenham Ferry, and another at Horningsea in Cambridgeshire, figured in Mr. Cutts' *Manual of Sepulchral Slabs*, plate liii. The date of it is about the end of the thirteenth century.





JVP. del:

SEPULCHRAL SLAB, STARSTON-CHURCH-NORFOLK-
SCALE ONE INCH TO THE FOOT.



DISCOVERY OF A
Mural Painting in the Church at Sporle,
NORFOLK.

COMMUNICATED BY
MR. C. J. W. WINTER.

IN 1866 the attention of the Society was called to the discovery by the Rector of Sporle of a Mural Painting in his parish church of St. Mary, and a visit to the place by myself was the immediate result. My pencil was set to work, and with no little difficulty I succeeded in making accurate drawings of the various compartments into which the subject was divided. These were afterwards shown to our learned member, Dr. Husenbeth, who kindly sent me explanations of the incidents represented in each panel; and subsequently G. A. Carthew, Esq., the local secretary to the Society of Antiquaries in London, requested me to make for them a set of drawings in detail. An able paper of description and a short notice of the church, written by him, were printed in the Society's *Transactions* of Dec. 6, 1866.

I have now the pleasure of sending to the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, as a small contribution to its Journal, a sufficient number of lithographic impressions, with Dr. Husenbeth's observations, for the forthcoming issue of its Journal to the members.

Although the limits of the lithograph do not allow that



minuteness of detail that I might wish, still they enable me to give a correct notion of the arrangement and treatment of the subjects. The painting is executed in distemper-colours, and the legend of St. Catherine is represented in twenty-five panels, each panel bounded by a red line, and the whole surrounded with a border of a zigzag pattern of red and white on a black ground. It occupies a space on the south wall of the south aisle, measuring about eleven feet five inches in length, by seven feet eight inches in height. The subjects in the panels, from one to eleven, beginning on the left hand, are drawn with great freedom and boldness of outline; but great delicacy is portrayed in the virgin saint; the colouring too is feminine and subdued. From the twelfth panel to the twenty-fifth, the conclusion of the subject, is seen a most singular contrast in the design, the latter fourteen apparently by another artist of less skill;—bad and coarse drawing; grotesque and ludicrous forms, and harsh colouring, in which red predominates. It is conjectured that these last panels were painted over the finished subjects of the former artist, but in no instance was I able to discover any under-painting beyond the division lines of the twelfth panel, so it may be concluded that the first artist was by some cause or other prevented from proceeding to the end of his undertaking. The date of the painting is indicated by the costumes, the ornaments of which in some instances are curious, viz., the chaplets of flowers or jewels, of rare occurrence in representations of mediæval decorations; but the curling hair, forked beards, short-cut tunics, worn close to the chin and scalloped round the bottom; the party-coloured and motley dresses; the long toes to the boots, termed “crockowes;”¹ the pointed basinet, &c., all belong to the early part of the reign of Richard the Second.

¹ Being so named from the city of Cracow: Poland and Bohemia having been incorporated by John, the grandfather of Richard's Queen, the fashion probably was derived from thence.”—*Planché*.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBJECTS

AS REPRESENTED ON EACH PANEL.

THE panels are numbered from left to right, and follow downwards as you would read an English book.

FIRST ROW OF PANELS.

1. The Emperor Maximinus II. having heard of the learning and high reputation of St. Catherine, said to have been the daughter of Costus, King of Cyprus, sent for her to Alexandria. She was accompanied thither by her parents; and is here represented as received at the palace by the empress, to whom she is commended by the emperor. Her father and an attendant are seen behind.

2. The emperor had ordered all to offer sacrifices to his gods. In this painting the people are kneeling and sacrificing at an altar in the temple, and the emperor is assisting. St. Catherine coming into the temple remonstrates with the emperor, showing that they are worshipping the devil, who appears over the altar.

3. When the sacrifices were over, the emperor ordered St. Catherine to be brought before him, and being confounded by her wisdom and arguments, determined to send for wise men to dispute with her. She is here represented discoursing with the emperor.

4. Here are three learned men, representing the whole number of fifty, haranguing before the emperor, and St. Catherine behind them answering their arguments.

5. A great number of persons of all ranks were present at the disputation, and they are here represented by a number of secular and religious persons. Behind these the saint is seen discoursing. The emperor, enraged at the defeat of his learned philosophers, commanded St. Catherine to be taken to prison.



6. The chief and most learned of the philosophers undertook to refute St. Catherine. He is here haranguing at the side of the emperor. The figure behind the saint, crowned, is probably intended for her father, the King of Cyprus.

7. The chief philosopher owned himself vanquished by St. Catherine's discourses, and he and all the others became Christians. The emperor tried again to gain the saint by great offers and promises; but, finding all ineffectual, he began to treat her with great severity, and ordered her to be stripped and scourged. She is here standing before him receiving her sentence.

SECOND ROW.

8. The saint appears here at the window of her prison, in which she remained twelve days under the custody of Porphyrius, who is addressing her from the outside.

9. By means of Porphyrius, the empress Faustina visited the saint in her prison; and they were both converted to the faith of Christ by her discourses, as were also two hundred soldiers of the emperor's guard. The kneeling figure in this painting, on the left side, is probably Porphyrius. St. Catherine appears before him holding what appears to be a lamp—perhaps emblematical of the light of true faith. Behind is the empress listening to her, and before her stand the soldiers of the guard. The Almighty appears above protecting her. On the right are a female and a crowned figure, probably meant for the saint's parents, and the head of another is seen wearing a kind of mitre or tiara. Between these and the soldiers appears some drapery in graceful folds, but so imperfect as to be inexplicable; it may however have been used to convey the empress secretly into the prison.

10. After twelve days St. Catherine was again brought before the emperor. She appears with the marks of scourging. Porphyrius holds her left arm, and an executioner, with a three-lashed whip knotted with bullets, stands behind. She

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still courageously holds out against all the offers and threats of the emperor.

11. Porphyrius, the keeper of the prison, the keys of which are hanging at his side, is here seen with the saint before the emperor, who sentences St. Catherine to be tied to a dreadful engine with four wheels, set with saws, nails, and knives, which when set in motion would tear her to pieces.

12. When the saint was tied to the wheels, there came lightning and thunder; and angels cut the cords, and broke and set fire to the wheels. The saint fell to the ground unhurt, but many of the pagan spectators were killed by the broken pieces of the wheels. All this is represented in this painting of double size. St. Catherine is seen above as fastened to the wheels. Two angels with swords are cutting the cords, and are holding golden vials pouring out the divine wrath. The saint is seen below after the explosion of the engine, and the bodies of the pagans slain lie around her, under drapery. The wheels are partly visible. The emperor also is struck by the explosion, as he is falling back terrified, blood is gushing from his mouth, and the sword falling from his hand, on the left of the painting; while the empress appears on the opposite side rebuking him for his cruelty, and openly declaring that she also is a Christian.

13. The emperor was greatly enraged at this, and summoning the empress, commanded her to be beheaded. The officers are here leading her off to execution.

THIRD ROW.

14. The empress beheaded.

15. Porphyrius is here represented burying the body of the empress by moonlight.

16. The emperor sent for the two hundred soldiers of his guard who had become Christians, and sentenced them to death, which is represented in this painting.



17. The emperor enquired who had buried his empress. Porphyrius acknowledged that he had; and that he was also a Christian. In this painting the emperor appears attended by his sword-bearer, and sentences Porphyrius to death. The figure bending before the emperor is probably the executioner, and Porphyrius stands at his side.

18. This represents the massacre of the soldiers of the guard and of Porphyrius, who is seen slain on the left hand, denoted by his keys, as keeper of the prison.

FOURTH ROW.

19. The emperor once more sent for St Catherine. He said it was through her that he had lost his empress and his soldiers. He asked her if she would now worship his gods, threatening that if she refused he would order her to be flayed alive. The saint lifting up her hands, indignantly refuses to sacrifice.

20. The executioners are here seizing upon the saint, and preparing to execute the sentence.

21. Devils are here represented contending for the soul of St. Catherine.

22. The saint is here led to execution.

23. St. Catherine is beheaded, and her soul received into heaven by an angel.

24. Angels are carrying the body of the saint in a marble tomb to the top of Mount Sina, and two angels below are incensing it.

25. Pilgrims paying their devotions at the tomb of St. Catherine on Mount Sina, where the emperor Justinian afterwards built a magnificent church and monastery.



Notes on a Letter and Declaration

OF

THE GENTRY OF NORFOLK AND NORWICH TO GENERAL MONK.

COMMUNICATED BY

ALFRED W. MORANT, F.S.A., F.G.S.

THIS "Letter and Declaration," a printed broadside in my possession, and exhibited at a recent Annual Meeting of the Society, relates to one of the most important events recorded by the historians of our nation, namely, the Restoration of King Charles II. For as the Revolutions of 1643 and 1688 rescued our ancestors from the arbitrary power of kings, so did the Restoration save them from a military despotism no less odious.

George Monk, who had been one of Cromwell's greatest generals, and who, until the abdication of his son Richard Cromwell, had also served the cause of the Parliament, becoming dissatisfied on learning that the junto of officers had dissolved the Parliament and usurped all authority in the State, was annoyed, and marched to London at the head of about seven thousand men, with the professed object of freeing the Parliament from the oppression of the soldiers. As he advanced towards the capital, the leading gentry of the various counties of England flocked around him, expressing their earnest desire that he would lend his aid to restore the kingdom to liberty and peace. A great number of these addresses were presented to him at St. Albans, on the 28th January, 1660, and very probably the one now reprinted.



Having reached London on the 3rd February, 1660, he waited for a few days in order to see in which direction the popular feeling went, and then declared for a free Parliament, which, as soon as it assembled, took steps to restore the exiled Stuart. Monk acted with great secrecy and dissimulation, and shortly after the Restoration was created Duke of Albemarle and Knight of the Garter: he was appointed to fill the offices of Master of the Horse, Gentleman of the Bed-chamber, and first Commissioner of the Treasury; he also received the grant of an estate worth £7000 a year, and, Lord Macaulay tells us, became the third wealthiest subject in the kingdom. In 1664, when the war with Holland broke out, he was made head of the Admiralty,¹ and in 1667 was again placed at the head of the Treasury. He died 3rd Jan., 1673, leaving an only son, who succeeded as second Duke, was also a Knight of the Garter, and died in 1688, when the title became extinct.

The document now before us cannot be said to throw much fresh light on the history of the great national event to which it refers, but it is thought that even a bare list of the names of the principal landowners and gentry of the county, who had either survived the overthrow of monarchy or who had sprung up on its ruins, could not fail to be of interest to the members of our Society. It has, however, been attempted—and, thanks to the kind aid of the Rev. W. Grigson, with more success than could otherwise have been hoped for—to identify the individuals whose names are subscribed to this Declaration, and to state in a concise form whatever one was able, after this lapse of time, to recover concerning them.

¹ "Great fleets had been entrusted to the direction of Rupert and Monk; Rupert, who was renowned chiefly as a hot and daring cavalry officer; and Monk, who, when he wished his ship to change her course, moved the mirth of his crew by calling out, 'Wheel to the left,'"—Macaulay's *History of England*, vol. i. p. 312.



A

L E T T E R

AND

D E C L A R A T I O N

Of the Gentry of the County of *Norfolk* and the County of the City of *Norwich*, To his Excellency the Lord *Generall MONK*.

Right Honourable,

Wee the Gentry of the County of *Norfolk* and of the County and City of *Norwich* do cordially rejoyce with many others of these Counties, and of the Nation, for your Excellencie's return into your Native Countrey with honour and safety: And that the late Differences in the Armies are now so happily composed without blood-shed: We are desirous to blesse our good God for these mercies, and to acquaint your Lordship, That we have signified the Resentment of our grievances to the Speaker of the Parliament; A true Copie whereof we have here inclosed, sent to your Excellency, least any persons should in our absence mis-represent us or our intentions to your Lordship: We rest.

The Declaration.

We the Gentry of the County of *Norfolk*, and the County and City of *Norwich*, Being deeply affected with the sense of our sad Distractions and Divisions, both in Church and State; And wearied with the Miseries of an unnaturall Civil War, The too frequent Interruptions of Government, the Impositions of severall heavy Taxes, And the loud out-cryes of multitudes of undone and almost famished people, occasioned by a generall decay of Trade, which hath spread itself throughout the whole



Nation, and these Counties in particular ; And having met together and consulted what may best remedy and remove Our and the Nation's present grievances and Distractions ; Do humbly conceive, That the chief Expedient, will be, the Recalling of those Members that were seclused in 1648, and sate before the Force put upon the Parliament (We of this County of *Norfolk*, being by such Seclusion deprived of any person to represent us in Parliament) and also by filling up the vacant places thereof ; And all to be admitted without any Oath or Engagement, previous to their Entrance ; Which being done, We shall be ready to acquiesce and submit in all things to the Judgment and Authority of Parliament ; Without which Authority, the People of *England* cannot be obliged to pay any Taxes.

The Letter to Generall *Monk* and this Declaration was signed by

Thomas Lord Richardson	Edmund Bacon	Philip Woodhouse
John Hobart	N. Le Strange	Ralph Heure
Horatio Townesend	Thomas Pettus	John Tracy
John Asteley	Wil. Doyley	Arthur Jenny
William Hewitt	Thomas Guybon	Augustin Sotherton
John Palgrave	John Windham	John Buxton
Thomas Berney	James De Grey	Francis Norris
Wil. Rant	Butts Bacon	Thomas Johnson
Adrian Parmenter	Thomas Rant	Thomas Le Gros
Edmund Burman	Chr. Jay	John Hovile
John Rawley	Joseph Payne	Richard Catelyne
Henry Watts	Rob. Bendish	Suck. Jay
John Mauin	Richard Wenman	Rob. Suckling
John Andrewes	John Laurence	Samuel Smith
John Salter	Thomas Wisse	Rob. Holmes

With many hundreds more of the Knights, Gentry, Citizens and Free-holders.

LONDON

Printed for John Place at Furnivals Inne Gate in Holborne 1660.



1. THOMAS LORD RICHARDSON, Baron of Cramond in Scotland, was M.P. for Norfolk in 1660. He died in 1674 and was buried at Honingham.

The inscription on his monument (given by Blomefield, ii. 447) is—

“MS. Hic jacet Thomas Richardson, Ineytus Baro de Cramond apud Scotôs, Vir invicta Fide, et Fortitudine, Qui nullis Fanaticorum Factionibus infectus in corruptissime seculo Integer continuit, et suum commodum præ causa Regali post habuit, obiit Maii 16 Anno Dom. 1674, et ætatis sue 47.”

His arms were Or, on a chief sable 3 lions' heads erased of the field, to which Charles I. added a canton azure charged with a saltire argent.

2. Probably SIR JOHN HOBART, of Blickling, 3rd Bart. M.P. for Norfolk 1654, 1656, 1668, &c., to 1681.

His arms were, Sable, an estoile of 8 points Or between 2 flanches ermine.

3. SIR HORATIO TOWNSHEND, 3rd Bart. He rendered essential services to the Royal Cause during the Usurpation: he was one of the six commoners who, with six peers, went to the Hague to entreat King Charles II. to return to England and take the government of his dominions into his own hands. He fortified the town of Lynn for the King's reception, and was commander of the Royalist forces on the coast of Norfolk; he was also M.P. for Norfolk in 1656, 1658, and 1660. Having been so instrumental in restoring the monarchy, he was rewarded in 1661 by being created on the 20th April, Baron Townshend of Lynn Regis, and on the 11th Dec., 1682, he was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Townshend of Raynham.

Arms: Azure a chevron between 3 escallops argent.

4. Query, a mistake in some way for SIR JACOB ASTLEY, of Melton Constable, created a Baronet, 25th June, 1660.

I cannot find any mention of a John Astley living at this period.

5. SIR WILLIAM HEWITT, of Breccles: he died in 1667.

Arms: Gules a chevron engrailed between 3 owlets argent.

6. SIR JOHN PALGRAVE, of Northwood Barmingham, co. Norfolk, created a Baronet by Charles I. in 1641.

Arms: Azure a lion rampant guardant argent.



7. THOMAS BERNEY, of Swardeston, was High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1647. He was younger brother of Sir Richard Berney, first Baronet, of Park Hall, Reedham.

Arms : Quarterly gules and azure, over all a cross engrailed ermine.

8. WILLIAM RANT.

Two persons of these names were living contemporaneously, first cousins to each other, and it is difficult to say which of the two is intended. Wm. Rant of Yelverton, the son of Humphrey, died in 1683, at 57; and Wm. Rant, afterwards Sir William Rant, Kt. of Thorpe Market, died in 1711. They were both nephews of Sir Thomas Rant mentioned below. (No. 24.)

Arms : Ermine, on a fesse sable 3 lions rampant, Or. (Granted by Cooke Clarenceux, 1st June, 1583, to Humphrey Rant of Norwich.)

9. ADRIAN PARMENTER was Sheriff of Norwich in 1632, and Mayor in 1642.

10. EDMUND BURMAN was Sheriff of Norwich in 1632, and Mayor in 1648.

11. JOHN RAWLEY or Rayley, son of Robert Rayley of Cley, Norfolk, Sheriff of Norwich, 1642, Mayor in 1649. In 1643, Sheriff Rawley carried £110 of the proposition money to Cambridge for the fortification of the place, and had six men with carbines to guard him all the way. He was buried at St. Andrew's, Norwich, 12th August, 1673.

12. HENRY WATTS, Sheriff of Norwich, 1639, and Mayor in 1646. Buried at St. Andrew's, Norwich, 21st Dec., 1669.

13. JOHN MAUM, probably misprint for Mann, Sheriff of Norwich, 1649, Mayor in 1653, High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1672.

Arms : Sable, on a fesse counter-embattled between 3 goats passant Or, as many pellets.

14. JOHN ANDREWS, Alderman of Norwich.

On the 30th May, 1649, he proclaimed the Act for abolishing *Kingly Government*.—*Blomefield*, iii. 399.

15. JOHN SALTER was Sheriff of Norwich in 1639, Mayor in 1655. His name occurs amongst those returned in 1664 for refusing to give anything towards the subscription for regaining the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, according to an Ordinance of Parliament.

Arms : Gules 10 billets, Or.



16. Probably SIR EDMUND BACON, of Redgrave, 4th Bart., he died in 1685.

Arms : Gules on a chief argent, 2 mullets sable.

17. SIR NICHOLAS LE STRANGE, of Hunstanton, second Bart., died in 1669.

Arms : Gules, 2 lions passant in pale argent.

18. SIR THOMAS PETTUS, of Rackheath, 2nd Bart. He was High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1664, and died in 1671. The father of Sir Thomas Pettus was created a Baronet by Charles I., 23rd Sept., 1641, for his zeal and fidelity to the Royal cause.

Arms : Gules, a fesse argent between 3 annulets Or.

19. SIR WILLIAM DOXLY, of Shotesham, was knighted by Charles I. for his gallant behaviour abroad in the service of Gustavus Adolphus. He was M.P. for Yarmouth in 1660-1. At the Restoration he was one of the Commissioners appointed by the House of Commons, out of their own members, to see the army disbanded in 1661. He was also one of those chosen by the City of Norwich to wait on the King with the resignation of their charter: he was created a Baronet in 1663, and died in 1677.

Arms : Gules, 3 bucks' heads caboshed argent attired Or.

20. SIR THOMAS GUYBON, of Thursford. He died 29th May, 1666, and upon his monument at Thursford Church is a long inscription, of which the following is a portion.

"Tertio Vicecomite sub Caroli primo et secundo regibus, cirenarchiæ, viro per omnia integerrimo erga Deum piissimo, ecclesiam orthodoxo, regem et monarchiam maxime devoto patriam bone merito, vicinos benevolo, seipsum sobrio, omnes humano. Qui temporibus democraticis philo basilius, perfidis fidelis; et ob singularem fidem in principem et patriam non semel afflictus afflictis patiens, dubiis prudens arduis constans, turbidis tranquillus, malis bonus, bonis optimus, omnibus æquus."

Arms : Or, a lion rampant sable, over all on a bend gules 3 escallops argent.

21. JOHN WINDHAM, Esq., of Felbrigg.

Arms : Argent, a chevron between 3 lions' heads erased Or.

22. JAMES DE GREY, Esq., of Merton: he died in June, 1665. He was brother of Sir Robert de Grey, who was knighted by Charles I. in 1641.



23. BUTTS BACON, third son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, created a Baronet 20th July, 1627. His estate was at Mildenhall, co. Suffolk: he died in 1661.

24. THOMAS RANT, Esq., of Surrey House, Norwich. M.P. for Norwich, 1660. Knighted by Charles II. He died in 1671, and was buried at Thorpe Market.

Arms: Ermine, on a fess sable 3 lions rampant Or.

25. CHRISTOPHER JAY, Sheriff of Norwich in 1653. Mayor in 1657, M.P. for Norwich in 1661.

Arms: Gules, on a bend engrailed argent 3 roses of the field seeded Or.

26. JOSEPH PAYNE, or Paine, Sheriff of Norwich, 1654, Mayor 1660, knighted in 1660. Died 15th August, 1668.

He had a grant of the following arms from Edward Walker, Garter, 1st September, 1660:—Sable, a fesse raguly between 3 lions' paws erased Or, armed gules.

27. ROBERT BENDISH, Sheriff of Norwich in 1663, Mayor in 1672.

I cannot identify to what family he belonged.

28. RICHARD WENMAN, Sheriff of Norwich in 1646. Mayor in 1662. He was burnt in his bed in 1677, being at the time bed-ridden, and "left alone with a candle to light him a pipe."

29. JOHN LAWRENCE, Sheriff of Norwich, 1659, Mayor in 1669. Buried at St. Andrew's, Norwich, 27th September, 1681.

30. THOMAS WISSE, Sheriff of Norwich in 1659, Mayor in 1667. He died in 1702, æt. 78.

Arms: Per chevron gules and ermine, in chief a besant between 2 trefails Or.

31. SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, of Kimberley, Bart., M.P. for Norfolk in 1656: died in 1681.

Arms: Sable, a chevron Or gutté de sang, between 3 cinquefoils ermine.

32. Most probably SIR RALPH HARE, of Stow Bardolph. M.P. for Norfolk in 1654, 1656, 1661. Died in 1671.

33. JOHN TRACY, probably Sir John Tracy, of Stanhoe. Knight.



34. SIR ARTHUR JENNY, Knight, of Knodishall co. Suffolk, and of Heigham co. Norfolk. High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1655.

Arms : Ermine, a bend gules cotieed Or.

35. SIR AUGUSTIN SOTHERTON, of Taverham, Knight. He died 24th May, 1662, and was buried at Taverham.

Arms : Argent, a fesse gules, in chief 2 crescents of the last.

36. JOHN BUXTON, of Tibenham co. Norfolk, M.P. for Norfolk in 1656, and one of the secluded members in that Parliament. He was appointed High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1638, and was ordered to levy and collect the ship money.

His arms were, Argent, a lion rampant sable, tail erect and elevated over the head. As a compensation for the great losses sustained by him in the Civil Wars, Charles II. granted to the family a second coat of arms to be quartered with the original coat, viz., Sable, 2 bars argent on a canton of the second, a buck of the first attired Or.

37. FRANCIS NORRIS. One of those who refused to subscribe to the regaining of Newcastle. (See No. 15.) One of the first Aldermen of Norwich under the New Charter of 1663, Sheriff of Norwich in 1665, buried at St. Andrew's, Norwich, in August, 1666.

38. THOMAS JOHNSON, Sheriff of Norwich in 1651: died in 1660.

39. THOMAS LE GROS, son of Sir Charles Le Gros, of Crostwick Hall.

Arms : Quarterly, argent and azure on a bend over all sable 3 mullets Or.

40. JOHN HOVILE. I cannot identify him, but he was probably of the Hovells of Hillington.

41. RICHARD CATLIN, or Catlyn, was chosen one of the Members of Parliament for Norwich in 1640, and sat in the Long Parliament. He died in 1662.

Arms : Per chevron sable and Or, 3 leopards passant counterchanged, on a chief arg. 3 roundlets.

42. SUCKLING JAY, of Holveston co. Norfolk. Died in 1677, æt 74. Buried in St. Andrew's, Norwich.

Arms : Gules, on a bend engrailed argent 3 roses of the field.

43. ROBERT SUCKLING, of Woodton, High Sheriff of



Norfolk in 1661. His will was proved at Norwich 4th July, 1689 : he is called Colonel Suckling.

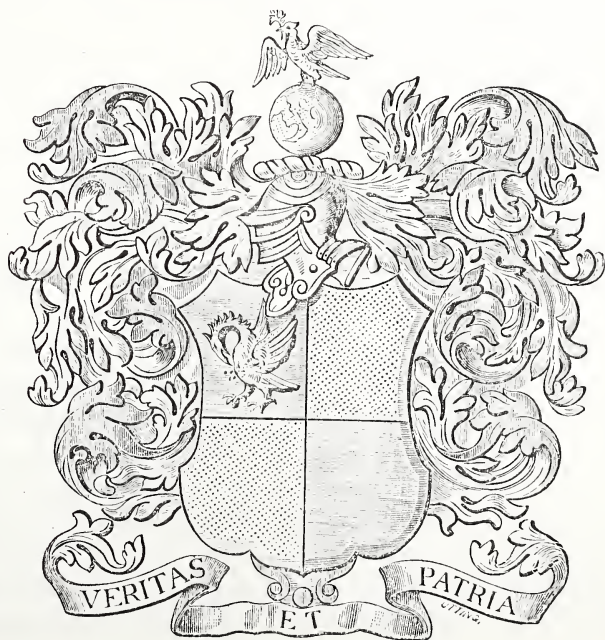
Arms : Per pale gules and azure, 3 bucks trippant Or.

44. SAMUEL SMITH, Recorder of Norwich in 1648.

45. ROBERT HOLMES, Sheriff of Norwich in 1646. Buried at St. Andrew's, Norwich, in 1662.

As an addition to these Notes, the Grant of Arms to Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, successively Bishop of Bangor, Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester, is appended. It is copied from the original on vellum in my possession, and is interesting from its informing us that his grandfather, Mr. John Hoadly, had been chaplain to General Monk, and his father, Samuel Hoadly, master of the Free School in Norwich.

The Grant is as follows :—





To ALL AND SINGULAR to whom these Presents shall come Sr John Vanbrugh, Kn^t Clarenceux King of Arms, and Peter Le Neve Esq^r. Norroy King of Arms, send Greeting. Whereas the Rev^d Benjamin Hoadly, Doctor in Divinity, Rector of St. Peter's Poor London, and of the Church of Streatham in the County of Surrey, now nominated by his Maj^{ty} to the Bishoprick of Bangor hath made Application to the Rt Hon^{ble} Henry Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, One of the Lords of the King's most Hon^{ble} Priuy Council and Deputy (with the Royal Approbation) to his Grace Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, for Our Devising, and (after his Lordships Approbation) Assigning unto him such Arms and Crest as may be lawfully born by him and his Descendents and the other Descendents of his Grandfather Mr. John Hoadley who was sometime Chaplain to General Monk in Scotland, to whom he was subservient in promoting the King's Restauration and died at Rolvenden in Kent 28^o June 1668 leaving two sons surviving. Viz^t Samuel Hoadly Father to the said Dr. Benjamin Hoadly late Master of the Free School in Norwich and John Hoadly (Uncle to the said Dr. Hoadly) now Rector of Halstead in the aforesaid County of Kent; And forasmuch as the said Earl of Suffolk and Bindon considering the Premises did by Warrant under his Hand and Seal, bearing Date the Tenth day of this Instant February, Order and Appoint Us to devise, and after his Lor^{ps} Approbation Assign unto the said Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, such Arms and Crest accordingly. Know ye therefore that We the said Clarenceux and Norroy in pursuance of the Consent of the said Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, signified as aforesaid and by Virtue of the Letters Patent of Our Offices, to each of Us respectively granted, under the Great Seal of England have devised and do by these Presents (with his Lo^{ps} Approbation) Grant and Assign, unto the said Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, the Arms and Crest



hereafter mentioned, Viz^t Quarterly Azure and Or in the first Quarter a Pelican of the Second, Vulning its Breast Proper, and for the Crest, On a Wreath of his Colours upon a Terrestrial Orb or a Dove the wings expanded holding an Olive Branch in the Beak proper, as the same are in the Margin hereof more plainly depicted. To be born and used for Ever, hereafter by him the said Dr. Benjamin Hoadly and the Heirs and other Descendents of his Body and also by the other Descendents of his Grandfather Mr. John Hoadly aforesaid lawfully begotten, with their due and respective Differences according to the Law and Practice of Arms without Lett or Interruption. In witness whereof We the said Clarenceux and Norroy, Kings of Arms, have hereunto Subscribed Our Names and affixed the Seals of Our respective Offices, this Twentieth day of February in the Second year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord, George, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c. Annoq Domini 1715.

Signed John Vanbrugh
Clar^x King of Arms

Peter Le Neve, Norroy
King of Arms.

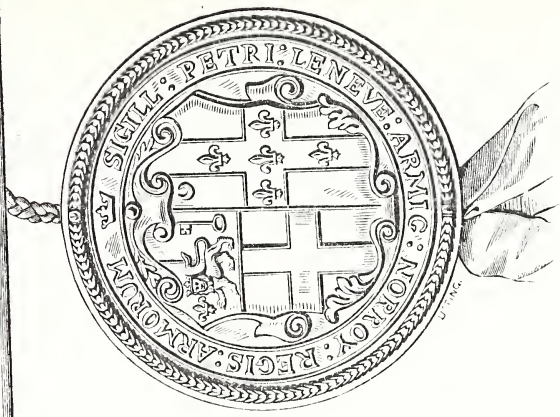




John Vanbrugh
Clas in King of Arms



John Leonard Noroy
Ring of Arms





Notes on Sculthorpe Church.

COMMUNICATED BY

MRS. HERBERT JONES.

IN a paper read not very long since at one of the meetings of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, the remark occurs "that we Archæologists are too apt to isolate our objects of interest, and not sufficiently to view them in their chronological and historical surroundings;" and it appears indeed to be true that the province of the Archæologist is, not only to cherish the abounding relics and monuments of the past,—to rescue, to preserve, and to elucidate,—but also to catch the fading impression of human energy still lingering about these, to clothe them anew with the life which is associated with them, and to gather around the historical events of which they afford evidence.

In this view, places and buildings of lesser antiquarian importance, and hitherto overlooked, may arrest attention, and yield objects worthy of notice and memorial. Such an object of interest seems to have presented itself in the church at Sculthorpe, in West Norfolk, where there existed, some years ago, a number of coats of arms, which time and other changes have now swept away, but which were valuable as attesting, in the picturesque language of heraldry, to the connexion, traditionally known, of this church with Sir Robert Knollys,—telling, in quaint shape and lively colour,



the tale of his companions and adventures in the varied campaigns of the fourteenth century.

During the restoration of this church in 1861, whilst care was taken to preserve, without impairing, any relics of bygone skill or story, it was found that these shields, which would have been well worth cherishing, put up by Sir Robert Knollys, had unfortunately disappeared. They were probably of wood, and were fixed "in the rooffe of the church." They had no doubt gradually decayed, and were finally destroyed when the old roof, adorned with carved figures of angels, was removed in 1815. They are, however, minutely described by two eye-witnesses, and were still to be seen in the church little more than a hundred years ago, in the time of Blomefield. By a still earlier observer they are also recorded in detail,—Henry Chitting, the writer of the *Visitation of Norfolk Churches, from 1600 to 1620*.¹ Blomefield mentions sixteen shields.² Both speak of the coat, Argent, a fesse engrailed between three Catherine wheels sable: this occurs also in many churches in Norfolk, accompanying the coat of Knollys, and is attributed to Casteler, in Glover's *Ordinary*; neither antiquarian, in enumerating the shields in Sculthorpe church, assigns a name to it. Sir Robert Knollys' arms are described as occurring in three ways—his simple coat, (Gules, on a chevron arg. three roses of the first) then the same within an azure border, then impaling Beverley; this last repeated "around the church." His arms were also found at this period in other churches in Norfolk;—St. Michael's, Norwich; Harpley, Cromer, North Barsham, Northwold, Mundford.

The manuscript of Henry Chitting notices twenty different coats of arms in the roof of the church at Sculthorpe. Eight of these are the same as those which were placed in 1419 by Sir Thomas Erpingham in St. Michael's church at Norwich,

¹ This manuscript is now in the possession of Lord Orford.

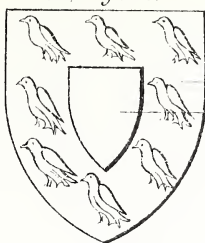
² 8vo. edition, vii. 177.



Kelbrügge.



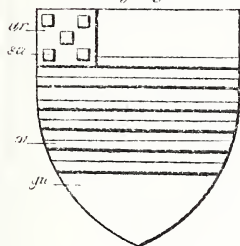
Erpingham.



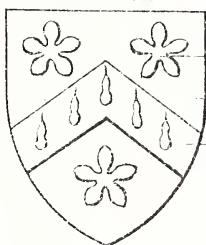
Morley.



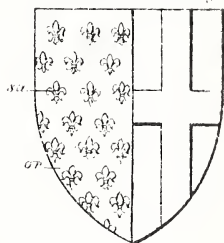
Ingloys.



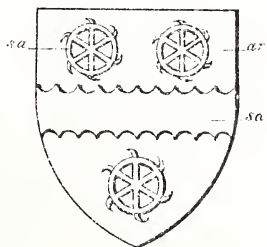
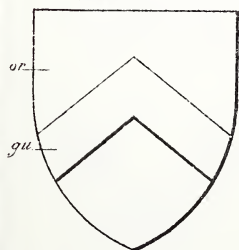
Wodahouse.



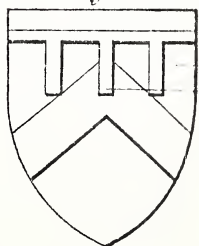
Morimer of Littleborough.



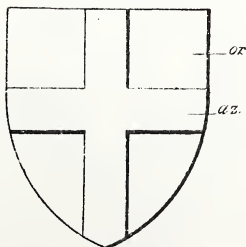
Stafford.



Ries.

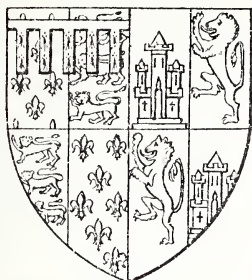


Shotton.

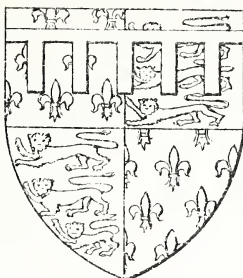




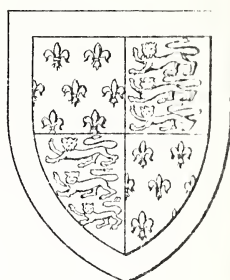
John of Gaunt.



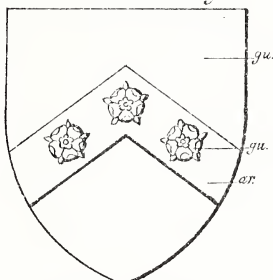
Edward the Black Prince.



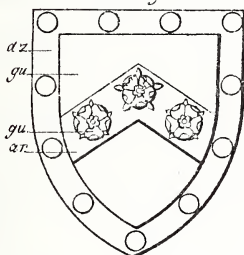
Thomas of Woodstock.



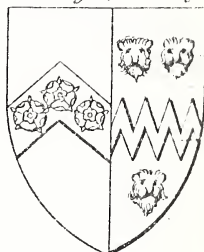
Sir Robert Knollys.



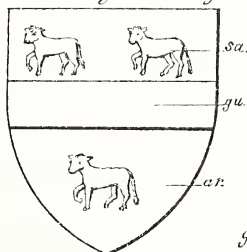
Knollys.



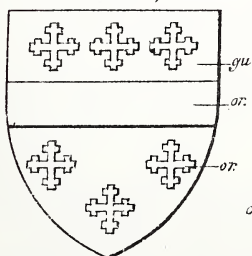
Knollys & Beverley.



Sir Hugh Calverley.



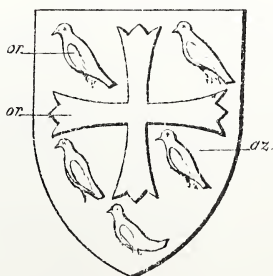
Beauchamp.



De Norwich.



Edward the Confessor.





and which, according to the inscription beneath them, were to commemorate such warriors as had gained for themselves renown and glory in the reign of Edward III. The same idea guided the selection of most of the coats of arms at Sculthorpe, which were, as far as can be gathered, those of Edward the Black Prince; Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester; John of Ghent; Sir Robert Knollys; Edward the Confessor; De Norwich; Sir Hugh Calverley; Beauchamp; Felbrigge; Erpingham; Morley; Wodehouse; Mortimer of Attleborough, impaling, or, a cross gules; Stafford; Tyes; Ingloys; Shelton; and Knollys impaling Beverley. Lastly, the coat described "Argent, a fesse engrailed between three Catherine wheels sable."³

³ Extract from Henry Chitting's *Visitation of Norfolk and Suffolk, A.D. 1600 to 1620.*

SCULTHORPE.

In the rooffe of the church,—

Norwich, Azure and gules per pale, a lion ermine.

St. Edward.

England and England with a label of five points argent.

E. Morley.

Norwich.

Mortimer of Attleburgh sideth [*i.e.* impales], Or, a cross gules.

Knowles, Gules, on a cheveron argent three roses gules.

Shelton or Mawthby.

England quartereth Castile and Arragon.

Beauchamp, Gules, a fesse inter six cross-crosslets or.

Erpingham.

Ingloys, Gules, six barlets or, on a canton argent five billets sable.

Thomas Woostok, A border argent, England.

Stafford.

Felbrig, Or, a lion gules.

Woodhowse, Sable, a cheveron gutté or inter three cinquefoiles ermine.

Gules, a cheveron argent with a labell of three points mesme.

Argent, a fesse engrailed inter three Katherine wheeles sable.

Knowles, within a border azure bezanted. Orate p' aīa Rob'ti Knowles milit'.

Argent, a fesse gules inter three caulves trippant sable.

Knowles without a border sideth Argent, a fesse dancy inter three leopards' heads sable. [Beverley.]

Knowles sideth the same coat round about the church.



The arms of De Norwich were placed in the church from the connection of the family with Sculthorpe. "Shelton" and "Mawtby" bore almost a similar shield; the one here was probably that of Sir Ralph Shelton, of Great Snoring, who had been at the battle of Crecy. The arms of the Black Prince in this case had a label of five points instead of three. An example of this is engraved in Boutell's *Manual of Heraldry*; where it is mentioned that the Prince used a seal with a silver label of five points. The badge of Edward the Confessor was impaled by Richard II.; it may have been added to the other royal shields in this church in remembrance of Edward III., whose patron saint he was, and who had placed the arms of "St. Edward," it is supposed for that reason, in St. Stephen's Chapel in Westminster Abbey.

Of Sir Robert Knollys no distinct biography appears to have been written, but from many sources, details of his life and doings may be ascertained, and a picture formed of his long and successful career. Of this career Froissart affords the most interesting particulars. Much of the history of Sir Robert Knollys is preserved in the vivid and romantic pages of the old chronicler, and the notices of more modern writers seem dull and unreal in comparison with his contemporary descriptions; but facts and traditions have been gathered and published by later research: to Weever, Blomefield, and more recently to Mr. J. G. Nichols, we owe information conveyed in their accounts of the several churches with which Sir Robert Knollys was connected. He is also commemorated in *A Chronicle of London, from 1089 to 1483*, written in the fifteenth century, and in Fabyan's *Chronicle*, published in 1533; also in Fuller's *Worthies*, Dugdale's *Monasticon*, Boothroyd's *History of Pontefract*, and in other chronicles and histories, mediæval and modern.

It was in the stirring times of Edward III. that he first took arms, about the year 1351, and this was the commencement of a series of foreign expeditions or campaigns,

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which, with an intervening period of seven years, when he resided in Brittany, occupied the following thirty years of his life. He served during this eventful time under three, successively, of the sons of Edward III.,—the Black Prince, John of Gaunt, and Thomas of Woodstock; and was engaged repeatedly in those celebrated wars where the best and bravest of her knights so often turned the fortunes of the day to England's glory. Among these, Sir Robert Knollys seems to have had one chosen friend and comrade, Sir Hugh Calverley; and the two Cheshire knights performed together many congenial feats of arms. One of the first of these—the account of which is the earliest mention of Sir Robert Knollys' military life, then begun, at thirty-six, in the prime and flower of his age—was the combat between thirty English and thirty Bretons, which was arranged between the French and English generals in the hope of ending the incessant struggles and bloodshed of which Brittany was the scene in 1351, and which is known as the battle of *Trente*. "The place appointed for it was at the half-way oak-tree between Josselin and Ploermel, and the day fixed the 27th of March, the fourth Sunday in Lent. Each combatant chose what arms he liked. The advantage at first was for the English, but after the greater part of both sides had been killed, the Bretons at last gained the day."⁴

Five years later he accompanied the Black Prince to France. To him was given the command of part of the English army, and he was one of those, who, in that short and marvellous struggle at Poitiers, where eight thousand English put to flight seven times their number, shared the perils and triumphs of the day.

After this he made two more campaigns before he again joined the immediate army of the Prince of Wales. The first in 1358, when he assisted in the war made upon France

⁴ Froissart, also Fuller's *Worthies*, p. 179.



by the King of Navarre, which lasted about two years. Some of its incidents are described in Fabyan's *Chronicle*—
 "The 2nd day of Maye was wonne by Sir Robert Knolles and his company, a towne called Chasteleyn sur Louvayn, and pilld it. And after wyth their pillage and prisoners, the sayd Englishmen rode to the new castell upon Loyre And then the sayde Sir Robert Knolles, with aide of the king's men, daily wonne many townes and strongholds in Bretagne, 1359." In Holinshed's *Chronicle* we are told that "Sir Robert Knolles, with other captains and men of war, upon the tenth day of March, sealed the walls of the citie of Auxerre, and behaved so manfullie that they were masters of the town before the sun was up. They got exceeding much by the spoil of that city and by ransoming the prisoners. The citizens agreed to give to Sir Robert Knolles gold which amounted to the sum of twelve thousand and five hundred pounds."⁵

These and similar successes, and their substantial results, disinclined Sir Robert Knollys to lay down his arms, and when peace was made between France and England in 1360 he joined the Free Companies, and, with Sir John Chandos and other well-known knights, took the side, so long supported by England, of the Count de Montfort in the contest for Brittany, which still remained undecided. De Montfort, with the powerful aid of these valiant adherents, succeeded in his object; Charles of Blois, the rival claimant, was killed in battle; Du Guesclin, the famous general, taken prisoner; and in return for the important services which placed him in possession of the dukedom, he granted estates and the castles of Derval and Le Rouge to Sir Robert Knollys in the year 1364.

Sir Hugh Calverley, who had also joined the Companions, served soon after this in Spain, when the brother of the King of Castile deposed him and established himself upon

⁵ Holinshed's *Chronicle*, under Edward III, 1358.



the throne; but Robert Knollys was not of this expedition, and, indeed, although he was for some time a member of the Free Companies, his services were consistently given to the English side, and the causes they espoused. In 1367 he, with the other knights companions and many thousand soldiers, rallied anew round their old banner, and fought under the Black Prince when he invaded Spain to replace Pedro the Cruel upon the throne of Castile. Then was gained the battle of Najara, and the enterprise was, as to its special object, successful; but months of hardship to the Prince and his followers ensued, and even then had begun the lingering illness which afterwards deprived these gallant knights of their royal leader. The Prince's army broke up; he himself retired to his own province of Aquitaine, and Sir Robert Knollys took up his abode for a time in Brittany.

Half-way between Rennes and Nantes is the small village of Derval, where the castle stood which was his Breton home and stronghold, and which he had possessed since 1364. That he remained here in this interval (the year 1368) is probable; and it was from this place that in 1369 he set out to aid the Black Prince when Aquitaine rose in revolt, and the war between France and England was renewed. "Sir Robert Knolles resided in Brittany, where he had a fine and large estate. He had always been a good and loyal Englishman, and had served under the King of England and the Prince of Wales in their different expeditions, by whom he was much loved. Having heard that the French were carrying on a disastrous war against the Prince, and meant to take from him his inheritance of Aquitaine, which he had assisted in gaining for him, he collected as many men-at-arms as he possibly could, and went with them to serve the Prince of Wales at his own cost and charges. He set out from his castle at Derval, landed at La Rochelle, and took the road to Angoulême. The Prince and Princess were exceedingly pleased to see



Sir Robert, and it seemed they could not do enough to show it. The Prince appointed him captain of the knights and squires of his household, out of love to him, and as a reward for his valour and honour. When all preparations were made, Sir Robert set out to meet the French, and, joined by Sir John Chandos, proceeded to lay siege to many French towns.”⁶

This was the prelude to what almost immediately followed, —his summons to England to command the expedition of 1370, that on which his fame chiefly rests, and which is always chronicled as his greatest undertaking.

The art of war, as then practised, without the trained and paid strength of a regular standing army, and without any general or skilled use of fire-arms, enhanced the importance of individual attributes, rendering invaluable such soldiers as Robert Knollys and others of his stamp, whose personal prowess and enterprise, and zeal in bringing followers into the field, assisted so greatly the military operations of those times.

Many writers witness to the remarkable bravery and capacity of Knollys; qualities for which he was prized by the King, envied by the nobles, “loved by the English, feared by the French,”⁷ “*le véritable démon de la guerre*,”⁸ who, “on account of his consummate courage, made the other English generals less formidable to the French.”⁷

With such fitting qualifications, it is not surprising that King Edward desired to engage him to make another effort in the English cause, then overshadowed by the coming cloud of disaster; and he had not been a month at Derval, after his return from Aquitaine, before “the King of England sent him positive orders to set out without delay, and cross the sea to him in England. Sir Robert willingly

⁶ Froissart.

⁷ Fuller's *Worthies*.

⁸ *History of the Orders of Knighthood*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, vol. i., p. 43.



obeyed this summons, and, at the request of the King, undertook an expedition into France. He entered it with a large body of men,⁹ and marched through the kingdom with a magnificence for which the people and the rich provinces paid dearly."¹ The army, we are told, advanced to the gates of Paris, where King Charles V. from his palace watched the fire and smoke of the enemy. "In despite of the power of the French, he drove the people before him like sheep, destroying towns, castles, and cities, in such a manner and number, that, long after, in memory of this act, the sharp points and gable ends of overthrown houses were commonly called Knolles' mitres."²

But these successes, although they contributed to his reputation, could not retrieve the cause he had undertaken to assist. The Black Prince returned to England, Sir Robert Knollys, partly in consequence of some differences which arose between him and others in command, retired into Brittany, thus closing the expedition of 1370. This, with the two campaigns fought under the Black Prince, formed the principal epochs of his military life. A time of comparative peace and retirement followed; "he gave orders to all his men at arms and archers, to go where they could find most profit, and several returned to England."

He was still in Brittany, governor of the castle of Brest, in 1377.

In 1376 the Black Prince died. We can imagine how, during those calmer years, the faithful soldier, from his castle of Derval, watched with sympathy and grief the untimely fading of "the flower of English chivalry;" mindful of the welcome hour when first, in 1356, he had entered the congenial service of the illustrious prince; recalling the valour and courtesy successively so conspicuous on the

⁹ Hume says, "at the head of thirty thousand men."

¹ Froissart.

² Fuller.



eventful day at Poitiers, when he may himself have been an eye-witness to the supper after the battle, at which the prince remained standing to serve his royal captive; remembering too the kindness and the favour with which his own services to the prince had been requited, which made the loss so personal, his recollections so dear; and the bright heroic qualities, pre-eminently characteristic of their possessor, but whose reflection was shed over his followers, so that "Ich dien" and "Hoch Muth" seemed not only the prince's own motto, but the watchword of all around him. Whether Sir Robert Knollys visited England during the four years of seclusion and suffering which preceded the death of Edward does not appear, and whether he was one of the large number who, at the last solemn moment, passed through his chamber³ to take a farewell look at the dying prince, we know not; but he at any rate shared in the universal sorrow his premature death occasioned, when even at Paris funeral masses were performed for the dead, shadowing forth the impressive pomp of the final scene at Canterbury.

But the services of Sir Robert Knollys to the Plantagenets did not die with the Prince of Wales; he continued to assist the royal princes in the wars which they subsequently undertook, and we find him once more, in 1378, actively resuming his profession of arms, and joining John of Gaunt in one of his foreign expeditions. Two years later he was with Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, when he conducted an army into France on behalf of the Duke of Brittany. Peace was however made by the Duke with the King of France, the French war languished, and Sir Robert Knollys returned to England to end his active career by a timely service to the young King Richard II. The rebellion headed by Wat Tyler broke out, disturbed the peace of London, and perilled the safety of Richard. This was repressed by the remarkable courage of the boy-king, then

³ *Memorials of Canterbury*, p. 114.



only fifteen years old, who, aided by the veteran soldier, successfully pacified the insurgents.

This was in the month of June, 1381, and in that same month, on the 27th, the manor of Sculthorpe became the property of Sir Robert Knollys.⁴ The heiress of Sir John de Norwich, who had possessed this manor, and whose family had held it since 1317, took the veil and sold her estates at Sculthorpe. These were bought by Sir Robert Knollys, who, now nearly seventy years old, turned his thoughts towards England, ceased to live abroad, and severed his long connexion with Brittany and Aquitaine. It is asserted "that in his old age he resigned the government of Aquitaine."⁵ From this it would seem to have been the case that after the return home or death of the Black Prince, he was given authority over some part of the territory yet remaining to England; but after 1380 he is not again mentioned in the annals of foreign warfare: his active services ended in the loyal assistance he gave to the young king, and it seems conclusive that from this time until his death in 1407, he remained in England, with the exception of one visit to Rome, to fulfil a vow, a pilgrimage undertaken with some idea of religious devotion, but also to visit the hospital which he had there founded in conjunction with Sir Hugh Calverley ten years before.

These last twenty-six years of his life were chiefly employed in devising and carrying out many good and great undertakings; the vast wealth and costly treasure which he had acquired in the French wars being now apparently devoted to these objects.⁶ Of him it could not be said, as so remorsefully by one in later times, "Had I but served my God as I have served my king, He would not in mine age have left me to mine enemies . . .," for, the two grand ideas

⁴ Blomefield, under "Sculthorpe."

⁵ Kennet's *History of England*, and Polydore Vergil's *History of England*.

⁶ Blomefield, vol. vii., Svo. edition, p. 175, and Kennet's *History of England*.



acted out in his life were these two services, according to the standard of the day—spotless loyalty, brilliant courage, ready self-sacrifice representing the one, and the consecration of time and wealth to pious enterprise fulfilling the other.

In fact, the peculiarity of his career, and that which raises him above his comrades of that time, eminent with him for genius, courage, and devotion as soldiers, is the union of this with the greater merit and higher achievement of deeds of religion and mercy, which were equally a part of his life and character, and for which he is still remembered and commemorated.

The variety and range of these undertakings, and their magnitude, are remarkable. Besides the two Norfolk churches, Harpley and Sculthorpe, one near London, the church of the Carmelites or White Friars, was entirely rebuilt by him.⁷ “He gave bountifully to the building of Rochester bridge, and founded a chapel and chantry at the east end thereof.”⁸ He established a hospital at Rome “for English travellers,” and a hospital and college at Pontefract. The college was intended for a master and six fellows, and the almshouse adjoining for a master, two chaplains, and thirteen poor men and women. His estates at Sculthorpe were settled on this college, which was liberally endowed, the revenue amounting to £180 per annum.⁹ In Queen Elizabeth’s time (1563) it was still called “Knolles’s Almshouse,” and “in it were maintained fifteen aged people; and the Mayor of Pontefract was authorized from time to time to place aged, impotent, and needy persons in the same almshouse, according to the ancient foundation.”¹ This institution was intended by Sir Robert Knollys to have been established at Sculthorpe, or, as it is expressed in Leland’s

⁷ Blomefield. *Dugdale’s Monasticon*, vol. vi., page 1572.

⁸ Fuller’s *Worthies*, and Weever’s “*Funerall Monuments*.”

⁹ Tanner’s *Notitia Monastica* (Yorkshire) xevi., 4.

¹ Boothroyd’s *History of Pontefract*.



Itinerary, "Syr Robert Knolls that was the notable warrior yn France, builded in this part of Pontefract Trinity College, having a hospital joined to it; he was myndid to have made this college at his manor of Skouthorp, three miles from Walsingham, but at the desire of Constance hys wife, he turned his purpose, and made it in the very place of Pontefract where his wife was borne."² This wife Constance was probably a Beverley, as the arms which occurred frequently at Sculthorpe and Harpley impaled with his were borne by a Yorkshire family of that name. She died before him, and was buried at White Friars' church. It is alleged that they had one daughter, Emma Babington, but this seems doubtful; and whether he was the ancestor of the Earls of Banbury or not is a disputed point: he was probably a member of the family from which they descended, but had himself no children.³ In the east window of St. Michael's church at Norwich, before mentioned, the several coats of arms, of which Sir Robert Knollys' is one, were to commemorate such of the knights of Edward III.'s time, belonging to Norfolk and Suffolk, as had died without leaving sons.⁴

Sir Robert had possessed the manor of Sculthorpe four years when he founded at Pontefract the college and hospital which he had desired to establish at Sculthorpe. He had probably therefore taken up his abode at the manor-house before this period (1385). More than one writer mentions his having "lived" at Sculthorpe: the restoration

² Leland's *Itinerary*, vol. i. page 41.

³ "The armorial battlements of Harpley Church, Norfolk." From the *Herald and Genealogist*," by J. G. Nichols, F.S.A.

⁴ "An old parchment roll in my possession informs me that the following arms and inscription were fixed in the window In the second pane . . . Rob. Knollys."—*Blomefield*, vol. iv. page 87.

Under the window was an inscription: "Monsieur Thomas Erpingham, Chevalier, a faire cette fenestre au remembrance de tout les seigneurs, barones, et chivaleres qui sont morts sans issu male, en les contés de Norff. et Suffolck, depuis le coronation de Edward III."



of the church, and the large number of commemorative shields placed in it by him testify to his interest in the place. In a list of his property made in 1385, his "house" at "Sculthorpe" is recorded. Much that is now standing of the church is of the period of the later years of his life, the date of the present north aisle according with that of his alleged residence.

His estate here was considerable, and he had lands in adjacent parishes, all of which, with other property in Yorkshire and London, were left by him to Pontefract College. Dugdale gives an enumeration, taken from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 26th of Henry VIII., of the various estates which he settled upon this institution:⁵—"Collegium sive Domus "elemosinar" de Sancta Trinitate in Pontefract fundat: per "Robertum Knolles, militem.

	£.	s.	d.
"Com Ebor			
"London			
"Norf. Skulthorp, mansio, &c.	27	17	6½
"Dunton, maner ⁹	19	10	0
"Tatterforth, maner ⁹	10	2	2
"Kettlestone maner ⁹	4	8	10
"Burnham maner ⁹	11	0	0
"Overhaye, maner ⁹	8	17	3
"Sherfurth, maner ⁹	2	0	2"

The manor of St Pancras in Middlesex also belonged to him, and was bequeathed to the Carthusian Priory in London.

With these extensive possessions, it is easy to see how his solitary old age was enlivened and occupied by the distribution and assignment of his wealth. What became of his estate in Brittany remains obscure, and he seems to have had no tie with Cheshire, his native county, where he had no inheritance. The position to which he had attained was unaided by the prestige of feudal greatness or distinguished

⁵ *Monasticon*, vol. vi. part 2, page 714.



family, and was the result of mere force of individual qualities.

But although Cheshire did not contribute to his success, he has not been forgotten there. Upon the monument of Sir Hugh Calverley, in Bunbury church, in that county,⁶ are the arms of Knollys and Calverley repeated alternately all round the recumbent effigy; doubtless by the desire of Sir Hugh, his friend and companion in arms, who, like him, lived through all the chances and dangers of war, and ended his days at an advanced age.

Sir Hugh Calverley's arms were placed by Sir Robert in the church at Sculthorpe, when the time came for decorating his finished work.

Continuing the already begun elevation of his predecessors, he added to and enlarged the church, and then, as was the custom in those days, placed around it his own coat of arms and those of the heroes who had shared with him the events and triumphs of his life: first and foremost that of the Black Prince, not, as in Harpley church, his badge, "*pour la pair*," but that well-known device, associated with many an inspiring recollection,—the arms of England with a silver label,—borne by the Prince on the field of battle; the same whose lions and fleur-de-lys still dimly gleam from the faded surcoat hung above the royal tomb in Canterbury cathedral. Then followed the other arms, as before enumerated,—fourteen coats, besides his own with two modifications. A half-effaced painting in the roof of the north aisle, impossible now to identify, is the only trace in the church of armorial decoration, and whether it formed part of the bright diadem which then ornamented the interior cannot be known. An indisputable memorial of the work of Sir Robert Knollys exists however in a shield of stone, which was found in the church some years ago, with his arms carved upon it—a chevron and three roses.

The rebuilding of the church, although no transient

⁶ See Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*, plates 98, 99.



undertaking, was probably finished by himself, for his days were long in the land, and as time passed away he still lived on. The special gift had been his of immunity in danger, and to it was added an extended period of old age, in which to prosecute his more consecrated labours. The last years of his long career, begun under the brilliant auspices of Edward III., and stretched out through the successive reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV., were brought to a peaceful close in his adopted county of Norfolk, where, at the age of ninety-two, under the shadow of his own church tower, he finally passed away from a life more varied, more stirring, more shining with bright deeds than often falls to the lot of a soldier of fortune. He died "in peace and honour" on the 15th of August, 1407, and was buried "about the Feast of the Assumption." The burial took place, according to a previous arrangement, at the White Friars' church, by the side of his wife Constantia. To that far distant destination his body was conveyed in a litter,—a funeral procession doubtless attracting many observers, as, winding out of Sculthorpe on the long-ago summer morning, it moved slowly out of sight in the direction of London.⁷

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

Although so large a number of writers have chronicled the life and doings of Sir Robert Knollys, so that particulars are afforded from very various sources, yet these are so unconnected and desultory, that a certain indistinctness clings to the portrait as it presents itself. The dust of centuries has thickened over it, and hides from us the many picturesque details, the countless incidents, the look, the bearing, the immediate surroundings, which, if still visible,

⁷ Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. ii. p. 412. Stowe's *Survey of London*, p. 438.
Stowe's *Chronicle*, p. 324, under Henry IV.



would be the points of light to enliven and enrich the subject; but still a figure is discernible whose natural force and determination of character seem to have stamped the circumstances and actions of his life, lending zeal to service, constancy to purpose, and causing faith to blossom in those good works which had manifestly less to do with a selfish superstition than with a true and wide charity to the world around him.

But whilst the most remarkable of those associated with the church at Sculthorpe, and its special benefactor, he was not its founder. Some three hundred years before this time there is no doubt that a church existed; it is noticed in *Domesday Book*; and further evidence was lately afforded, when in preparing the foundations for an addition due west of the nave, traces of an ancient tower were found, showing that the church had originally been built in the more usual form, instead of, as afterwards designed, with the tower placed on the south side of the nave. This second tower bears evidence of a somewhat earlier time than the days of Sir Robert Knollys, and competent judges have given it the date of the latter part of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century. The proportions are beautiful, and it still forms the best feature of the church:—its masonry, unscathed by the rough exigencies of many centuries of Norfolk climate, as sharp, solid, and well-defined as on the day it was completed. The situation, projecting south of the nave, made its arched doorways the principal entrance to the church. It was probably the work of the family of De Norwich, who, at the time indicated, held the manor. The church, as reconstructed by Sir Robert Knollys, appears to have consisted of nave, north aisle, and chancel. The chancel must have been a large one; its foundations only remain, about ten feet beyond the present building. In 1470 its "high altar"^s was still in full use. The north

^s Will of Henry Unton, August, 1470



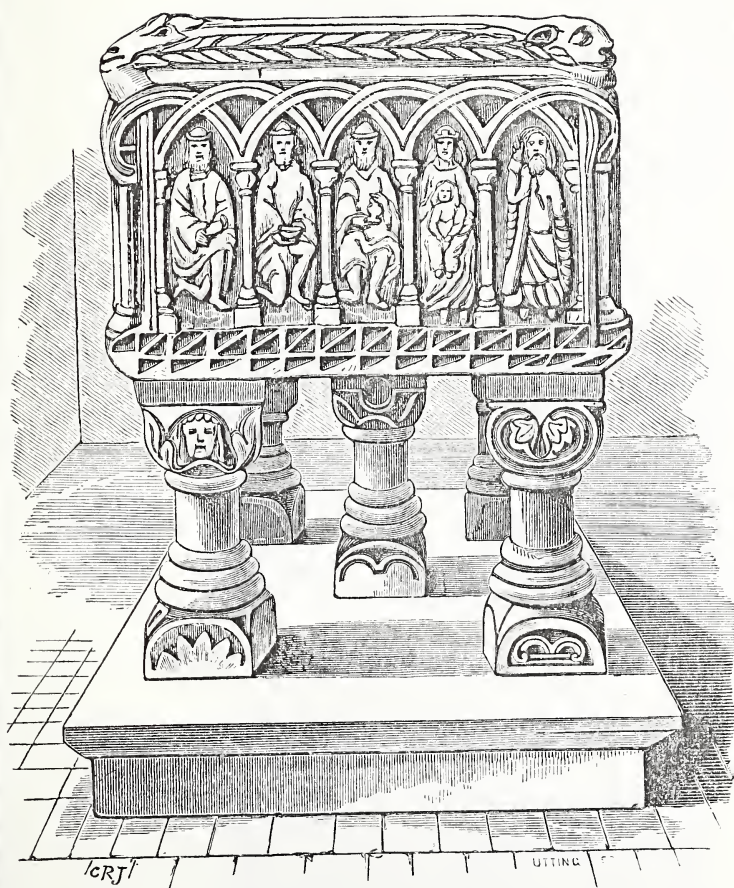
aisle, more abiding, is in excellent preservation, and contains some small stone corbels, alternately heads and shields. In three of these is carved a Catherine wheel, a coat of arms which has sometimes been attributed to the family of De Boys. One of this name was rector of Sculthorpe at the very moment of the restorations by Sir Robert Knollys, and they were probably his arms which were thus associated with the new church.

But although the rest of the armorial decorations—links connecting this quiet locality and its village church with historical personages and events—have faded and disappeared, other memorials of a different kind of interest remain. The chief of these is the Font, a fine specimen of the Norman style, in massive square form, elaborately carved. From the resemblance of this font to another in the neighbourhood,—one less ornamented, but of the same date and form, that at Toftrees,—and from the fact that other relics of Norman work—fragments of stones and pillars—have been found in Sculthorpe church, it would seem not improbable that this font was originally made and intended for the place it has so long occupied, and was carefully preserved, with the reverence attached to its sacred mission, through the several changes and renovations which passed over the building in bygone times.

The block of stone, some three feet square, is enriched on all four sides with sculptures, and one of these is cited⁹ as displaying an unusually early instance of the Virgin Mother crowned, and bearing in her arms the infant Christ. The carving of the face, crown, and waving hair of the Madonna is still clear and delicate. The child on her knee receives the adoration of the “three kings,” whose figures are depicted, as well as that of S. Joseph, and the Virgin and Child, on one side of the square, forming the ornamentation of that part of the font. The attitude of the

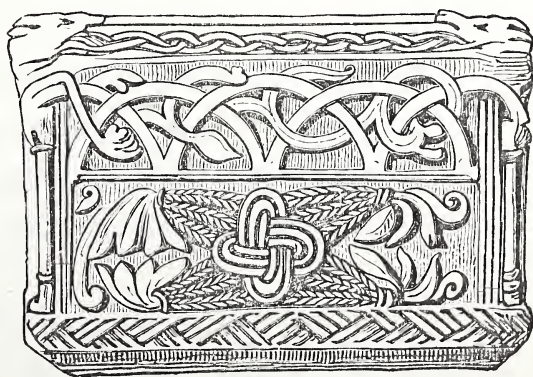
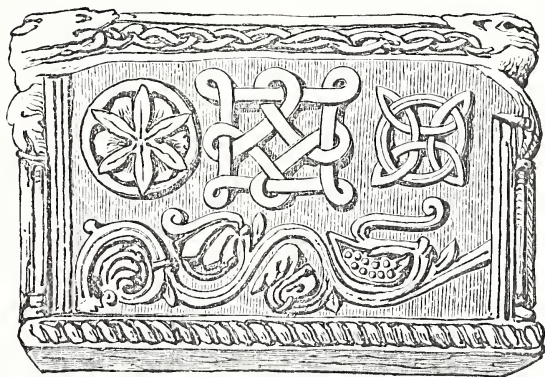
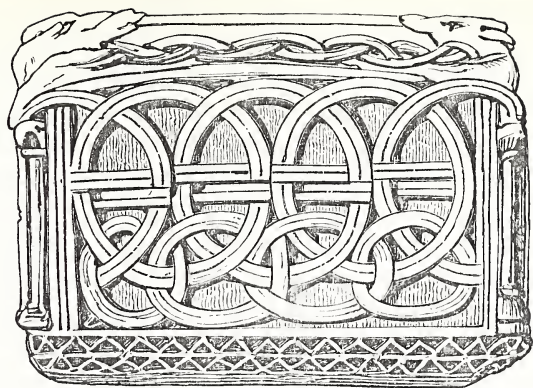
⁹ Paley's *Manual of Gothic Architecture*, p. 51.





FONT IN SCULTHORPE CHURCH.





THREE SIDES OF THE FONT IN SCULTHORPE CHURCH.

three wise men answers exactly to the Biblical description—"They saw the young child . . . fell down and worshipped, and presented gold, frankincense, and myrrh:"—kneeling, they offer vases and a bag of gold; each being further represented with a crown, according to tradition. S. Joseph stands on the other side of the Virgin.

The remaining three sides of the font contain patterns of circles, foliage, and other designs; and at each upper corner is a carving of the head of a ram or lion, a slender pillar beneath finishing each angle.

The font was placed in 1861, for its better preservation, upon a new pedestal, consisting of five shafts, copied from that of the Norman font in the church at Toftrees.

After the font perhaps the most noticeable objects in the church are two monuments to the Unton family. The earliest is in memory of Henry Unton, and is the most interesting, not so much from the history of the individual, of whom little can be ascertained, as from the beauty of the brass which commemorates him. He is said to have come from Chorley in Lancashire, and to have purchased estates in Norfolk, and was apparently buried here. Underneath the graceful brass which bears his name—a kneeling figure in armour, with the hands clasped as if in prayer—is this inscription:

*Hic iacet Henricus Unton Gentilman quōdam
Cirographon dñi Regis de Cōi Banco qui
obiit vicesimo septimo die mensis Augusti
Aº dñi M^occccxx cui^{us} aīe ppiciet^{ur} deus Amen. ²*

² The following note on the word *Cirographorus*, in second line of Unton's inscription, has been offered:—

"If a deed is made by more parties than one, there ought to be as many copies of it as there are parties to it, and each should be cut or indented on the

His will, which is given in Nichols' *Unton Inventories*,³ throws some light upon the circumstances with which he was surrounded, and is the earliest document which has been found relating to the Untons. Henry Unton's brother Hugh was the ancestor of the more distinguished branch of the family, who lived at Wadley in Berkshire, whilst his own descendants settled as merchants in London. The other brass figures in the church are probably those of his son John, with Elizabeth his wife, and their eight children.

The brass in memory of Henry Unton has from time to time attracted attention. It was visited by Weever, and is noticed in his *Funerall Monuments*. Blomefield also mentions it, but without particulars of the individual or family; and Cotman drew it fifty years ago, for his beautiful collection of *Norfolk Brasses*.

top or side to tally with the other, which deed, so made, is called an indenture. Formerly it was usual to write both parts on the same piece of parchment, with some word or letters of the alphabet written between them, through which the parchment was cut, either in a straight or indented line, in such manner as to leave half the word on one part and half on the other. Deeds thus made were denominated Chirographa, the word chirographum being usually that which is divided in making the indenture."—Blackstone, *Commentaries*, vol. ii., p. 296.

The office of *Chirographus Domini Regis*, held by Sir H. Unton at one period of his life, was so called because that officer engrossed and delivered the indentures or chirographs of the fines acknowledged in the Court of Common Pleas. The office is of very great antiquity. He is mentioned in the Statutes 2 Hen. IV. c. 8, Westminster 2d. (13 Ed. I.), and 23 Eliz. c. 3. (See 3 Inst. 468).

³ *The Unton Inventories ; with Genealogical Notices of the Family of Unton.*
By J. G. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A.

Coins found at Diss.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. C. R. MANNING, M.A.,

HON. SEC.

IN the early part of the year 1871 some considerable alterations were made to a house situated in Mount Street, Diss, at about a hundred yards to the north of the church, since occupied by B. Button, Esq. The workmen employed by Mr. C. Bishop, builder, were removing the brick flooring of one of the ground-rooms, and excavating the soil beneath in order to insert the joists of a boarded floor, when they discovered the hoard of coins which is the subject of this notice. The house itself is a brick one, of no great antiquity, having probably been rebuilt within about two hundred years; but no doubt it occupies the site of an older one, probably of a timber house of the same date and class as some others yet remaining in the town of Diss,—as Mr. Leathers', corn merchant, St. Nicholas Street, and Mr. Abbot's bookseller, Mere Street, houses of the fifteenth century, some notice of which has already been made in these volumes.* Beneath the bricks they came upon the original hard clay floor, and in the centre of the room, at about eighteen inches from the surface, the remains of an earthen vessel were found, containing coins to the number of more than three hundred. On Mr. Bishop being informed of the discovery he obtained possession of most of them, and has kindly allowed me to catalogue

* Vol. ii. pp. 21, 22.

them. I have seen a few more that passed into the possession of other persons in the town, and on the whole the list is a tolerably complete one. There are no coins earlier than the reign of Henry IV., and possibly none so early, nor any later than that of Edward IV. It was just about at this time that the Church at Diss must have undergone extensive alterations, by the rebuilding of the aisles, side chapels, and chancel, probably by Philippa widow of Robert Fitz Walter, (and secondly of Edward Plantagenet, Duke of York) who held the manor in dower, 1415—1431; and as some substantial houses were also then erected in the town, it must have been a time of some activity in the place. For what reason this money was concealed it is, of course, impossible to say. It was safely stowed away beneath the floor, till those who could have revealed it passed away, and there it has remained while generations have lived and died above its hiding place, all unconscious of its story for four hundred years. It will be seen that, with the exception of two fine gold nobles, all the coins are of silver. None appear to be particularly rare, but the varieties are rather numerous, and having been evidently all deposited at the same time, and belonging to a limited range of years, it has been thought desirable that our Society should preserve a list of them.

The gold coins and the groats are mostly in very good preservation; but the pennies appear to have been much more in circulation, and are all more or less defaced. The description of some of these may, therefore, be incomplete, in consequence of their obliteration.

GOLD.

Coin.	Reign.	Obverse.	Reverse.	No. found.
Noble. (1)	Henry V.	The king standing in a ship, which has two ropes only; no flag at the mast; under the right elbow an annulet; on the bulwarks two lions passant guardant between three fleurs-de-lis. In the quarters of the shield on the king's arm, the arms of France are <i>three</i> fleurs-de-lis only. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. FRANC. DNS. HYB.	The usual floriated cross within a circle of eight foliations; between the four arms of the cross as many lions passant guardant, each with a crown above it. In the centre of the cross the letter II. IHC. AVT. TRANSENS. PER. MEDIVM. ILLORV. IBAT. <i>Mint mark</i> , a fleur-de-lis.	1
Noble. (2)	Henry V.	The same as No. 1, but with a flag at the ship's stern charged with the cross of St. George.	Same as No. 1.	1

SILVER.

I.—ANGLO-GALLIC.

Coin and Mint.	Reign.	Obverse.	Reverse.	No. found.
Groat. Calais. (1)	Henry VI. ?	The king's head, full-faced, crowned with an open crown fleury, within a double tressure of nine arches. An annulet on each side of the neck. <i>Mint mark</i> , a cross pierced (or more properly, four cruciform stops conjoined x ^x x) HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. Y. FRANC.	A Cross extending to the edge, through two circles of inscription; in the quarters of the cross three pellets; an annulet conjoins the three pellets in the 2nd and 3rd quarters. <i>Mint mark</i> as on <i>obv</i> . In outer circle, POSVI. DEVM ADJVTORE. MEVM. After POSVI, an annulet; after DEVM a double stop. In inner circle, VILLA. CALISIE. After each word a double stop.	72



Coin and Mint.	Reign.	Obverse.	Reverse.	No. found.
Groat. Calais. (2)	Henry VI. ?	Same type, but without annulets by the neck. <i>M. m.</i> , a cross flory. Between each word of the legend a cinquefoil pierced, except after <i>rex</i> , where is a lozenge.	Same type, but without annulets; and before <i>LA</i> a lozenge, after <i>LA</i> a double stop, after <i>rosvi</i> and after <i>CALISIE</i> , a cinquefoil pierced. <i>M. m.</i> as on <i>obv.</i>	19
— (3)	—	Same as (2) except between each word a leaf.	Same as (2), except after <i>rosvi</i> and <i>CALISIE</i> a leaf.	16
— (4)	—	Same as (2) except <i>m.</i> , which is the same as (1.)	Same as (2), except <i>m.</i> as on <i>obv.</i>	7
— (5)	—	Same as (3).	Same as (2), nothing after <i>rosvi</i> , before and after <i>LA</i> a double stop, nothing after <i>CALISIE</i> .	2
— (6)	—	Same as (1), but on each side of neck three pellets, one and two. <i>M. m.</i> illegible.	Same as (5).	1
— (7)	—	Same as (1).	Same as (1), but after <i>rosvi</i> three pellets, one and two. In the quarters of the cross an annulet conjoins the three pellets in the <i>third</i> quarter only.	1
— (8)	—	Same as (1), but without the annulets.	Same as (2); after <i>VILLA</i> a double stop, after <i>rosvi</i> and after <i>CALISIE</i> a cinquefoil pierced, as (2).	2
— (9)	—	Same as (1).	Same as (8).	2
— (10)	—	Same as (3), with the addition of a single pellet on the dexter side of the neck.	Before <i>LA</i> and before <i>SIE</i> three pellets, one and two; after <i>LA</i> and after <i>SIE</i> a double stop.	1
Half-Groat. Calais. (11)	Henry	Same type as Groat, No. (1). <i>M. m.</i> , a cross.	Same as (1), spelling shortened to <i>CALIS'</i> .	7

Coin and Mint.	Reign.	Obverse.	Reverse.	No. found.
Penny. Calais. (12)	Henry	HENRICVS REX ANGLIE. <i>M. m.</i> a cross flory; after HENRICVS a leaf; after REX a lozenge.	VILLA CALISIE. <i>M. m.</i> a cross. Before LA a lozenge, after it a double stop, after CALISIE a rose or cinquefoil.	1
— — (13)	—	Same as (12).	Same as (12), but with- out <i>m. m.</i>	1
— — (14)	—	Same as (12), but after HENRICVS a rose, or cinque- foil.	Same as (13).	2

II.—ENGLISH.

Coin and Mint.	Reign.	Obverse.	Reverse.	No. found.
Groat. London. (15)	Henry	HENRIC. DI'. GRA. REX. ANGLIE. Z. FRANC. A mullet on the left shoul- der. <i>M. m.</i> a plain cross.	After ROSVI a small cross; after CIVITAS and after LONDON a double stop.	10
— — (16)	—	Same as (15) without the mullet. <i>M. m.</i> a cross flory.	No marks in inner circle	1
— — (17)	—	Same as (16).	Nothing after ROSVI; a double stop after SIVI- TAS (so spelt) and after LONDON.	1
— — (18)	—	Same as (1) but with- out annulets.	Same as (1) with annu- lets; a double stop after CIVITAS and LONDON.	7
— — (19)	—	Same as (18) but <i>m. m.</i> a cross flory; on each side of the crown a pellet; on the king's neck a leaf.	No marks after any words. In the 2nd and 3rd quarters a small fourth pellet.	3
— — (20)	—	Same as (19) no leaf on neck?	Same as (19), but the additional pellet is in the 1st and 4th quarters.	2
— — (21)	—	Same as (6).	Same as (20) but before TAS and DON a double stop.	1

Coin and Mint.	Reign.	Obverse.	Reverse.	No. found.
Groat. London. (22)	Henry	Same as (1) without the annulets. <i>M. m.</i> a cross flory.	<i>M. m.</i> a cross. Before <i>LOX</i> a leaf, after <i>DOX</i> three pellets.	2
— (23)	—	Same as (2).	Similar to (3); <i>m. m.</i> a cross, after <i>POSVI</i> a leaf, before <i>LOX</i> a lozenge, after <i>DOX</i> a leaf.	3
— (24)	—	Same as (19), leaf on neck doubtful.	No marks.	3
— York. (25)	doubtful.	Defaced.	<i>CIVITAS EBORAC.</i> The <i>D</i> in <i>ADIVTOREM</i> is an <i>A</i> . No marks.	1
— London. (26)	Edw. IV.	Defaced; coarse lettering; annulets between words; Roman <i>N</i> .	<i>M. m.</i> a cross; an annulet before <i>DEVM</i> .	4
— (27)	—	<i>M. m.</i> a cross. On each side of the crown a pellet; on the king's neck a fleur-de-lis. <i>Rare.</i>	<i>M. m.</i> a cross. In the 2nd and 3rd quarters a small fourth pellet.	2
— (28)	—	<i>M. m.</i> a rose, or cinquefoil, pierced; on each side of the king's neck four pellets. One has after <i>FRANC.</i> a double stop, and an annulet above. <i>Rare.</i>	<i>M. m.</i> as on <i>obv.</i> , after <i>CIVITAS</i> a lozenge.	2
Half-Groat. London. (29)	Henry	<i>HENRIC' DI. GRA. REX. ANGLIE.</i> <i>M. m.</i> illegible; after <i>REX</i> three pellets.	<i>POSVI</i> , &c. <i>M. m.</i> a cross. <i>CIVITAS LONDON.</i> No other marks.	1
— (30)	—?	Defaced.	After <i>CIVITAS</i> a cross stop.	1
— (31)	—?	In a tressure of <i>eleven</i> arches. <i>M. m.</i> a cross; on each side of the crown an annulet.	No marks visible.	1
— (32)	Edw. IV.	Similar to (26) Roman <i>N</i> .	Annulets between each word of outer circle.	3

Coin and Mint.	Reign.	Obverse.	Reverse.	No. found.
Half-Groat. London. (33)	Edw. IV.	<i>M. m.</i> a cross pattée; a double annulet between each word.	<i>M. m.</i> as on <i>obv.</i> After POSVI and after ADJUTORE a double stop.	4
— (34)	—	Similar to (26).	Similar to (26). No annulet.	3
— (35)	—	Defaced.	Reads CIVITOR instead of —TAS.	1
— Canterbury. (36)	Hen.?	Defaced.	CIVITAS CANTOR. No marks.	1
Penny. York. (37)	Henry VI.?	Defaced.	An open quatrefoil in the centre of the cross. CIVITAS EBORACI.	10
— (38)	—	+ HENRICUS REX ANGLIE. A star or cinquefoil on each side of the crown; after REX a lozenge.	As (37.)	4
— (39)	—	As (38).	As (38), but with an annulet after TAS.	1
— (40)	—	Same, but with a star on the dexter side of the crown, and an annulet on the sinister side.	Same as (37).	1
— (41)	—	After HENRICUS a double stop.	In the centre of the quatrefoil a pellet; after TAS a double stop.	21
— (42)	—	Same? Defaced.	After TAS an annulet, and another conjoining pellets.	1
— (43)	—	Apparently similar.	Nothing after TAS. Confused by double striking.	1
— (44)	—	A pellet on each side of the crown.	A pellet in the quatrefoil.	1
(45)	—	Like (41), but the general type is different.	.....	3

Coin and Mint.	Reign.	Obverse.	Reverse.	No. found.
Penny. York. (46)	Henry VI. ?	† HENRICUS REX ANGLI. A pellet on each side of the crown, and a cross or square flower by each shoulder; a cross stop before REX and after ANGLI.	Quatrefoil in centre as before, but with a flower in it, a fourth pellet in the 2nd and 3rd quarters.	12
— Durham? (47)	—	A pellet on each side of the crown.	A knot in the centre of the cross, like an Arabic figure of 8. CIVI IVR	4
— — (48)	—	No pellets.	No knot.	1
— London. (49)	—	Before and after REX a star; a crescent on the neck.	After DON a star.	1
— — (50)	—	Before REX a lozenge (?) after it a double stop.	Annulets conjoining pellets in 2nd and 3rd quarters. After TAS a double stop.	1
— Durham. (51)	Edw. IV.	Defaced. One has an annulet after EDWARDUS.	. . . . DVRV	14
— — (52)	—	Defaced.	An annulet conjoining pellets.	2
— York. (53)	—	M. m. a cross pattée; after ANGLIE a cross stop.	A quatrefoil in the centre.	7
— London. (54)	—	Defaced.	Annulets conjoining pellets in the 2nd and 3rd quarters.	3
— York. (55)	doubtful.	Defaced.	Quatrefoil in centre. Annulet conjoining pellets in the 2nd quarter only.	1
— St. Edmund's-bury. (56)	Edw. IV.	M. m. a cross pattée, ED	VILLA EDMUNDI.	1

APPENDIX.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee.

1864, *January 28th.* The REV. J. BULWER exhibited a latten ewer, about four inches in height, with a spout and handle, perhaps for consecrated oil, found in Salthouse fen, near Holt, in September, 1863.

MR. FITCH exhibited a copper roundel, enamelled, representing the head of our Saviour, or of a saint, with four mitres round it; apparently intended for a badge, or for the centre of a dish or bowl: thirteenth century. It was found at Framingham, near Norwich.

MR. FITCH also reported the discovery of a fine amphora, broken, at Thorpe by Norwich, on ground belonging to the Rev. W. Frost, near the spot where the antiquities reported in February and March, 1863, were found. The amphora was empty and clean, and the surrounding ground contained much charcoal and calcined flints.

March 3rd. A letter was read from T. BARTON, Esq., Threxton, informing the Committee of the discovery of a Roman flue at Saham, from which it is supposed that a hypocaust may exist, and offering facilities for excavation.

May 4th. MR. FITCH exhibited a circular leaden seal found at Ipswich: device, a double cross; inscription, "+ SIGILL: FELIPI: HALAT:" thirteenth century. Also an oval bronze seal, with a bird, inscribed "+ CREDEM NENIH," also

found at Ipswich. And a copper die, or stamp, with a figure of David playing the harp, in a circle, inscribed “+ AVE : MARIA : GRACIA : PLENA : DOMINUS : TECVM”; above the circle, three small circles and a half, with a bird, apparently a swan, in each : thirteenth century.

July 1st. MR. FITCH exhibited a fine bronze seal of the fifteenth century, of the Abbey Talley in Caermarthenshire : device, the Agnus Dei, the words “Ave Maria” below, and the half-figure of a mitred ecclesiastic ; (described in the Norwich volume of the Archaeological Institute.) Also a small bronze seal, found in Asylum Lane, Heigham : device, a lion, “SUM LEO FORTIS.” It was mentioned that this was the motto of the Albini family.

September 8th. MR. FITCH exhibited a bronze mortar, inscribed, JAN VANDEN GHEIN ME FECIT MCCCCCLVIII.

MR. MANNING exhibited a copper purse-stretcher, enamelled in colours, with the signs of the Zodiac : thirteenth or fourteenth century ; obtained at Brussels.

December 8th. MR. MANNING exhibited a bronze seal obtained at Hadleigh, Suffolk, of the fourteenth century, with a female head, and inscribed + IE SV FLVR DE FIN AMVR.

MR. FITCH reported the discovery of a mural painting in Coltishall Church, on the north wall, and exhibited a drawing of it by Mrs. Gunn, and of two double-splayed windows, herring-bone masonry, &c.

The President, SIR J. P. BOILEAU, BART., communicated a letter to him from the Rev. J. F. Bateman, of South Lopham, stating that an examination had been made, since the Society’s visit to his church in the previous September, of the circular window on the north side of the nave, by which it was proved that it was double-splayed ; and that

other remains of former windows and doors had been found. This curious little window belongs to the same class as those discovered in Framingham Earl Church, noticed in a previous volume,* having had a hoop of wood inserted in a groove at the opening, pierced at the edge with eyelet holes, for the purpose of stretching cord across instead of glass.

1865, *January 26th*. MR. MANNING exhibited a gold ring, said to have been found in West Norfolk, of the fifteenth century; engraved with a crest, a cock's (?) head between two wings, out of a coronet.

MR. GUNN exhibited a large "marmot," or pot of bell metal on three legs, (broken) found in Bishopgate Street, Norwich, believed to be of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. Deposited by the late Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., in the Norwich Museum.

A celt of white flint was also exhibited, found at Ormesby.

March 2nd. MR. J. S. BENEST exhibited a bronze candlestick, found in Rampant Horse Street, Norwich, in digging for the foundations of a house in the occupation of Miss Shearing.

March 30th. MR. MANNING exhibited, by permission of the Rev. J. W. Millard, of Shimpling, a MS. book of Swan Marks and Orders, 1598; also a MS. Herbal, in English, of about the time of Chaucer.

May 2nd. MR. GUNN exhibited a flint celt found by himself on the edge of Fritton lake.

August 25th. The REV. J. BULWER exhibited two spear heads and a breast pin, dug up from the peat, near Stoke Ferry, in 1864.

* *Original Papers*, vol. iv., p. 363.

1866, *May 31st*. A communication was received from Mr. L'ESTRANGE respecting some consecration crosses on the *exterior* of All Saints Church, Norwich. He says:—

“These crosses are frequently found painted on the *inside* walls of our churches, and are often of graceful design, varying in size from six or seven inches in diameter to near two feet; occasionally they are accompanied by inscribed scrolls. At St. John de Sepulchre, Norwich, one is still preserved with ‘Adorabo ad templum sanctum tuum dn’e.’ At St. Saviour’s there were two on the east wall of the chancel with these words: ‘Et porta celi,’ ‘Et aula vocabitur dei.’ At St. Peter per Mountergate two crosses had scrolls over them, respectively inscribed ‘Domu’ tua’ dn’e deest sanctitudo,’ Ps. 92, and ‘Beati qui habitant in domo tua dn’e,’ Ps. 83. There are particular directions concerning these internal consecrated crosses in the service, *De Ecclesiæ Dedicatione*, in the *Pontificale Romanum*, and Durandus in his *Rationale Divinorum Officiorum* fully explains their symbolical meaning. Pugin, also, in his admirable *Glossary*, has an article upon them which contains all that one could wish to know about them. He is the only writer, that I can find, who refers to those outside churches: he says, ‘I am inclined to believe, from the fact of their being *outside* the church, that the external walls were anciently anointed in this country.’ Some years ago, the Rev. James Bulwer, who, I think, intended to write a short notice of consecration crosses generally, and to have illustrated it with a plate, giving several varieties, told me that he had observed patches of plaster on the external walls of churches, upon which he had no doubt consecration crosses had been depicted. Since then, I have noticed several churches with similar remains; Ovington and Catfield occur to me. But at Newton St. Faith’s there are actually twelve patches of plaster on the nave alone. (Twelve is the number required by the Rubric for the inside.) At Shotesham, I am told, the remains of colour still exist. But the only instance I have yet met with of stone consecration crosses is at All Saints. They are small circular stones, about six inches in diameter, with a plain cross in slight relief; each has, or had, a piece of iron, about the thickness of an inch and half nail, exactly in the centre. There is one cross under the east window of the chancel, one under each of the five windows on the south side of the church, and another near the south porch; there is another under the west window of the north aisle, and three on the north wall of the nave; these make eleven in all. The one required to make up the rubrical number of twelve, would be found most likely at the east end of the north aisle, against which the vestry is built. All the stones on the south side are in an advanced stage of decay; but those on the north side are more perfect, and the one at the west end of the north aisle is remarkably well preserved, and it was this which first attracted my attention about a year ago, and set me wondering what it could be, and led to my finding the others. The church is now being repaired, the most important discovery yet made is, that the stalls in the chancel were arranged after the fashion of those in St. Peter Maneroft and St. Peter per Mountergate, of which plans, &c., will be found in Mr. Minns’ paper on ‘Acoustic Pottery’ in our last Part.”

The discovery of the jars here noticed, was also reported

by Mr. Phipson; they were sixteen in number, placed under where the stalls had been, their mouths opening into a trench on each side, as at St. Peter's per Mountergate Church, already described in this volume.

Mr. L'Estrange also communicated an account of a brass inscription restored to the church of St. John Timberhill, Norwich, by Mr. Titlow, and of errors in Blomefield's *History* respecting it.

The same gentleman also sent a drawing by Mr. Spaul, of a coffin-slab at Hindringham Church to Abbot Hugo, of Langley.

Mr. FITCH exhibited a large number of flint Implements from the drift, recently found at Thetford, some taken out of the soil by himself.

June 19th. Mr. CARTEW exhibited a brass shield, believed to have been taken from Ely Cathedral. Arms:—a lion rampant, impaling, chequy, on a fess, three martlets. Date about 1400—20.

Mr. L'ESTRANGE exhibited a cast of a wood-carving of the head of St. John the Baptist in the charger, from a spandril of the doorway of the screen in Trimingham Church.

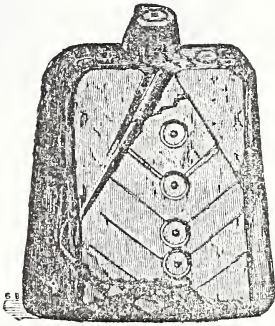
August 10th. Mr. FITCH exhibited a silver seal found outside St. Augustine's Gates, Norwich, 1866, representing a female head, with the legend, +JE SVY SEL DE AMOUR LEL: *circa* 1350—1400.

The Rev. E. GILLET exhibited a carved wooden helmet and crest, (a plume of feathers out of a coronet, with a crescent for difference) probably part of a monument; long preserved at Lincoln Hall, Beighton, formerly belonging to William de Waynflete: *circa* 1400.

SIR J. P. BOILEAU, Bart., President, exhibited some tracings of wall decoration, found at Hethersett Church, on

the wall at the east end. The chancel of the church had been taken down, but the paintings are of the fifteenth to the seventeenth century.

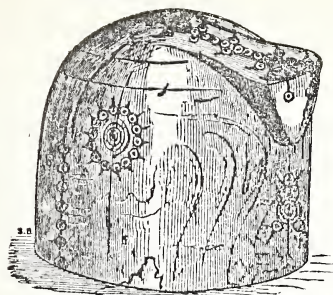
September 4th. MR. MANNING exhibited, by permission of the owner, a jet chessman, found at Thelton, Norfolk, in 1866, belonging to T. E. Amyot, Esq., of Diss. It is apparently of the Saxon period, and may be of Norse manufacture. It is engraved with lines and circles, and is shaped like a small flat bottle, with a conical projection rising from the top. Not many chess pieces have been preserved in this material; two in the Museum at Warrington are noticed in the *Archæological Journal*, ix. 304, and xiii. 180. This piece from Thelton has been exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, and the woodcut published in their "Proceedings," vol. iii. p. 385, is here reproduced by their obliging permission.



The President communicated a sketch and notice from Mr. Elwes, of Congham, respecting a stone hammer, and a bowl or mortar, recently found there.

MR. FITCH reported that a portion of a fine screen had been discovered at St. John de Sepulchre Church, Norwich. The figures are in outline, and represent St. James, St. Blaise, St. Ursula, St. George, St. Etheldreda, St. Gregory: circa 1400—1450.

November 29th. MR. MANNING exhibited, by permission of Mrs. Holmes, of Gawdy Hall, Harleston, an ivory chessman, believed to have been purchased by the late Mr. Sanicroft Holmes. Of this piece it is remarked in the "Proceedings" of the Society of Antiquaries, (who have



kindly allowed their illustration of it to appear with the Thelton specimen described above) that "it is ornamented with minute dots and concentric circles, and probably is a knight. A similar specimen, but of larger size, is in the British Museum. It is uncertain whether this specimen is Italian or Oriental."

MR. MANNING presented a copy of Mr. Alfred Newton's pamphlet on "The Zoology of Ancient Europe," containing some account of discoveries of remains of "Lake Dwellings," at Wretham Mere, Norfolk.

1867, *January 10th*. MR. FITCH exhibited a fine silver armlet or fibula, found near Chelmsford, Essex.

MR. MANNING exhibited a gold ring with a sapphire, dug out of a pit at Fressingfield, Suffolk: *circa* 1400.

MR. T. JECKYLL sent a sketch of a fireplace in a farmhouse at Fundenhall, with a frieze of plaster: *circa* 1600.

The REV. J. GUNN reported the discovery of mural paintings at Brunstead Church, representing the "deadly sins."

April 3rd. MR. FITCH exhibited a "costrel," or portable bottle, sixteenth century, found in Chapel Field, Norwich.

MR. L'ESTRANGE sent an extract from the will of Nicholas de Stow, P.C. of Snettisham, 1376, leaving five marks to the paving of the chancel of that church: confirming the statements in *Original Papers*, vol. i. p. 373.

The REV. J. BULWER reported that Mr. Bolding, in making excavations at Weybourne Priory, had discovered what he believed to be the plan of an older church.

MR. FITCH exhibited a gold coin of James I., found at

Hellesdon. *Obv.* : a rose crowned : IA. D'G. MAG. BR. F'. ET. H'. REX. *Rev.* : a thistle crowned : TUEATUR. UNITA. DEUS.

June 21st. MR. FITCH reported that seven gold angels, of the reigns of Henry IV., Henry VI., and Richard II., were found in making a road at Attleborough hall.

Sept. 24th. The REV. J. LEE-WARNER exhibited a rubbing of a brass legend at Wellingham, "Hic jacet e . . . Thomas Peecke, eremita." *circa* 1450.

MR. FITCH exhibited the brass matrix of the seal of the Deanery of Flegg, *circa* 1400; and a bronze wolf, said to have been found at Caister by Yarmouth; apparently the head of a staff.

November 5th. MR. MINNS exhibited a brass seal found at Castleacre: device, a priest with hands raised over a chalice on an altar: s'. ROB'TI. CAPIL'. DE. WRIDLINGTON."

CAPT. BULWER exhibited a brass locket, in the form of a heart, enclosing a cross, found in East Dereham churchyard, August, 1867.

MR. FITCH exhibited a silver ornament of square form, size $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, with the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the letters "APS. 498," apparently a mould for taking impressions; also a leaden matrix found at Booton. "+ s'. WIL'MI. DE. SLOTH."

1868, *January 2nd.* MR. C. J. WINTER exhibited a drawing of a portion of a mural painting of a consecration cross at St. Andrew's Church, Norwich.

February 6th. MR. FITCH exhibited two flint Implements of the palæolithic type, found at Santon Downham, Suffolk.*

June 2nd. MR. FITCH exhibited a leaden bulla of Pope

* Mr. Fitch read a Paper on the discovery of these Implements, at the Annual Meeting on the 19th.

Clement III., found in St. Giles' churchyard, Norwich, May, 1868.

MR. MANNING exhibited a polished flint celt found at Needham, near Harleston, Norfolk. Also some leaden objects found at Leverington, Cambridgeshire, viz. : a spindle-whirl, probably Saxon; a shield-shaped article with a lion rampant, pierced with a hole; and a roundel with the Royal arms, James I. (?); also a bronze pin of Roman date.

MR. L'ESTRANGE exhibited two deeds, with seals, of Gregory Draper, 1435, 1456, with merchants' marks differing from those of the same person noticed in the Society's *Original Papers*, vol. iii. p. 215. It was suggested that he had probably made use of another person's seal.

August 4th. The REV. PRECENTOR SYMONDS exhibited a small bronze celt, the cutting edge having a groove, purchased at Tours, France.

September 2nd. MR. FITCH exhibited a fine bronze seal, found August, 1868, in Norwich. It is the seal of the Hundred of Lothingland, Suffolk, and is similar to that of the Hundred of Wangford, figured in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xi. p. 31. and in Suckling's *Suffolk*. It is inscribed, "S. regis in comit. Suff: Hundr de ludingland."

October 7th. A communication was received from Mr. HARROD respecting the extracts from the Lynn Subsidy Roll, printed in the Society's *Papers*, vol. i., stating that he had been able to confirm the date by comparison with a Roll at Ramsey Abbey, as being of the 19th year of Edward I.

MR. MANNING exhibited an iron javelin head with four blades, found in the bed of the river at the "Goldspur" bridge, Hoxne, Suffolk; probably Danish.

MR. F. WORSHIP exhibited a leaden "signaculum," said to have been found at Blackfriars Bridge, London, with the date 1021 in Arabic numerals. It is doubtless a forgery.

MR. FITCH exhibited a collection of ancient Carib conch implements,—chisels and hones ; and a piece of Carib pottery, sent by the Rev. Greville J. Chester to the Norwich Museum from Codrington Estate, Barbadoes. (See Wilson's *Pre-historic Archaeology* ; and *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxvii. pp. 43, 71.)

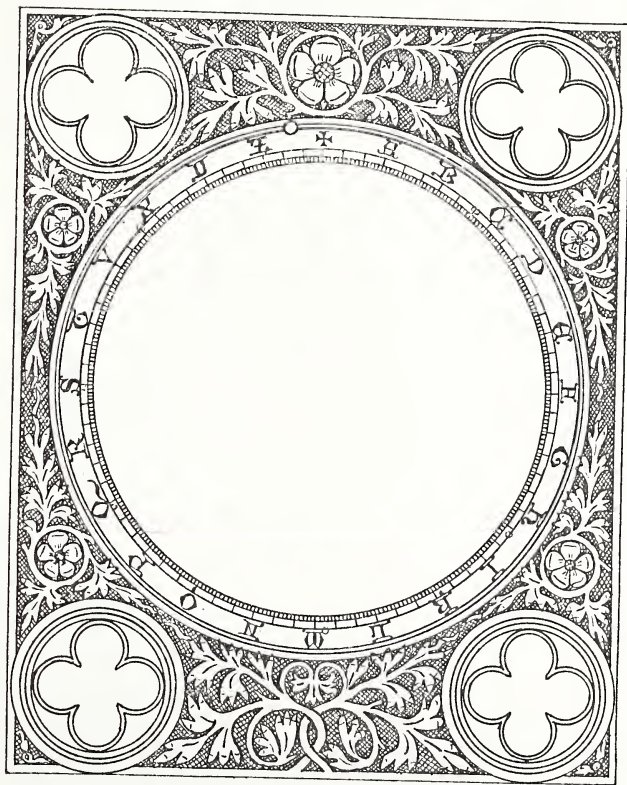
December 1st. MR. FITCH exhibited a fine collection of stone implements from Denmark, Sweden, and Ireland.

1869, *May 4th.* MR. MANNING exhibited a collection of Saxon antiquities belonging to Mr. A. Marsh, of Diss, consisting of bronze fibulæ, clasps, buckles ; and about a hundred amber and glass beads, found at Kenninghall.

MR. FITCH exhibited a silver ring found at Earlham ; a bronze celt found at Reedham ; and a white flint implement from Lakenheath.

July 6th. A drawing was presented by the Rev. E. J. HOWMAN, of a mural painting discovered on a splay of a window in Denver Church. The subject is uncertain ; the date apparently *circa* 1360.

MR. MANNING exhibited a brass plate, (*see Illustration*) size 8 inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$, chased with foliage, and pierced with a large circle in the centre, and with four quatrefoils in the corners, the circles having round the edge the 360 degrees, and the letters of the alphabet, one to every fifteen degrees. It was procured from a farm-house at Bressingham, near Diss, and was among a collection of curiosities formed by a Mr. Harrison, resident there about 150 years ago, and mentioned in Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol i. p. 73. It was inserted in a pantry door, and the central circle was used to pass the hand through to lift up the latch. This instrument being thought to be a portion of an astrolabe, the following remarks are added from a letter received from a



PORTION OF AN ANCIENT BRASS ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENT.

COWELL'S ANASTATIC PRESS, IPSWICH.

high authority on such subjects, Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P.
He says :—

"It is, I think, certainly not a portion of an astrolabe, although the graduated scale is, like the limb or outer circle of an astrolabe, divided into 360 degrees. Here every division of fifteen degrees seems to be designated by a letter of the alphabet, while in every astrolabe I have seen, and I have three or four, and there are several in the British Museum, it is not so. The usual astrolabe was a circular instrument having several flat plates, rulers, and indices, revolving on either side of it, and was suspended by a ring by which it was held on the thumb when observations were made by it. The plate you have is doubtless a portion of some such instrument, but whether for vertical or horizontal use is not clear. The hollow centre must certainly have been filled by some moveable dials or plates, with perhaps a ruler, index, or sight, as in an astrolabe. The four quaterfoils I take to have been simply ornamental."*

MR. FITCH exhibited a fine gold gimmel ring of five pieces, with joined hands.

A letter was read from T. BARTON, Esq., reporting the discovery of Roman coins at Fincham, and of Roman urns at Ovington.

August 10th. MR. FITCH exhibited a "drinking-vessel" of pale earthenware, British, found some years ago at Edgefield, Norfolk; peculiar from having a cross on the under surface.

December 1st. MR. FITCH exhibited a gold ring set with an uncut emerald, found at West Bilney.

1870, *May 3rd.* The Secretaries reported that they had visited "Grime's Graves," in Weeting, in company with Canon Greenwell and others; and that he had made very important discoveries there. These have been since communicated in a paper read before the Ethnological Society, in London. By the kind permission of Canon Greenwell, the principal part of his paper, so interesting and valuable to every student of pre-historic antiquities, is here reprinted.

Brandon (he says) is with one exception, the only place in England where the manufacture of gun-flints is still maintained. This is principally due to the

* See Mr. Morgan's "Observations on the Astrolabe," *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv.



abundance of flint, of a superior quality, which the Upper Chalk of the neighbouring district supplies. The town is situated on the River Ouse, there forming the boundary between the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk; and the locality has been, in various ages, the abode of people who have used flint extensively, though for very different purposes. The drift-gravel, found at levels of greater or less height in the valley of the river, has been most prolific in implements of the time when man was occupying the country together with many extinct mammals. These beds, worked for road material, at Thetford, Downham, Broomhill, and Brandon Fields, have afforded an almost endless store of palæolithic implements, as the cases of many a museum bear witness. In very much later, but still in pre-historic times, the district was occupied by a large population, as is shown, amongst other indications, by the numerous articles of flint lying scattered upon the surface of the ground. In a country like that in question, where the soil is an infertile and drifting sand, it appears difficult, at first sight, to account for its having been so extensively occupied in those early days—an occupation which continued throughout Roman and Anglian times. Without taking into consideration the supply of flint, in itself a mine of wealth to a stone-using people, the isolation, and therefore defensible position of the locality, was, probably, one reason why it became the place of habitation of a numerous population. To a great extent it is separated from other parts by the Fens, which, under any circumstances, must always have presented a strong barrier against attack from the west and north. Besides the defence afforded by the Fens, they provided, in their forests and swampy thickets, a constant supply of game—one of the principal requirements in any place of abode selected by a people who to some extent subsisted by the chase. The country was then, as it is still, a very paradise of the hunter, whether the necessity of existence was the motive which impelled him to the exercise of his craft, or he was prompted thereto merely by the love of sport. The deer, the swine, and the ox were the wild animals which then rewarded the hunter's toil, now replaced by the hare, the rabbit, the pheasant, and the partridge.

As has already been stated, implements of flint, most of them belonging to the neolithic age, are found scattered over the surface of the ground throughout the whole of the locality in question. There are some particular sites, however, where such articles, together with large numbers of chippings and cores of flint, imperfect and broken implements, and the tools with which they were fabricated, are discovered in still greater profusion. One of these is situated about three miles N.E. of Brandon, and one mile north of the River Ouse, at a place called Grime's Graves, in the parish of Weeting and county of Norfolk. It is evident from the quantity of refuse pieces of flint, and the numerous fabricating-tools still remaining at the spot, that it was the place where a manufactory of flint implements had been carried on; and the purpose of this paper is to give an account of the examination of the pit-workings there, from which the material itself was obtained.

Before describing the pits themselves and the way in which the flint was worked, it may be well, in the first instance, to give some account of the implements, whole and broken, and of the articles in flint and other stone, found on the fields immediately adjoining to the pits. This appears to be necessary, because there can be no doubt that in them we have the result, to some extent, of the operations of the people who quarried the flint; and we may thus gain a knowledge of the implements they fabricated, and by that

means arrive at some conclusion as to the period during which the pits were worked.

By far the larger number, as might indeed be expected, are chippings of various sizes, the refuse pieces struck off from the block in reducing it to shape. These are in such quantities in a field immediately to the south of the pits, that in some places it is scarcely possible to put the foot down without treading on one. The next most numerous article is what at first sight might be taken for a round core, the remainder-piece left after all the flakes suitable for implements had been struck off. On a more careful examination these appear to have been chipped into shape by design, and to have been intended for hammers, to break up the flint and to flake it with; and many of them show, in their battered edges, the signs of a long-continued use for some such purpose. They were also probably used for splitting the chalk in the course of sinking the shafts and making the galleries to be described in the sequel.

Of such articles as may be denominated implements, the most frequent one is somewhat in the form of an adze. The greater part of these were broken; but a few perfect specimens have been found. The cutting-edge is not equally bevelled on each side as in an axe, but flat on one side and more or less convex on the other, thus having the shape best adapted for the purpose to which an adze is applied. These tools may have been intended to quarry the chalk on the spot, and may also have been used as hoes in cultivating the ground. I think it highly probable that stone implements of the axe and adze form have served a double purpose, in the manufacture of wooden articles and in the processes of agriculture. Those in question vary considerably in size, and range from 4 inches to 8 inches in length.

The ubiquitous scraper, round and oval, is abundant, and attains to a large size, some being as much as $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

Drills or tools for boring are not unfrequent: most of them are very rough, though showing evident intention in the shape; but some have been carefully finished by elaborate chipping.

A few knives, or what may have been used for skinning and cutting, have occurred; and I found two implements, looking very much like the heads of spears or javelins: the one is hollowed out at the but, and approaches to the barbed form; the other is of an elongated leaf-shape. Besides these several weapons and tools, there are many enigmatical articles to which it is impossible to assign either use or name.

All these implements have merely been chipped into shape, and I have not met with one from the immediate neighbourhood of the pits which shows any trace of grinding.

Besides the articles of flint, numerous water-rolled pebbles of quartzite and other stone are abundantly found, showing in the bruised ends and sides that they have been used as hammer-stones, and principally, no doubt, for flaking flint, for which purpose, from their hardness and toughness, they are well adapted.

Though all these different implements, cores, and chippings are discovered for some distance round the pits, they become more frequent the nearer the pits are approached, indicating, as indeed might be expected, that the principal manufacture went on close by the place where the flint was procured.

This place, consisting of a large assemblage of pits, is called Grime's Graves. They are situated in a wood, upon ground sloping slightly towards the north,



and are about 254 in number, placed in an irregular fashion, generally about 25 feet apart, and covering a space from 20 to 21 acres in extent. It does not appear necessary to enter into the etymology of the name,* further than to mention that the place is in the Hundred of Grimshow, the first part of both words being taken either from Grime-an, a witch (and this is the more probable origin), or from some Scandinavian possessor of the district called Grim—a name by no means uncommon, and which is found in Grimsby, Grimsthorpe, and other places. There is a Grimsdyke in Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, another in Wiltshire, a third in Essex, and two in Oxfordshire. The same origin is, no doubt, to be found in Græme's Dyke in the south of Scotland. Another name of the same being who gave this designation to these various earthworks occurs in combination with Dyke in the Devil's Dyke. The English inhabitants, who were ignorant of the origin and purpose of the pits, attached the name of Grim to them, either taking it from the hundred, or giving it to the pits themselves in the first instance. However this may be, they called them Grime's Graves, that is, Grim's diggings or pits.

At the east side of the collection of pits is a mound, which has figured as a speculatorium, and a barrow; for Grime's Graves have been taken to be a British village, a Danish encampment, and other equally impossible constructions. The mound was cut through by the Norfolk Archaeological Society, when nothing was discovered except a piece of a red deer's antler. It appears to be nothing more than a heap of the material taken out of one of the pits, possibly from the first that was opened, and when there was no other way of disposing of it, there being no existing excavation into which to throw it.

The pits are circular, and vary in diameter from 20 feet to 65 feet. In some cases they have run together, and form irregularly shaped hollows. This is probably caused by the falling in of the roof of the galleries, to be hereafter described, by means of which the ground between two or more pits has settled, and so destroyed the original outline. They have all been filled in to within about 4 feet of the surface, and present the appearance of a series of bowl-shaped depressions, having in some instances a slight mound round the edge, due to some of the excavated material not having been thrown back into the pit when it was filled in.

Having thus briefly introduced Grime's Graves, it becomes necessary to give a detailed account of the way in which they have been made, as shown by the opening and examination of one of them, as well as of the various manufactured and other things discovered during the operation.

The pit which was opened is situated on the east side of the series, near the extreme edge, and almost in the south-east angle of the space occupied by the pits. It is rather under the medium size, being 28 feet in diameter at the mouth, and gradually narrowing to a width of 12 feet at the bottom, which is 39 feet below the surface. It is cut through a deposit of dark yellow sand, 13 feet in thickness, here overlying the chalk. Interspersed at various places in the sand are irregular-shaped nodules of flint, of a coarse texture and not well fitted for the fabrication of implements. The chalk upon which this bed of sand rests has also, in the upper part, similar nodules of flint placed after the same fashion as those in the sand; but at a depth of $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the top of the chalk a regular stratum of flint of a somewhat better quality occurs. This is called by the present flint-workers the "wall-stone," from its being used

* See remarks on this subject in Mr. Manning's paper on "Grime's Graves," *ante* p. 173.

for building-purposes, and is not well adapted for the manufacture of gun-flints, on account of its want of fineness of grain, and from not possessing sufficient hardness to enable it to resist a continued percussion against steel. It was, however, used to a considerable extent by the people who made the pits, as is shown by the chippings, cores, and other articles made from it, found on the surface of the adjoining ground. In the pit itself, though much of it had been thrown back again unmanufactured, several flakes were nevertheless discovered, evidencing its having been made use of in the fabrication of implements. At a depth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the stratum of wall-stone, and 39 feet below the surface of the ground, a second bed was met with, called by the workmen the "floor-stone," and now worked for the material from which gun-flints are manufactured. The flint in this bed has an average thickness of about 7 inches, and is of the best quality in every respect. Though found at a much greater depth than the same stratum about a mile to the S.W., where it is now being worked for flint-knapping, it has more than twice its thickness, and is of finer grain and closer texture; and it is not improbable that the ancient workings were established at the place on account of these qualities in the flint.

It has already been mentioned that the pits have all been filled in to within about 4 feet of the surface. This seems to have been done by throwing into an open shaft the waste materials taken out of one or more pits in course of being excavated. By doing this the sand and chalk were at once removed out of the way, so that, if there was at any time a necessity to sink a shaft near to a former one, it might be done without incurring the additional labour of cutting through the *débris* from the pits. If the material taken out of the shaft and galleries had been left round the edge, the access to the workings would have been made more difficult. The shaft which I reopened had been filled in, apparently, from more than one pit; for the way in which the different materials were placed in it was such as could scarcely have happened if all had been taken from a single pit. The filling in for about 18 feet from the bottom was almost pure chalk, taken from that part which lies between the two beds of flint. Above that was a considerable thickness of sand, intermixed with flint nodules and some pieces of chalk; then came a deposit of chalk and flint chippings, in some parts of which the flint chippings very much preponderated; after that was chalk rubble, then sand, and at the top chalk rubble again. All these various deposits were so irregular that they could not be measured with any exactness; and in many cases a mass of chalk rubble at the centre did not extend as far as the sides of the pit, whilst in others it only reached from the side to near the middle. The whole appearance favoured the opinion that the pit had been gradually filled in, the operation being a work of considerable time. This impression was further confirmed by finding numerous animal bones (most of them broken to extract the marrow), charcoal, burnt sand, chippings and cores of flint, pebbles for flaking, tools of deer's horn, and other articles, to be specially mentioned in the sequel. These were found scattered indiscriminately throughout the whole of the material which filled in the pit. The quantity of charcoal was not very great; but at one place, close to the east side and at a depth of 28 feet, a layer of charcoal and wood ashes was found, 4 feet in width, and extending for a distance of 5 feet towards the centre. It appeared as if a fire had been lighted on the spot; for the chalk and flint below and in immediate contact with it were partially calcined. It is difficult to account for the occurrence of a fire in such a position, removed as it was at so great a depth



from the surface; but it is scarcely possible to understand how the underlying chalk became burnt in the way it was, unless a fire had been lighted there; for the throwing in of hot embers could not have calcined the chalk to the extent in which it was found.

Having noticed, by way of introduction, those secondary questions which appeared to require some explanation, it now remains to describe how the flint itself was worked out by the prehistoric people who made the pits. The process differs in some respects from that adopted by the present flint-raisers. The ancient workers sunk a circular shaft, gradually decreasing in size to the level of the stratum of the best flint, passing through the upper layer of the so-called wall-flint, but not removing any of that bed beyond what occurred within the limits of the shaft itself. When the floor-flint was reached, it was worked out to the extent of the pit; and then galleries were excavated in various directions upon the level of the bed of flint. In order that sufficient height might be obtained to enable the workmen to extract the flint, a considerable quantity of the overlying chalk has been removed, the galleries being on an average about 3 feet in height, though in some places the roof was 5 feet high. Their height, however, is very irregular, owing in some measure to the manner in which the chalk roof had given way in some places more than in others. In no case was any of the chalk below the flint bed removed—a practice contrary to that of the present workmen, who, in making their galleries, excavate the chalk both above and below the flint. The galleries vary in width from about 4 feet to 7 feet; and the flint was worked out beyond their sides as far as was practicable without causing the roof to give way. I had not time to examine them to the full extent of the workings; but they no doubt connect all the shafts. A side gallery, proceeding from the first gallery opening out of the pit which I examined, was found to extend for a distance of 27 feet to the west, where it ended in a pit, which still remains filled in. Nor can there be much doubt that the whole space occupied by the pits is a complete network of galleries, and that, if the chalk rubble were taken out of them, it would be possible to travel underground over the space in question. To do this would be a work of great labour; for as one gallery was worked out, it was filled in again with the chalk excavated from other galleries, so that nearly the whole of them are now filled up with rubble.

There were no steps cut in the side of the pit, or any provision of that kind for obtaining access to the galleries; so that the workmen must either have been drawn up by ropes, probably of hide, or have ascended by means of a ladder, which, if such was the case, was most likely made by cutting notches in a tree-stem.

The principal instrument used, both in sinking the shaft and in working the galleries, was a pick, made from the antler of the red deer, numerous examples of which were found in the shaft at various depths, and in the galleries. The pick, almost identical in form with that, of iron and wood, used by the present workmen, was made by breaking off the horn, at a distance usually of about 16 or 17 inches from the brow end, and then removing all the tines except the brow tine. The process of dividing the antler and breaking off the tines had been made more easy by partly burning the horn at the places where it was desired to divide it, most of them being partially charred at those parts. There were very slight indications of any of them having been cut through; but one antler from a slain deer, having part of the skull attached to the horn, it had



been attempted to make more handy by cutting off the piece of skull. This has evidently been done by flint flakes; and the work proving too hard, the piece of skull still remains attached to the antler, with the ineffective and irregular cuttings still upon it. Another antler, which had the brow tine projecting from it at an inconvenient angle, has had it removed by making a shallow groove at the base of the tine, and then snapping it through.

These tools had been used both as picks and as hammers, the point of the brow tine serving for a pick, and the opposite part of the brow acting as a hammer, to break off a projecting piece of chalk or flint, the adjacent parts of which had been previously removed by the tine. Nearly the whole of the tools show signs of use, in the splintered extremity of the tine and in the worn and battered brow; and numerous cuts upon the horns give indications of the sharp edge of the fractured flint having come into contact with the pick and hammer part of the antlers. In one instance a piece of flint was firmly fixed in the back of the horn, where the appearance showed that it had been used in splintering the flint. The marks of both pick and hammer were thickly scattered over the walls of the galleries, and appeared as fresh as if made but yesterday.

The chalk had also been excavated by another implement, one of which was found in the first gallery, 4 feet from the entrance. It is a hatchet of basalt; and the marks of its cutting edge were plentiful on the chalk sides of the gallery in which it was discovered.

A very striking occurrence in connection with the working out of the flint was met with at the end of the first gallery, 20 feet 8 inches from its mouth. The roof had given way about the middle of the gallery, and blocked up the whole width of it to the roof. On removing this, and when the end came in view, it was seen that the flint had been worked out in three places, at the end, forming three hollows extending beyond the chalk face of the end of the gallery. In front of two of these hollows were laid two picks, the handle of each towards the mouth of the gallery, the tines pointing towards each other, showing, in all probability, that they had been used respectively by a right and a left-handed man. The day's work over, the men had laid down each his tool, ready for the next day's work; meanwhile the roof had fallen in, and the picks had never been recovered. I learnt from the workmen that it would not have been safe to excavate further in that direction, the chalk at the point being broken up by cracks so as to prevent the roof from standing firm. It was a most impressive sight, and one never to be forgotten, to look, after a lapse, it may be, of 3000 years, upon a piece of work unfinished, with the tools of the workmen still lying where they had been placed so many centuries ago. Between the picks was the skull of a bird, but none of the other bones. These two picks, as was the case with many of those found elsewhere, had upon them an incrustation of chalk, the surface of which bore the impression of the workmen's fingers, the print of the skin being most apparent. This had been caused by the chalk, with which the workmen's hands became coated, being transferred to the handle of the pick.

The galleries extended so far beyond the side of the shaft, that it is impossible they could have been excavated without the aid of an artificial light; and it is probable that some rudely-made cup-shaped vessels of chalk had been used for lamps. Four of them were found, one in the pit, the others in the galleries, in one case placed upon a ledge of the chalk just in the proper position for throwing light upon the place being worked. The only objection to their having been lamps is the absence of any staining, either from the smoke of the



wick or the oil or tallow which, if used as lamps, they must have held. They can scarcely, however, have fulfilled any other purpose; and during the long interval which has elapsed since they were left in the pit any discoloration arising from the stain of fatty matter would probably have disappeared; and if the wick floated on the oil, there would be no remains of its smoke upon the side of the vessel.

I now propose to give a fuller and more detailed account than has yet been done of the various manufactured articles found in the shaft and galleries, and of the circumstances under which they occurred. The first place is due to the picks, of stag's horn, both on account of their number and from the primary importance they claim as the implements with which the work of excavating the chalk and flint was performed. These tools were found in great abundance, as well in the shaft as in the galleries, and sometimes lying many of them together, in one instance to the number of eight. With two exceptions, they are all made from the lower part of the antler, after the fashion already described; and they vary in length from 14 to 20 inches, the greater number being about 16 inches long. The brow tine used for the pick end had a length of 11 inches in one case, whilst in others it was worn down by use to a point not above three inches long. The exceptional tools have been made from the cup end of the antler, one tine being used for the handle, and another for the pick. None of these tools were found until the pit was cleared out to a depth of 17 feet; but from that point to the bottom they occurred here and there indiscriminately. There were more, however, in the galleries than in the shaft. The whole number was 79, many of them much decayed and broken; of these only 11 were antlers from deer which had been killed, the rest being all shed ones. The animals to which they belonged had most of them been of large size, and much beyond the average of the present Scotch red deer. In this they correspond with the antlers found in the Fens, and show that the deer in those times attained a greater size, and probably, as a rule, lived to a greater age. This is only what might be expected; for the red deer is now confined to a small area in Britain, and that of a high elevation, and almost entirely devoid of any vegetation except ling and very coarse grasses, whereas in prehistoric and much later times it occupied a country abounding in wood, and possessing a much more varied and nutritious flora than is now possessed by the Highlands of Scotland. The large number of tools found in the workings, apparently thrown aside, many of them when scarcely used at all, implies a great abundance of deer at the time, whilst the relatively small proportion of antlers of slain deer to the shed horns would lead us to believe that the capture of the animal was not an easy task. It is, I understand, by no means common to find shed horns, even where deer are plentiful; and when the abundance of them found in the pit is considered in connexion with this fact, a very strong impression of the plentifulness of the animal in the district is conveyed. One of the largest of the horns measured 9 inches round its base, immediately above the brow. Besides the picks, there were thirteen of the cup end of the antler, and many whole and fragmentary tines, the remains of damaged tools, or of tines broken off in shaping out the picks. The tines, except in two or perhaps three instances, where they have been partly cut through, have been simply snapped off. Many of the picks showed that they must have been continued in use for a long time before they were thrown aside; for the horn was worn quite smooth in those parts where the workmen's hands had come into contact with it.

Two other implements of bone were discovered in the shaft:—a pin or awl,

4½ inches long, at a depth of 17 feet, made from the fibula of some small animal, probably a roe deer, split and then rubbed to a point; and a rounded piece of bone 4½ inches long, and 1 inch in circumference, carefully rubbed smooth, and showing signs of use at the ends. It may possibly have been a tool for making pottery, or an implement for taking off the lesser flakes of flint, in making arrow-points and other small articles. It somewhat resembles, though longer, the piece of deer's antler, inserted into a handle of wood or fossil ivory, used by the Eskimo for flaking.

It has already been mentioned that a hatchet of basalt was found in the first gallery, and that the marks of its cutting edge were distinctly seen upon the sides of the gallery, showing that it had been used in excavating the chalk. It is of a type not commonly found in East Anglia, but very usual in Yorkshire; and it appears strange that, flint being so plentiful, a hatchet of any other material should have been used. I shall have occasion to revert to this fact in the sequel, when the question of the people who worked the pits is considered. It is 7½ inches long, 2½ inches wide at the cutting edge, the other end being sharply pointed. In one of the pits, at the opposite side of the series, which Lord Roschill partially examined, two rude adze-shaped tools of flint were discovered, showing that the material at hand was occasionally used in working the chalk.

Numerous water-rolled quartzite and other pebbles were found in the pit, at various depths, abundance of which, coming out of the boulder-clay, are scattered over the surface of the adjoining ground. Fourteen of these showed, in their bruised ends and sides, that they had been used as hammer-stones, and probably for flaking flint, for which purpose, as I can testify from experience, they are well adapted. They are quite small, one being not above 1½ inch long, and they could not, on account of their want of weight, have been used for breaking up either the chalk or the flint whilst in the bed. Besides these stones, seven large rounded cores of flint occurred, which also showed signs of having been used for hammering. From their size and weight they might have equally served for taking off large flakes, or for breaking the chalk and flint in the block. Similar round cores are found abundantly on the surface of the adjoining fields, and have the same appearance of having been used as hammer-stones. At the end of the second gallery a peculiar-shaped flint nodule was discovered, which is very like a cat's head. It has been used as a hammer, and is most conveniently formed for the purpose.

Some cup-shaped vessels made of chalk have already been referred to as being probably lamps. Of these, three, almost complete, and a fragment of a fourth, were found. One of them and the fragment occurred in the shaft, at a depth of 26 feet, another on a ledge at the end of the second gallery, and the third in a gallery branching from the east side of the first one. They have all been fashioned and hollowed with flint flakes; and the marks of the cutting are as distinct upon them as when they were first made. They are rudely formed, circular, with a flat bottom: one is about 2¼ inches in diameter, another about 2½ inches, the first being 1½ inch high and the second 2 inches; the cup part in each is not quite an inch in depth; the third one is rather larger and much more irregularly formed.

Some other articles of chalk were found, the use of which it is almost impossible to determine. One is a roughly-shaped, flat and thin piece, pierced by a hole about the middle, which has been drilled from each side. But for the softness of the material, it might be taken for one of the so-called tool-stones

found not unfrequently in Ireland, though more rarely found in England. It occurred at a depth of 18 feet. Another is not unlike part of a human leg or arm. The marks of cutting, probably with flint flakes, are distinctly seen upon it; and the broken ends show that it formed part of a larger article; the present length is 10 inches, and it is 14 inches in circumference. A third may have been part of a finger; it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, and is only a fragment.

A number of animal bones, principally broken so as to extract the marrow, were found scattered amongst the materials which filled in the pit. They were discovered from within 4 feet of the top to a depth of about 28 feet, but beyond that point and in the galleries they were absent. I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., for their identification. The animal whose bones are the most numerous, putting aside the red-deer antlers, is the ox, of a small species, probably *Bos longifrons*. A very remarkable and instructive fact connected with these ox-bones is their being to a great extent those of very young calves. It would appear from this that a principal element in the food of these people was milk, and therefore they could not afford to keep the calves, which must have consumed a large portion of what would otherwise have been available for the use of the household. The herbivorous animal whose bones are next in order of number is the goat or sheep, followed by the horse and pig, and, after a long interval, by two bones of the red deer. Of the carnivora, the only animal whose remains were found was the dog. Bones of several individuals were discovered, all of them having been old when killed; and it is not improbable that when they were no longer, on account of their age, of much use for hunting, they were then made to serve for food.

The bones were all of domesticated animals, a fact which proves that the people who worked the flint had passed beyond the hunting stage. A similar condition of things prevailed on the Yorkshire Wolds at the time of the erection of the barrows there; and an examination of a large series of animal bones from those burial-mounds shows that scarcely any are of wild animals.

From the fact of these various bones, hammer-stones, cores, and chippings of flint being placed indiscriminately amongst the materials which filled up the pit, we may conclude that the people lived close by the mouth of the shaft. If this was the case, the remains of their food and the waste pieces of the flint struck off or left unworked in the process of manufacture would naturally be thrown into the adjoining pit, which was being gradually filled up by the chalk and sand taken out of other shafts. The shafts must have remained open at different levels for a considerable time, and would be most convenient places for the depositing of rubbish of all kinds; and it is surprising that more numerous and varied articles were not discovered in the pit which was examined. The absence of such things in the shaft may be accounted for on the supposition that it was an accident incidental to that especial pit, or that the people who worked the flint were not in possession of many implements and utensils. The not finding any remains of pottery is very remarkable, because, from its fragile and yet indestructible nature, it is one of those things which usually marks the site of habitation longer and more abundantly than almost any other article. It is impossible to believe that these people were ignorant of its use.

Until the examination of the pit at Grime's Graves, no ancient workings for flint have been explored in England with reference to their former purpose, though there can be no doubt that many similar places exist throughout the

whole of the flint-bearing districts of the country. There are two instances in the county of Norfolk where discoveries have been made, indicating the existence of workings of the same character as those at Grime's Graves. One is situated only a few miles distant to the north east, at Buckenham, where, in cutting a deep drain to carry away the sewage from the house, at a depth of 18 feet, some hollows were discovered in the chalk. At the time these were supposed to have been the hiding-places of smugglers; but there can be no question that they are ancient flint-galleries. Many deer's antlers were found in them, which, from the description I have heard, corresponded with the picks already described. At Eaton, close to Norwich, deer's antlers, broken off in a similar way to those at Grime's Graves, were met with amongst chalk rubble; but they do not appear to have excited any attention, having been regarded as ordinary shed horns, which had not been made use of by man. It seems probable that the chalk rubble in question was the filling-in of shafts or galleries, and that the site of an old flint quarry was there met with. In much later days, Norwich was earlier the seat of a gun-flint manufactory than Brandon; and the trade still lingers in the neighbourhood of the city.

Many pits in the chalk have been known for long, or have been discovered from time to time, in the counties of Essex, Hertford, Kent, and Sussex, which it is needless to specify; and many different conjectures as to their use have been hazarded. Some of these will, no doubt, prove to be prehistoric flint-workings; and it is to be hoped that they will all receive a careful examination, with the view of testing this explanation of their use. The extensive series of pits within the camp at Cissbury, so fully described by Colonel A. Lane Fox in the *Archæologia*, will probably be found to be the place whence the flint was obtained, as they certainly are the site where it was manufactured. The Pen Pits, in Wiltshire, described by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., may have had their origin in a similar process of mining; and there are other hollows like them in the same part of England, which may have to take a place in the same category.

In Belgium, however, the site of a flint-manufactory and the workings from which the material was obtained have been carefully examined. The neighbourhood of Spiennes has long been known to abound not only in chippings and cores of flint, but in implements, whole and fragmentary. The greater part of the implements found there are unground; but a few ground ones have occurred.

These various articles have been discovered on the surface of the ground. In the year 1842 the ancient workings were first noticed; and the mode in which the flint was obtained, by a system of shafts and galleries, is very similar to that of Grime's Graves. Many tools of deer's horn were found in the workings, but not of the same form as those from the pits in Norfolk. The Spiennes tools have been made by cutting off the horn just above the brow line, which has been left on, apparently to serve as a handle. They must have been used as hammers rather than as picks, and they are by no means such efficient implements as are those from Grime's Graves. The chalk in the Spiennes workings seems to have been excavated principally with tools made of flint, many of which were found in the pits and galleries there. As was the case at Grime's Graves, a single pin or awl of bone was discovered at Spiennes, where specimens of pottery, coarse and badly baked, occurred in abundance.*

* Alphonse Briart, Florent Cornet, et Auguste Houzeau de Lehaie, *Rapport sur les Découvertes Géologiques et Archéologiques faites à Spiennes en 1867, Mémoires, &c., de la Société des Sciences, des Arts, &c., du Hainaut*, année 1866-7 (Mons, 1868), p. 355.

The question remains for consideration, Who were the people who worked the flint at Grime's Graves, and when did that work go on? There have been only two periods during which flint of the quality found there has been quarried as extensively as these workings imply. One is the age when stone was the material used in the fabrication of weapons and cutting implements; the other and much later one, when it was used in the manufacture of gun-flints. It is evident that the latter period was not that when these pits were excavated; for the animal remains alone point to an earlier one, without taking into consideration the fact that, since the invention of firearms, flint and chalk have never been quarried by other tools than those of iron. There remains, then, the period during which stone was used for weapons and implements. This period, no doubt, was to a certain extent contemporary with the age when bronze was also in use for certain articles. But before that time a pure stone age prevailed, when no metal, except perhaps gold, was known. To this earlier period, the Neolithic, I think these extensive workings must be referred. The quantity of flint that has been obtained from the pits at Grime's Graves is so great, and the supply of material for implements was so very large, that it is difficult to understand how operations on a scale so extensive could have been required when the use of stone must have been, to a great extent, superseded by metal. During the time when both stone and metal were in use, flint was required more for smaller weapons, such as arrow-points, and for articles like scrapers, saws, and knives, than for larger implements such as hatchets. The perforated stone axes, which were no doubt in use together with bronze, are never made of flint. We may regard these workings, then, as belonging to the neolithic age, when metal was unknown, but when the grinding and polishing of stone was understood. The palæolithic age, when flint was most extensively used in the same district, cannot have been that of the working of these pits; for, apart from the fact that nearly all the drift implements have been made from surface flints, and those generally not belonging to flint of the quality obtained at Grime's Graves, the greater part of the animal remains found in the pit do not belong to the fauna of the drift, nor were any bones of the most characteristic animals of that period discovered there.

The time occupied in working the whole series of pits and galleries must necessarily have been a long one; for even with a large population such extensive operations could not have been undertaken in a short period. There could scarcely, however, have ever been a large population settled in the locality; for such could not have been supported—the supply of game, large though that may have been, being quite inadequate to afford food for more than a people of limited number, and pasturage for domesticated animals being very scanty and poor. The evidence supplied by the pits themselves very strongly supports the view that a long period of time must have been occupied in quarrying the flint. A single pit, with its galleries, would afford stone sufficient for the manufacture of thousands of implements, even allowing for a most lavish and wasteful expenditure; and when it is considered that the pits number about 250, some idea may be formed of the enormous quantity of implements which must have been supplied by the Grime's Graves workings alone. There is, however, good reason for believing that this series of workings is only one out of many others in the same district; and if such is the case, imagination almost fails to conceive the vastness of the supply of material for the people of the stone age provided by the chalk of Norfolk. But flint was worked by means of pits in other

chalk-bearing counties, besides being obtained on the surface, and in the shape of rolled pebbles on the sea-beach; so that we have to add many other sources of supply to that of Grime's Graves and other Norfolk workings. Taking these facts into consideration, we seem to require a very extended period for the neolithic age itself, as well as for the time during which the pits in question were in operation. We have no certain factor, however, at present, by which to measure that period.

Another and important question which arises is whether the flint was worked by a population in possession of the district, or by various tribes, who came there from different localities for the purpose of obtaining so essential a material for their wants. There are certain kinds of stone in North America and in Australia to which different tribes have been in the habit of resorting to obtain what they required for one purpose or another. In some instances the people of these tribes travelled from places at a great distance to that where the particular stone is found. Was a similar practice in use amongst the people of the neolithic age in Britain? A possession so valuable as an almost inexhaustible mine of flint must have been, could only have been retained by a people powerful enough to resist any attack which might have been made by neighbouring tribes, unless there was a political system so complete that the law of nations was in force in a stronger way than it was in times long subsequent to that in question. It appears unlikely that any single tribe could have been allowed a quiet possession of such a material by any common consent of the adjacent communities; and we must therefore conclude that, if these pits belonged exclusively to one tribe, the tribe in question must have been a more powerful one than any of its neighbours. We have no evidence to show how the country was subdivided at the time, if it was so parcelled out, or whether it was all in the hands of one large community or of a confederation of tribes. Be this, however, as it may, it seems on the whole more probable that the flint was the property of a single people, and not of the whole country, and worked by different tribes temporarily settling at the place from time to time. Not only would any occasional residents have found great difficulty in subsisting during the long extended period necessary to sink shafts and work galleries, but the regular and systematic way in which the flint has been obtained seems to require a set of workmen habituated to the mode of quarrying this stone. The finding of a hatchet of basalt, of a type not usual in the district, in one of the galleries, may seem to favour the view that the pits were worked by people from other parts of the country. It certainly does appear strange that if the flint was raised by a permanently resident population, a material so generally inferior to flint, and at the place so much scarcer, should have been used for making a tool to excavate the chalk. This particular tool, however, may have come into the hands of the workmen in some accidental way; or, from being superior in toughness to flint, it may have been a more useful implement than a hatchet of that stone. This single fact, even if it does favour the view of the pits having been worked by tribes foreign to the district, is not sufficient to set against the very strong probability, on the other hand, that the flint was the property of and worked by a native population, to whom it must have been a most valuable possession.

The quantity of flint obtained at Grime's Graves, as has already been noticed, was very great; and the traffic that went on in it must have been in consequence extensive. It is, however, most difficult to say what was obtained in exchange for it in the way of barter. If the pits had been worked during the



bronze age, we might understand that the medium of exchange was that metal; but upon the whole, it seems most probable that they were in operation principally, if not altogether, before bronze was known. Gold, amber, and jet were all substances used by the people of that age, and which would have formed fitting materials for barter; and it is possible that such and other like products were exchanged for the flint. But if we are to judge by the contents of the barrows in the neighbourhood, we must attribute great poverty in such articles to the people living there. Lord Rosehill opened seven barrows near Grime's Graves, finding in them deposits of burnt bones, and those only in one case placed in a cinerary urn; but in none of them did he discover any thing associated with the interment. It is not necessary to suppose from this that the people were destitute of any thing in the way of ornament, &c.; but it could scarcely happen, if they were rich in such things, that nothing of the kind should have occurred in so many burial-places as were examined. As the people who worked the flint appear to have subsisted mainly upon domesticated animals, it is not improbable that these formed the product given in exchange for the flint; and indeed, on account of the poverty of the soil, it is not easy to understand how any large quantity of domesticated animals could have been permanently reared and sustained in the district.

MR. MORANT communicated a note on the painted scroll-work, of Norman or early English date, found on the vaulting of the Jesus Chapel, in the Cathedral, MR. ALFRED BARNARD, of Stoke Holy Cross, also reported as follows:—

“Some years ago it was found that the Norman capitals over the south-east door of our Cathedral Church were decorated in colour, and indications were also observed that the vaulting of the aisle adjoining was similarly treated. Very recently I observed that the vaulting in several other bays of the aisle still bears traces of painting: I need not remind you that the vaults are formed simply by the intersection of two hemispheres, and are without ribs or groins. In their places, however, are painted bands and double rows of serrated or indented ornament; and in one bay in particular, I found the whole space between two of these *pseudo* ribs re-diapered with a lozenge, or some pattern of a similar description; whilst in another instance it appeared that a quatrefoil had been painted at the intersection of these bands of ornament. These facts, although in themselves of comparative insignificance, cannot be entirely devoid of interest, as illustrative of the history or antiquities of our Cathedral Church.”

June 12th. A letter was received from the REV. H. T. GRIFFITH, reporting the discovery of some Roman pottery at Bessingham, near Cromer; and the existence of a mound or barrow there, locally called “the Castle.”

The discovery of the interesting mural painting in Starston Church, in taking down the north wall of the nave, was reported by the Secretaries. This has been described and

illustrated in the present volume; and has since called forth numerous observations from writers of experience, in the volumes of "Notes and Queries" for 1871.

MR. FITCH exhibited some flint implements, of the paleolithic class, found in pits at Milford bridge, Thetford. Pottery, apparently British, was found in the same pits.

September 13th, MR. FITCH exhibited a collection of Saxon antiquities found at Thetford, consisting of spindle-whirls, an ornamented clasp (?) knife, keys, &c., bone implements, and portions of urns.

December 1st. MR. FITCH exhibited the following antiquities: a bronze seal of John de Annersly, with a squirrel as a device; a silver seal of the North family; seven badges, some of them enamelled, with devices from the arms of the Morley, Harsick, and other families.*

1871, *March 14th*. The REV. J. GUNN exhibited a very large ground stone roller, from Mr. Ewing's chalk pits at Eaton, near Norwich; length 1 ft. 3in., diameter 4 in. It was associated with ancient stag's horns.

The REV. J. J. SMITH exhibited a drawing of a coffin lid, found in Loddon Church, with a cross on it, and an unusual form of head, being rounded instead of square.

May 4th. MR. FITCH exhibited a small bronze figure, of Roman work, found at Caistor by Norwich; and a bronze celt, from Thetford.

MR. MANNING exhibited a drawing of an altar stone in the Jesus Chapel, Norwich Cathedral, with the usual crosses at the corners, having another small square stone, of Purbeck marble, inlaid in it, having also the five crosses. *See*

* A Paper was read by Mr. Fitch at the Annual Meeting, 1871, upon these and other Badges exhibited by him.

"Notes and Queries," 4th Series, vols. vii. pp. 360, 399, 485; viii. p. 192.

July 7th. The Rev. W. Boycott reported that in repairing Burgh St. Peter's Church, near Beccles, some mural paintings had been found, "representing knights on galloping horses, and a sanctuary and altar," which he thought might be an illustration of the murder of Thomas à Becket. They were obliged to be obliterated, but a careful sketch was previously made of them.

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